## 中平民國二十一軍

# 浙江省昆蟲局拿到

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### 序一

#### 曾 養 甫

浙江省昆蟲局,彙其一年以來防治蟲害實施之經過,與夫研究之所得,輯爲年刊, 付梓問世,索序於余。余以昆蟲生存大地之歷史,較人類邈遠百倍,其種類之繁殖 ,在今日全部動物中,又占四分之三,為數不可勝計,可見其與人生關係之密切, 我國史乘,固不少螟蝗為害之記載,而世人每以萬物之靈自詡,對此渺小之昆蟲, 軱相忘於無形,語及防治,又多漠視,囊之士大夫曰: 此田夫野老之事也; 田夫 野老曰:此天也,非人所能為力也,於是此恆河沙數之昆蟲,遂得恣意食人食而無 如之何。近自西人研究防治,卓著成效,國人亦聞風輿起,渐省之設防治蟲害機關 ,僅有九年之歷史;因農民之缺乏當識而重保守,雖由政府努力督促倡導而防治實 施之成績,猶未能盡如預期。此蓋新政之推行,與根深蒂固之積習相值,每如投石 於油,其激起之水紋,漸遠而漸微。必先以眞知灼見,及諸社會,庶能上下協力, **兵赴事功。防治蟲害之方,亦不外此,其知識之亟應宣傳普及,方法之急應研究盡** 、乃治蟲之先決問題。是刊內容,有昆蟲生活之歷史,有植物病害之研究,有防 治稻桑等蟲害之試驗報告,有實地之調查,爲政及學者得之,可以正其謬而策其行 , 促治蟲事業之進步, 田夫野老得之, 可以曉然於作物蟲害之不難防治, 必不復咨 嚎嚷息於皇天之不佑**,其**於治蟲前途,裨益無涯,非僅用昭徵信已也,因樂弁數言 於簡端。

民國二十二年四月於杭州

### 序二

#### 張 範 村

螟蝗災害,吾國史乘所載,幾於無代蔑有,影響於國計民生,至深且鉅,甚至轉徙流亡,諉為天命,雖有防治之法,則一成而不變,絕非根本之圖,故徒勞而無功,蓋皆亡羊以補牢,非綢繆於未兩者也,夫科學以研求而精,人材以培養而成,自張巨伯先生主持局務以來,研究害蟲之生活習性,與夫致害之狀況,無不殫精竭慮;是以治蟲進展,有一日千里之勢,藉以防患於未然,消弭於無形者,更僕難數,良由慘淡經營,乃克有此成績,蓋治蟲工作,必焉標本兼施,緣人民對於防治方法,未能明瞭,其畏難苟安,敷衍從事者,要為事實所難免,自非教育普及,智識開通,俾知自動防治,無待官廳之督飭,成為習慣,則收效更宏,至派赴各縣治蟲人員,能以實際工作以外,巡行阡陌,剴切宣講,不憚煩勞,以期婦孺咸知,斯災害可以減少,農產得以增加,非惟事半功倍,行見擊壤與歌,管蠡之見,無補高深,茲以昆蟲局本研究之結果,暨實施之經過,輯為年刊,釐然大備,足資借鏡,其有裨於民生,豈淺尠哉,故樂而為之序。

## 序三

#### 章 祖 繩

天災病農,種類至夥。病菌害蟲之施虐,往往酷於旱潦風雹,而害蟲則又酷於病菌 , 飛蝗翳天, 畦無點綠, 潛填蠹稻, 田盡養黃。浙省地濱東海,溫暖濕潤, 物產固 富、病蟲亦繁、農民窮於防治、莫不信為神禍;豚踮壽釀、土木無靈、飲泣輟耕、 誰矜苦厄,在昔官家僅有蠲賦撥脹之舉,蘇困一時,終非長策。民元以來,稍稍撥 款治蟲,旋乃設局董其事,今日之昆蟲局實權與於斯,惟以經費不裕,域於斯西一 隅。十七年後,浙省政府注重圣省蟲政,移局省會,逼施調查,為求地方工作之普 **福也;令飭各縣創設治蟲委員會,為求地方工作之切實也;訂頒各期治蟲實施綱要** 及各種病蟲害防治辦法,為求地方經費之不竭也;特在各縣田賦項下帶徵治蟲經費 ,爲求防治方法之切實也。創設浙江省治蟲人員養成所及各期講習會,以造就專門 人材。初時治蟲專員多由各縣自委,馴至省縣工作不相連屬,成績殊鮮,今則改由 廳委,漸免隔閡,當能勤於責司,力求實效。省局於督理防治工作外,又復殫力於 墨術研究,多所闡明,可於此年刊窺其一斑。人才薈萃,昆蟲墨泰斗張百伯先生為 之領袖,浙省蟲政遂爲全國圭臬,懿鮁盛哉!抑吾猶有進者,天下事創始匪戰,持 **人維艱,人情久則生怠,怠則視要責為具文,而漸任廢弛,蟲政亦然,深黨局務始** 終孟晉,而省縣之連合,尤應息息相通,永不稍懈,造福農民,功德無量。궤純書 嘗兼管北京中央農事試驗場及所屬病蟲害科數年,自謂為河北農民預災,略盡棉薄 , 今已爲獨狗矣! 南山蕪穢, 豆落爲萁, 事理之常, 奚足深怪?! 比年服務桑梓, 幸 得追步諸君子發揚蹈厲之後塵,以贖前愆於萬一,諸君子惠我多矣。

民國二十·二年五月序於浙江省建設廳秘書室

## 引言

#### 張巨伯

本局為學術兼行政機關,就研究所得,推廣於農間,期減輕災害,增加生產, 並謀提高我國在國際間學術之地位;故職責旣重,工作亦繁。溯自民國十一年三月 ,悉堂局務,其間關於研究之充實,行政之創董,雖在經費再度減縮之中,幸嘗軸 **予以便利**, 計會予以贊助, 闔局同仁, 復韻勉以赴, 得稍有進展;惟自慚力薄, 建 樹無多,顧一年中亦不無可述者:如創設一寄生蜂研究室及蚊蠅研究室,一以肇吾 國以蟲制蟲之始基,一欲藉之以作防治重要傳染病之根據;人才為事業進行之主要 原素,故仍續辦浙江省治蟲人員養成所,並嚴格訓練學生,以應各縣治蟲事業之需 求;更羅致國內專業者於一堂,以充實本局研究人才;本年治蟲實施工作,方諸往 昔,倍形緊張,各縣送來害蟲,堆如山積,爰於十月廿五日舉行浙江省第一次焚燬 害蟲典禮,頗能引起各界對於治蟲之同感;復慮各縣空口宣傳,民衆難留深切印象 ,影響推廣之前途,因呈由 建設廳通令各縣舉辦植物病蟲害陳列室,作實物示證 ; 其他關於治蟲實施之程序,經費之收支保管,治蟲人員之任用考核,均秉承 建 廳意旨,襄助推進,以增加行政之効能。茲者瞬已期年,檢閱過去工作,雖感惶愧 ,然欲爲本局存一記載,幷求達者之指正及智識之交換故輯爲年刊。嘗攷普通年刊 ,類多載行政、公牘、度支、規章、大事記等,絕鮮有價值之科學論文;本局目鑿 國內斯學之幼稚,乃另闢新途,破除陳例,縮短普通年刊中例有之篇幅,而譯刊病 害蟲研究著作,及重要工作報告,庶幾本局同仁所昕夕將事者,得以剖露于各界之 前,或可藉此貢其一得之愚。本局素承各方愛護,儻能就其誤,而導入至善之境, 俾他年刊益臻上乘, 尤所感禱者也!

二十二年一月。

# NOTES ON THE PRESENCE OF SCLEROTNIA MIYABEANA IN CHINA, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE COMPARISON OF THIS FUNGUS WITH SCLEROTINIA ARACHIDIS.

## Sclerotinia Miyabeana 於我國境內之發見並其與 S. Arachidis 之比較研究

Chu, Vong-may 朱 鳳 美

#### Introduction

In 1929, the writer recieved some samples of peanuts sent from Taiyun, Sanshi, a northern province of China. Unexpectedly, among these samples, a few of the corrupted pods were found with thin and ragged husks as most of the tissues of their pericarp have been destroyed. Seeds concealed in such corrupted pods were usually coated with a white downy fuzz. These filthy seeds failed in germination, but decayed rapidly when sown in the soil. As the decay progressed, the fuzzy covering of the seed soon became a white cottony mycelium from which some small, tuberous fungous bodies, the sclerotia, were often formed after a time. Similar sclerotia were also not uncommon to be found within the original corrupted pods. Under moist conditions, these sclerotia were readily germinating by sending forth apothecial shoots.

From the facts mentioned above, there is no doubt of that the corruption of the peanuts from north China is due to a fungus belonging to the genus Sclerotinia. The Sclerotinia-disease of peanut is first studied by Hanzawa (4), a Japanese phytopathologist. He recognized that there are two distinct Sclerotinia species causing this disease, both of which, according to him, are new to science at that time. Thus, he described them under the names of Sclerotinia Miyabeana and Sclerotinia Arachidis. Both of these fungi, so far as definitly known, occur only in Japan, and have not yet been found in any other country. Therefore, it is

interesting to the writer to determine whether the fungus detected in China is identical with the one of these two Japanese fungi.

It is clear that such identification work should not be based only in the morphological characters, but the physiological aspects are also rather important. As to this, unfortunately, very little is known. Hanzawa's work is leaving much to be studied. First of all, the pathogenicity and cultural characters of *S. Arachidis* are left undone. Although Suematu (8) has accomplished the work on the disease giving quality of the same fungus, but there are many things including the formation of apothecia still remained in the dark.

According to Hanzawa, in spite of the fact that he obtained only a few incompletely developed apothecia, and did not make a study on the life history with the ascospores, S. Arachidis, like S. Miyabeana, has a perfect stage from its sclerotia. This, however, was never observed by Suematu. In such a condition, we are puzzeled to know whether S. Arachidis has the ascogenous stage or not, just as Zimmermann (11) has said:

"Erdnusse werden nach Suematu in Japan durch eine Bortrytis-art beshädigt. Ob es sich dabei um die von Hanzawa beschriebene Sclerotinia Arachidis handelt und ob von diesem die Zusammengehörgkeit von Konidien und Apothezien exakt nachgewiesen wurde, vermag ich nicht zu beurteilen, da mir die betreffende Arbeit nicht zugänglich war. Suematu beobachtete bei seinem Pilze nur Konidien und Sclerotien......" Of caurse, this should be first thrown to light, before we attempt to learn the taxonomic work with the Chines Sclerotinia species on peanut.

Furthermore, with Hanzawa's original descriptions, we can find little difference between S. Miyebeana and S. Arachidis. The superficial sclerotia and the conspicuous conidiophores in Botrytis form were considered as the distinctive characters of S. Arachidis by Hanzawa. Nevertheless, he noted that such characteristics may be, quite probably, only the altered form of the endogenous sclerotia-forming and conidia-lacking species, S. Miyebeana. Under field observations, these two fungi are indeed often occuring on the same portion of peanut plants. This induces us to suspect that if there be any real connection between them. To settle this suspection, it is also thought to be important and valuable.

This paper is the results of the work undertaken in 1929 to 1930

when the writer was sent over to Tokyo Imperial University, for advance study and of the work continually carried out at this Bureau ever since to the present.

#### I. The causal fungi of peanut sclerotiniose, in Japan.

#### (1) General symptoms

It was already noted that the peanut sclerotiniose, also known as stem rot of peanuts (12), is caused by two different parasitic fungi which are named Sclerotinia Arachidis and Sclerotinia Miyabeana by Hanzawa. Both these fungi were observed at the farm of the Agricultural Faculty of Tokyo Imperial university at Komaba, the vicinity of Tokyo, Japan, during the growing season of 1929. After a careful observation, it is noticed that in the field, both of the diseases, no matter caused by S. Arachidis or by S. Miyabeana are closely resembling each other in their early symptoms. With further advancing of the disease, however, the appearance of infected lesions of each type becomes quite distinctive, and it is easily to differentiate one from other. In general, both diseases appear first either on the stipulae or branching points near the apex of the shoot, or upon the contrary basal portion of the stem at about the surface of the soil; though the lesions may occur on any where afterwards. the disease occuring, there is little or no evidence of the incipient stages in the form of definite spots or ulcers. It may be seen only as a somewhat translucent or watery appearance on the very area. This is quickly followed by a softening and gradually brown discolouration of the affected tissues. The brown discolouration differs in deepness with the different types of these diseases; it is darker in S. Arachidis and lighter in S. Miyabeana. The brown discolourated area, when it has once appeared, spreads with a great speed, especially toward the apex of the shoot, and within a very short time, it is extended to a considerable area surrounding over the stem. The portions above the lesion are thus cut off from the lower part by the decay of the infection, then wither away and dry up. Under dry conditions, the disease is soon be restricted and has a little progress of decay that could be recognized but remains on an unchangeable state for a long time. If the weather is moist and favorable, a very different and contrary state of affairs will occur.

In the type of S. Arachidis, the infected tissues decay rapidly, so

that the colour of lesions turns to dull brown immediatly. The line of demarcation between healthy and diseased tissues is comparatively well defined. The surface of the older decaying portion becomes studded with a dense layer of erect, simple, aerial hyphae, the conidiophores. The later are whitish in colour and hairy in appearance at first, then growing darker with age, and finally turning powdery and grayish since the conidia heing developed. Before the conidial production, a whitish, fluffy, superficial growth of vegetative mycelium similar to a spider's-web is streached over the lesion to involve the adjecent healthy host portion, but this soon disappears and is replaced by the conidiophers later. the disease progresses furthermore, sclerotial production is pronounced. Sclerotia occur usually underneath the epidermis of the old decayed lesion. They appear first as whitish, lustrous, slimy, blister-like elavations, and gradually become black, smooth, thin, oblong, scale-shaped solid bodies. These are generally scattering and immersed in the conidial mycelium upon the epidermis of the host-plant. However, they are not infrequently found without any conidial formation, particularly in the case of occuring on the subterranean portions of the host plant, where there are scarcely occupied by the conidia. Sclerotia firmly attach on the surface of diseased portion, and are inseparable from it as they are connecting with the host tissues.

The developments of S. Miyabeana under moist conditions are dissimilar from S. Arachidis in all respects. As the infected tissues quickely decay, the lesions turn to pale brown; the margin of the diseased area is not quite definite. Out of the older decayed parts, spider weblike superficial fungous th reads soon developes. These grow more and more conspicuously, then a snow white, cottony, or knotty mycelium covering over the lesions is produced. This mycelium may even increase in quantity and results in the development of the sclerotia. Conidial formation is never observed in this type of sclerotiniose. Although the lesions are frequantly found to be severely attacked by Botrytis, this, after inoculation experiments, is apparently due to the secondary parasite. Sclerotia are either formed in the pithy cavity or on the surface of the host plant. Sometimes they are also found even beneath the host epidermis. But in any case they ere entirely free from host tissues, hence they may be easily removed from the substratum. At first they look like white specks

imbedded in the mycelium, and soon become darker and more solid with age. The fully matured sclerotia assume the appearance of hard, black, uneven, oblong, spherical or irregular kernel-like bodies; which are covered with a thin white, felt-like mycelium diminishing soon after.

Under moist conditions, the decay of the diseased tissues progresses rapidly, so when a small branchlet gets a foothold, the whole plant will thoroughly collapse and become a slimy mass within a few days. The spreading of this disease is not only due to the dissemination of the spores or canidia, but also due to the superficial growth of the mycelium. The later, as already mentioned, exhibiting itself as whitish, spider web like threads, starts from one original center of infection, and gradually extends to the healthy neighbouring portions which later on are infected and penetrated by this mycelium in the same manner as the former. The disease being thus repeatedly spreaded, diffuses from portion to portion as well as from plant to plant with great virulence.

#### (2) Morphogical characters.

The two causal fungi of peanut sclerotiniose may be easily differentiated from each other by their morphological characteristics, though there are no little confusion in some respects.

#### S. ARACHIDIS:--

Sclerotia: Sclerotia may be found on the surface of any part of the plant such as: stems, branchlets, blades, petiols, pediceles, fruits and the upper portion of the root. Sometimes, though scarcely, we can also recognize them within the pith cavity of the stem. Most of them are first covered by a layer of epidermis or even embeded in the cortex, and later they become exposed as soon as the covering tissues are ruptured or thoroughly destroyed. In a few cases, however, they are formed superficially from the begining. They are frequently solitary and scattered, roundish or oblong, as large as a wheat grain but flattened. It is not uncommon that many sclertia aggregate into a crusty mass or even fused together forming an effused or linear resinous blotch which may reach a considerable size to as long as 48 mm. and as broad as 5 Newly formed sclerotia are merely the masses of white, compact, velvety mycelium. As development advances, they become yellowish and somewhat trasparent, so that an appearance of drops of wax is given in this stage. Later, they grow darker, first changing to dull orange,

then to grayish olive and finally turning to black. The fully matured sclerotia are black, hard, thin, more or less leathery, somewhat lustrous, smooth but very finely purctuated, varing in shape from roundish linear or even irregular, scale-like that is rounded on the upper side and either flat or concavely depressed on the lower side which firmly connects to the decayed host tissues.

The size of the sclerotium varies in different individuals and in the condition of humidity. In dry state they are measured 0.5-10.1mm. long, 0.29-4.7 mm. broad, and 0.2-0.825 mm. thick; but most of them measured from 2-4 mm. in length, from 0.5 to 2.0 in breadth, and from 0.40 to 0.65 in thickness. They are so thin that they are comparatively light: one thousand dry scleretia are weighed only 2.1316 gr.

In cross sections, the sclerotium of this fungus takes closely after the structure of S.Fuckeltana (3). The rind is a firm gelationous fungous tissue being composed of one, or scarcely two layers of polygonal cells which stand at a uniform height, abhere closely to one another, measure  $6-16\times4.5-12$ / $^{\prime}$ . (mostly 8-10/ $^{\prime}$ .), and have their sclerosed membrane coloured dark brown and measured about 1.5/ $^{\prime}$  in thickness. The medulla exhibits a hyaline pseudoparenchamatous structure consisting of closely packed and irregularly interwoven mycelial threads, which are septate, thick-walled (about 1/ $^{\prime}$ ), and measure 3.8-6/ $^{\prime}$  across. According to the environmental conditions these sclerotia may send out mycelial branches, or produce conidial sporophores, or form the apothecia (pl.  $\Pi$ : A, B.).

Apothecia: Apothecia are only formed under suitable conditions which have not yet been worked out. Most of the sclerotia, when germinating, merely put out the tufts of conidiophores which may soon cover up the whole surface of the sclerotium, but no trace of the formation of the ascocarp is recognized. It is just as Hanzawa (4) stated that only a few of sclerotia may germinate by sending out conidiophores as well as by producing apothecia. Apothecia appear as early as in the begining of March and vanish during the end of May. They are proceeded from a single sclerotium and are not definite in number which may be as few as only one and may be as many as over one dozen. The writer has seen an extreme case that no less then fourteen apothecia were sent out from a medium sized sclerotium, though a few of them are ever perfected. At first, this ascocarp is no more than an appearance of a wart process

attached upon the surface of the sclerotium, which is blackish brown in colour, and about 0.8 mm. across in size. It grows up later on to be a slender fleshy brown cylindrical body. This is somewhat pointed toward the apex at where a small opening is furnished. As the cylindrical body attains a length of 3 mm, or more, it increaser gradually in breadth at the apex as to form the shape of a hollowed club then to that a stalklike disc; and when it grows old, the edge of the cup may be slightly recurved and torn into pieces (pl. 1: C; pl. W. fig I: A-D). Thus the fully grown apothecium generally has the shape of a stalked planoconvex lens, but sometimes the center of which is more or less depressed. The colour varies much according to the light of the place at where it is kept: it may be pale brown or even colourless if it is kept under the gloomy place, and fleshy brown or more darker, in a light place. The size is varying from 1.8 to 4 mm. in diameter. The structure of the under side of the cup is almost the same as that of the stipe. The later measures from 6 to 11 mm. long, and has the corresponding colour with the cap, but becomes black toward the base which swells up slightly into a somewhat bulb-like shape. The stipe may be scally under a dry condition, or hairly under a moist one. It consists chiefly of a medulla of hyaline, longitudinally interwoven, shortly septed and 3-12/4 wide hyphae, and of a cortex layer which is composed of brown, more shortly septed, pseudoparenchymatously united,  $10-50\times8-16$   $\mu$  sized hyphae which are obliquely arranged toward outside.

The inner side of the cup gives a velvet appearance which is due to the very hymerial layer of long slender asci that are interspersed with the paraphyses. Paraphyses are coluorless, filiform to cylindro-clavate, simple or branched, septate or continuous, slightly longer than asci, and measuring  $3-4.5 \, \mu$  in thickness.

Asci: Asci arise from a finely compacted hyaline hyphal layer above the medulla, which may be differenciatted from the later by the fact of being more closely interwined. Asci are cylindrical to cylindroclavate, hyaline, thinwalled, but somewhat thickened at the apex where it has an opening or a canal which will turn blue when it comes to contact with iodine (pl. lv. fig 1: A-c). The mature asci measure from 110 to 150/4 by 7 to 10/4. As a rule, there are eight spores within each ascus, but it may be happened, though scarcely, to haven seven only.

Ascospores: Ascospores lie obliquely or longitudinally in a single row within the ascus. When asci are under the changes of atmospheric humidity, the spores then be ejected at once. They are hyalone, continuous, thin walled, filling with fine granular contents, measuring from 9-16 by  $5.5 - 7.5 \,\mu$ , mostly  $10 - 14 \times 6 - 7 \,\mu$ , elliptical or obovate, and most of them slightly pressed or concaved at one side. Under suitable conditions they germinate by sending out a hyaline, slender germ-tube within a few hours. In the early stages, this germ-tube looks like a wart process which later elongates into a tube. As a rule, it arises from the portion near the broader end, hence an oblique tube is formed. Each spore produces only one wart unless the first born wart gets a considerable growth, then a new sprout may be appeared on the opposite end or even on the opposite side of the same end. In a few cases, however, spores may also take the various other types of germination, such as: (1) the tube emerges from the very end so that the vertical axises of both of the germ-tuibe and morther spore are in the same direction, (2) the tube emerges from the equatorial portion so that its long axis cuts at right angle to the long axis of the spore, (3) both ends sprout almost at the same time, and (4) the spore seems without any sheddling of the shell but directly swells and grows up. If the Germ-tubes are allowed to recieve aufficient nourishment, they soon develope into a mycelium (Pl. lv fig. 2: A-D).

Mycelia: The vegetatative mycelium has the same general characters as seen in any other relative species. It rises from the germ tube progresses in an apical direction and produces the lateral branches. In the early stages it only develops within the invaded tissues, when growing older, and if the condition is well, then a part of it will come to the exterior of the host to form the aerial hyphae. The endogenous mycelium is composed of roughly interweaving hyphae, which may be found everywhere in the diseased tissues, not only creeping about in the intercellular spaces but also piercing through the cell wall to penetrate into the cell-lumen (Pl. Vl. fig. 2: A). As the hyphae are so abundant that the tissues of the host are throughly dsstroyed and practically replaced by them. But it should be mentioned that the structure of the ducts, wood cells and bast cells in the fibro-vascular bundule are never disturbed by their invasion (Pl. II, fid A). The aerial mycelium may be divided into two different

parts: the conidiophores and the aterile hyphae. The former will be described in the next paregraph. The later which only thrive in the mid-stage of the growth and under an adequately moist condition, are either cottony, knoted, and depositing upon the surface of the newly infected lesion, or spider web-like and stretching out in all directions. Both of the endogenous and exogenous sterile hyphae are richly branched, shortly septate, colourless at first but turning to pall smoke colored with age, mostly flexuose or even coiling up, swelling hither and thither, and measuring from 2-16  $\mu$ . (mostly 4-10  $\mu$ .) across. The young portions of these hyphae are filled with finely granular protoplasm and a few minute vacuoles which increase in number and enlarge in size as growing older, Thus the parts laying remote from the growing tip often assume an appearance of the coarse net-work; and as they become more antiquated, this structure will vanish away and only the shell of the hyphal cells is remained.

Conidiophores: Conidiophores like the aerial vegetative hyphae, are the outgrowing branches from the endogenous mycelium. They are countless, stand side by side closely and erectly, and attaining a fairly uniform height above the surface of the host to assume a normal habit of what is well known as the Botrytis mould. Being produced in the midst of the diseased tissues, they usually come forth from the lesions that have been established about two days ago. As the diseased area being extended they are continually formed from the corresponding new portions. As mentioned before, if the extension of the affected patches continue for ever even the host plant has withered in consquence of winter-kill, but às long as the moisture is sufficient, they may be produced at any time through out the year.

Conidiophores are sent up approximately at right angles to the endogenous hyphae, and emerged by piercing through the cell-wall and the cuticle of the epidermis. They are occationally keeping themself apart from each other, but in the main they occur in rather loose clusters of 2 to 10 or more fascicles. At first they are colorless, but as becoming a little older, their cell-wall turns dark brown promptly except that of the ultimate branchlets and the region of the growing tip, both of which are remained in hyaline at all time. The appearance giving by the young conidiophore is no more than a seta, for which at that time is only a

simple, cylindrical, septate, stout, dark, erect, and barren hypha more or less tapering toward the apex and somewhat swollen at the base. As soon as the spores are produced, which aggregate in ball masses, first appearing on its apex, and as the stem lengthened, likewise at the side, profusely assumes the proper character or the betrytis form. These conidiophores fluctuate in wideth even at the different parts of a single conidiophore. In general, however, the bulb-shaped base is the broadest portion, the middle part is the next, and the portion near the apex is the most slender part: as these three parts usually measure in such an order of 16-22, 13-18,  $9-12\mu$ . in diameter. Their length varies from 450 to 4900 \( \mu\), according to the moisture contained in the air. Besides the ultimate sporiferous branchlets, they are simple or scarcely branched. Branches may be rebranched to once or twice more. They are diminished in length by degree according to the frequence of the branching. Because of having these characters, the whole fascicle gives an appearance of a small tree. Of cause, the branches agree with their trunks in all respects; and there is a funny phenomenon that the attaching point of the branch is always contracted, and the portion just above this inflates somewhat to intend the bulb-formation thus to imitate the corresponding base of the trunk. All of the cells of conidiophores are full of dense, finely granular protoplasm at first, and remain so in the vigorous region; but the older portions become gradually vacuolated, until they become empty, and to be refilled with the cell-sap.

As regards to the sporiferous branchlets, the former investigators seem to have neglected to give us an acurate information, though it has been well-known so far in the other Botrytis species (9). After a careful observation, the writer thinks that what Hanzawa (4) and Suemats (8) have described and figured seem to be merely the degenerated branches or the brocken main-stem of the conidiophore and that they have thus taken them as the ultimate spore-bearing branchlets. This error is out of question due to the evanescence of these branchlets, which degenerate and disappear with the dispersing of the matured conidia as soon as they are to be mounted in water or any common liquid for examination under the microscope. In real, the exact origin of the conidia can not be demonstrated without difficulty, unless we use the permatured samples and treat them with fixing chemicals and staining materials. If there is no

error in techique, we are easy to percieve that the portion near the end of the conidiophore is not so simple as it has so far been described, but lengthens itself a little more. From this lengthened portion some short lateral branches are sent forth in alternate, opposite or whorled arrangement (Pl. VII: A-E). These are often monopodially rebranched once or twice, so that a branchlets-cluster like the racemous inflorescens is formed. This cluster may be very dense or comparatively loose deppending to the number and the length of the branchlets. The ultimate branchlets are sometime short as only a protuberance, sometimes long enough to measure 30  $\mu$ , but mostely 8-20  $\mu$  in length. They enlarge more or less at the end which somewhat round of and varies in wideth from  $4.2-12 \,\mu$ , while the corresponding base is  $2.5-4 \,\mu$ , only. Thus these ultimate branchlets may be shaped themselves in a capitate when their end is enlarged considerably, or a club form when the same is done so slightly. This enlarged end is the very place where is ornamented with an immense number of the slender and about 2 \mu. long sterigmata (Pl. VII: C and E). Each sterigma bears only one acrogenous conidium. All the conidia borne upon all the sterigmata of all the terminal sporiferous branchlets which are within a single branchlet-cluster, are almost simultanously produced and matured.

The maturing conidia are soon detached from the sterigmata, but are remained in a group on the old place for a long period. And about at the same time all the sporulating branches begin to degenerate. Degeneration starts from the sterigmata and progresses rapidly to the entire branchlets whih are directly sent from the main stem or permanent lateral branches. It should be stated that the whole of a single cluster or sporulating branchlets is composed of a single cell, that is to say the protoplasm of every brinchlet being continuous and has no septum between them. But when these branchlets are old enough to begin to degenerate, then the septa are laid down just behined the place where they shall be cut off later. Degenerated branches are out of form, and become shrinking and drying up through the losing of their contents. First, they attach upon the permanent portion for a while (Pl. VII, fig B.) but fall away and disappear soon after. For this reason we are not able to find their trace on an aged conidiophore more than the scars or knobs which are formed by septation in the process of degeneration (Pl. Vll. fig A). As a rule, after the adjunction of the sporulating branchlet-cluster, a new growth of the main stem begins at the ultimate cell beneath the portion which has been cut off, to form a new growing apex in place of the former one. Sometimes, the new growth may take place without any degeneration of the primary growing tip, and may continue to extend upward (Pl. Vll, fig c,); while the side branches are falling in a common way. Another times, though scarcely, the lower portion of the lateral sporulating branch becomes permanent and is exempted from the degeneration, and its remained apex elongates in the same way as that of the main stem. Irrespectively of any case of the three, there is no difference among them as to the growing form.

The new growing tip is rapidly lengthened upward, either simply or with a few strong side branches, to form a new conidiophore upon the primary one. After ataining a certain length, the elongation comes to a stop and then forms a new cluster of sporulating branches at its apex like the first. When the sporulating branches degenerate, as the conidia are matured, the remaining active apex again lengthens and grows through the midst of the detached conidia. Such growth may be repeated for several times. The number of times for the repeatation of sporification by a single conidiophore is controlled by the moisture, as it may reach more than seven times if under moist conditions and less three times, if under a considerable dry condition. Sporiferous structures are thus formed so that the conidiophore gives an appearance as a long, slender, very sparingly branched structure ending with a racemous sporiferous branches-cluster and being surrounded by loosely grouped spore-mass at regular intervals; in short, it somewhat looks like an inflorescens of Rumex.

Conidia: Condidia are born singly and acrogenously on the sterigmata which spring in a considerable number at the same time from the enlarged apex of ultimate branchlets. In the earliest stage of their formation, they only cause the pointed summit of sterigmata to become blunter. A little later, this blunted end swells into a round vesicle just like a dew drop on the tip of the sterigma (Pl. Vll, fig. C and E). These dew-drops are the inscipient conidia which grow quickly to their full size and acquire all the proper characters of the mature ones. When the conidia are growing, they are not readily detached from the sterigmata

because there is no transvers septum between them. However, they are adjuncted and falling as soon as they reach full maturity. The fallen conidia, if not disturbed, never disperse but are clustered together without definite arrangement and are lightly attached to the main stem of the conidiophore. They are pale sepia in color; elliptical or ovoid in form, and as a rule, pointed at the end which attached to the sterigmata formerly; continuous; smoth; thin walled; rich in granular protoplasm and containing more or less vacuoles; varying in size, ranged from 7 to 16 /4. in length and from 7-10 \mu. in wideth, but most of them measured about  $10-12 \times 7-8.5 \,\mu$ . When they are kept under a moist condition, they sent out the germ-tubes within a very short time. These tubes are uncertain in number as well as in place from where they are sent out In majority of the cases, each conidium produces two or three germ tubes, and the pointed end is almost invariably kored by the one of them. If there is sufficient nourishment, every tube will rapidly proceeds as a The growing characteristics and morphological aspects of this mycelium resemble exactly to those that are produced from the ascospores.

Appressoria: On culture this fungus like its allied species produces the black, minute, irregulary shaped bodies known as the organs of attachment or the appressoria. They are formed in abundance, especially under culture at higher temperatures. In nature, however, the writer never found them on the diseased lesions, though Boyle (5) who studied the S. Libertina on bean leaves, percieved that the infection may be thus made by the penetration of the hyphae sent out from a appressorium formed on the inoculated portions of a leaf. The formation of this organ seems to rely upon the contact substance. If the mycelium is in contact with a hard substance such as the wall of a glass ware the organs will be instantly produced without regard to the age of the culture. On the contrary, if the mycelium grow on a soft substance such as nutrient-agar, the organ is not formed at all. Therefore in drop cultures kept at 20°C. the formation of appressoria is commenced within 21 hours, if in petri dishes, the formation would never take place until the mycelium reaches the wall of the petri dish.

The appressorium is starting from a single and more or less vertical hyphal branch sent from the horizontal ordinary mycelium. This branch is generally dichotomized once or several times (PL. VI; fig. 1), It appears

somewhat club-shaped and pale-brown in colour from the beginning. As growth advance, all the ends of the secondary forked branchlets come to contact with the surface of the glass wall. When in contact with the glass the attaching point of these branches immediately commences to thicken the wall, reduces the contains and changes from the pale brown into sepia colour. Then the development of an appressorium is perfected. At about the same time, near the extremity of the primary appressorium, there appears a lateral branch which is soon dichotomously rebranched and extends forward against the wall of the petri dish thus forming the secondary ones. This process may repeat many times, and the branching point advances more and more backward along the main stem from which the primary branches are sent out and this point may be at a distance of 5 mm. from the extreme tip. As a matter of fact the more the branching points backward, the more times will be the dichotomous rebranching for the newly arised branch has to pass through a longer distance from the branching point to the attaching surface. Appressoria are thus proliferous so that after a time, they are so numerous and have to cluster closely together into a compact conical tuft, which may attain a size of a pin-head. In form, they are looked like the sclerotia by unaided eyes but they may be easily differentiated from the later by many respects such as: somewhat sponge test, dark olive colour, cleanly linear grain, etc. When we take a birds eye view of this tuft with a microscope at the attaching face, it gives an appearance as a pseudoparenchamatous tissue that is composed of varying sized round cells, and from which a few slender, long, straight, mostly simple, thread like hyphae radiate in all directions (Pl. VI, fig 1:F). Each of these cells, a single appressorium, measures from 4 to 11 \mu. in diam. and has a bright pit in the center. As to the relation between the appressorial formation and the environmental conditions, the writer has noticed that the appressoria may be formed in the same manner on any kind of culture media, but their formation seems to flucturate at different temperatures.

#### S. MIYABEANA:—

Sclerotia: In a majority of the cases, sclerotia occur in the pith cavity of the stem and the main root of the affected plants. Sometimes they are formed under the epidermis of the stem, and expose themselves after the covering is ruptured. Another times they may be found in the

axil between the stem and the leaf. The fruits of the host are also not uncommonly to have them. Under a very moist condition, when the whole plant is being invaded by the cottony aeria! mycelium and becomes collapsed these sclerotia will be found on the surface of any part of the host as well as on the free mycelial tuft which is far away from the substratum that is connecting to it. But the writer has never percieved that they are produced upon the surface of the subterranien parts of the host plant. Undoubtly, the situation of the sclerotia is mainly influenced by the moisture. In moderate condition, this organ is always formed within the host tissues, while in an excessively moist state as the infected plants being covered with in a bell jar, sclerotium is seldom found in the host, but almost all of them are produced on the surface of the infected lesion (Pl. VIII:C). Strictly speaking, there is little or no difference between this fungus and S. Arachidis about the situation of the sclerotia.

Nevertheless, many properties for differentiating these two fungi can be sharply pointed out. Among these, the character for separating the sclerotia from the host tissue with ease or difficulty may be the most remarkable one. The sclerotia of this fungus do not connect with the host tissue and can be readily removed from their growing place while those of S. Arachidis are firmly attached to the host tissue foreever. In the beginning of the formation, sclerotia appear in an ordinary cottony mycelium as specks for the hyphae, in such mycelium are much more densely compacted than the remains. From these specks, minute drops of acid, colourless liquid are actively secreted, which stays on the surface of the specks and never dries up until the time when the sclerotia become fully mature. As age advanced, the young sclerotium grows harder and darker. The colour of the sclerotium is changed gradually from pale gray, to grayish straw, to olivish isabel, to olivish sooty, to blackish, olive, and finally to greenish black. The maturing sclerotia have an appearance of dark black hard masses which are covered with a velvet white layer of mycelium at first and become naked soon after. are never so evenly and finely pitted as seen in S. Arachidis but they are rather warty (Pl. III, fig I:E).

Full matured sclerotia differ extremely in shape as well as in size.

Their form varies greatly according to their developing place. Those

that are formed in the stem-cannel, are usually more or less cylindrical; while those that are formed in leaf axils, are horseshoe shaped; those that are concealed in the peanut-pod are flatened cakelike; and those that are exposed on the surface of host plant may be cluster-shaped, granular, or irregular. Their size, if they are produced under the natural conditions, is ranged from 1-14 mm. in length, 0.9-3.5 mm. in wideth, mostly  $4-11 \times 2-3$  mm. The thickness of the sclerotia of this fungus is almost equal to their wideth. For this reason, they are considerablly large bulk. One thousand of them reach the weight of 19.5500 grammes.

The Sclerotium of this fungus is constructured after the form of S. Libertiana (3). Its rind is composed of two to several but generally three layers of sclerofied roundish cells which adhere closely to one another, and have dark brown,  $1.0-1.5~\mu$ . thick membranes (Pl.  $\mathbb{T}$ : C). The cells of the most outside layer are arranged in a jagged appearance, and vary in size from 10 to 15 by 8 to 10  $\mu$ . though they in most cases are ranged from  $8\times8$  to  $20\times15~\mu$ . The medulla, of cause, is also made up of hyaline, cylindrical, septate, irregularly interwoven hyphae which measure 5-10, mostly  $6-8~\mu$ . across; and their membranes are  $1.6-2.2~\mu$ . in thickness. When these sclerotia are kept under a suitable conidition, they germinate either by sending forth the Pezizashaped apothecia or by sending out the filamentous mycelium, and in some case both the apothecia and the mycelia will develop at the same time from a single sclerotium.

It was carefully observed that in this fungus, the production of the Botrytis-conidia is never taking place, not, even through its whole lifecycle.

Apothecia: Apothecia are very plentiful in this fungus. Laboratory experiments show that there is no difinite season for their formation. Even under natural conditions they may appear from the end of February to the middle of December, provided that during the hot midsummer they hid their figure for a while. In the beginning of May and at the end of September, their formation reaches the zenith of thriviness. From a single sclerotum, 1-35 apothecia are thrown up, though these arise one after another successively and are seldom to have more than 10 at the same time. As the formation of apothecia progresses, the medulla of the sclerotium diminishes by grade; but its rind remains in original form

and does not undertake any transformation. Thus, after the sclerotium sends out all the apothecia, the medulla almost entirely disappears and the rind becomes a black leathery soft sac which preserves its appearance for a long time. Sometimes, however, the sclerotium may maintain its original form when it after the formation of apothecia is still hard and perfect. Such Sclerotium will germinate once more during the next term of apothecial thrivingness. Apothecia are developed through a process which is quite similar to that of S. Arachidis. In the eariest stages they exhibit themselves as the fleshy brown colored, pointed cylinders protruded by the burst of the small black protuberances which are formed on the surface of the sclerotium at the meantime of germination.

The stipe of the apothecia varies in length from 15-28 mm. long depending upon the deepth to which the sclerotium is buried. the apothecia attain an almost uniform height of about 3-5 mm. above the surface of the earth, except when they are kept in the place deficient in light, then their stalks may rise to as high as 10 mm, from the earth. The stipe is slender cylindrical in shape, scaly in appearance, measuring 0.4-1 mm, across, slightly enlarged toward apex, more or less swollen at base, pale fresh-brown to dark brown in colour due to the intensity of light, black at base as becoming old, often simple, rarely branched, strictly positive heliotropism. The cap is indeed acrogenously and solitarly resting on the stipe in most cases, but it is also not uncommonly to find a single unbranched stalk bearing a cluster of 2-6 caps on the top. Maturing caps are saucer-shaped or disc-shaped, and many of them when becoming old turn their margin outward to assume a trumpet shape. If they grow under unsuitable environmenal conditions such as: excessive moisture, insuficient sunshine, etc. they will be transformed irregularly or even restricted to extend. They usually measure 5-9 mm, in diameter, but their range are from 2 to 11 mm. They have the colour corresponding to their stipes. In the center of the cap there is a round hollow which may reach a deepth of 2.5 mm. in some, is very shallow in most, and may be even lacking entirely in many cases.

In sectional view, the stipe clearly shows an inner compact threadlike medullary portion and an outer pseudoparenchamatous cortex portion. The cortex or rind is composed of 3-5 layers of coloured cells which are elliptical in shape and measure  $16-43\times7-12$  . From the cortical layer, inclining tufts of cell-rows or hyphal bands are sent out at intervals. This causes the stipe to give a scaly appearance. The medulla is composed of hyaline, cylindrical, shortly branched, longitudinally combined hyphae which have granular protoplasm, meaure 4-8\mu. across and slightly constrict at septum. The structure of the cap resembles to that of the stipe but the cortical cells are more lighter in colour and more roundish in form, and the medullary hyphae are more irregular in interweavement and more loose in combination. Above the medulla, is the hymenium which consists of the asci and paraphyses.

Paraphyses: Paraphpses are not only intermixed with the asci but also surrounding the hymenium to form a pseudoperiderm. They are abundant and vary in form as well as in size. Some of them are fillamentous, uniform in thickness through the whole length, rounded at apex, simple, not constricted at septum; while others are club shaped or elongated fusiform, swollen at middle portion and enlarged towards the tip, pointed or capitated at apex, constricted at septum, and branched. But in spite of any cases, they are septate, slightly higher than asci, brown coloured at apex, hyaline at most portion, and containing fine grains and more or less some vacuoles. The middle portion measures 2-4/4. across, and the apex 2-6 rarely 10/4. in diameter (Pl. V fig. 1: B).

Asci: Asci are colourless, oblong clavate to cylindrical, rounded at apex, attenuated from one-half to one-third from the apex to the base. measuring  $115-163\times7-10$   $\mu$ , mostly 140-150 by 8-8.5  $\mu$ ; if cylindrical, the cylindrical portion measuring  $46-78 \mu$ , in length; if clavate, the broadest portion measuring 7.5-10 \mu. in wideth, while the base measuring 2.8-6 \mu. broad. At the apex, there is a circular hole which is stained blue with iodine. Each ascus contains 8 spores which are sometimes vertically uniscriate, another times subscriate, but often obliquely uniseriate. When the ascospores is matured and the atmospheric humidity is suddenly changed, a majority of the spores will be ejucted from the asci into the air. This action can be easily seen as at that particular moment, a cloud appearance rise from the apothecium. After the spores have been wholy discharged, the apex of the ascus is distended and turns into a curiously transcate form (Pl. V, fig. 1: A), and the ascus itself becomes a hollow sac which, though in a few cases, may be filled again with gelatinous matter, and forms cross-walls (Pl. V, fig. 1: C).

Ascospores: Ascospores are obovate, elliptical, or elliptico-fusiform, slightly pressed at one side, hyaline, continuous, smooth, thin walled, full of finely grained protoplasm with one to four guttulae which are either sphaerical or irregularly shaped and may occur in the center or near the both ends of the spore. They range in size from 10 to 14.2  $\mu$ , long by 4.5 to 7.5  $\mu$ . broad, mostly  $11-12\times 6-6.5$   $\mu$ . They germinate readily. When the spore is sown in a hanging drop of nutrient fluid and kept under a temperature of 20°C, it commences to germinate within 4 hours. At first it absorbes water and swells, and about at the sametime its brilliant guttulae decompose and disappear, but many vacuoles are formed; then its protoplasm becomes frothy and a hyaline papillary protuberance is soon appearing (Pl. V, fig. 2: B). This protuberance elongates speedily and a germ-tube is thus formed. As a rule each spore sends out only one germ-tube unless this grows to a considerable length then it may produce a second one. In most cases the germ-tube is sent out at the portion near the end but not exactly at the end of the spore. It is very scarcely that a spore germinates polarly or equatorially.

Germinal tubes are filled with dense, finely grained protoplasm until they become a fine mycelium which diminishes its contains with age. They grow vigorously. As they extend forward they send forth branches over and over again, and transverse septa are laid down at intervals. The first septum appears about five hours after the germ-tube being sending out, and the first branch rises about twelve hours after. When growth advances the spore itself also absorbes nourishments and increases considerablly in size. Thus it is no longer a reproductive cell, but becoming a vegetative portion inserted in the ordinary mycelium which is developed from the germ-tube. For this case, we can not recognize any trace of the spore-shell after the spore germinating (Pl. V, fig 2: F).

Mycelium: The mycelium arises from either the germ-tube or the sclerotium. It is hyaline, septate, measuring  $3-15\mu$ , across, monopodially branched. It florishes in host tissues as well as on artificial culture media. In the earliest development it shows a one-sided growth, and all the branches are thus sent out from one side of the axis of this young mycelium. When growth continues, it soon produces branches from both sides and equally extends them in all directions. The protoplasmic contents of the mycelial cells are finely grained and homogeneously distri-

buted at first, and then turn to frothy in structure and even become empty afterward. In nature the mycelium partly hiding in the interior of host tissues and partly coming out over the surface of the host. The endogenous part mainly lives in the intercellular space of vari ous tissues providing the wooden portion of the fibro-vascular bundle is rarely visited by the hyphae. Although the hyphae are able to penetrate through the cell-wall into the cell lumen, but this is rather scarcely the case. When the hyphae grow abundantly, they will occupy the entire space of all the tender tissues such as the epidermis, cortex, cambium, marrow, etc., and thus the original structure of these tissues will be entirely destroyed. The exogenous airial mycelium thrives differently according to the moisture. If the weather remains fine for a long period, this aerial mycelium has an appearance of a thin felt covering over the lesions. If the atmosphere becomes humid it streaches in length to form a dense white cottony structure covering the discased area. And under such a moist condition, many variously sized a d irregularly formed hyphal knots, the sclerotia, are found upon the surface of the host as well as among the cottony mycelium. The aerial hyphae are milky white in colour for ever, and never produce conidiophores. This is the essential point for distinguishing S. Miyabeana from S. Arachidis by the means of their vegetative mycelia.

Appressoria: Appressoria are commonly formed both in parasitic conditions and in artificial cultures. Their development and structure are quite similar to those of *S. Arachidis*, but their colour is not so dark and blackish olive but is yellowish brown or brown. A single appressorium measures 2.5-8 \mu. across.

#### (3) Life cycles

The complete developmental cycle of the causal organisms of the stem rot of peanut is starting from an ascospore and ending in a sclerotium. Between these two stages, it may, as in S. Arachidis, or may not, as in S. Miyabeana, include the conodia which is Botrytis form. According to the moisture conditions, a sclerotium, when germinating, may not produce the apothecia, but bears directly the conidia or repeats the formation of sclerotia. And the conidia are also capable to be formed reiteratively without alternating with other stages.

The scleratia are naturally dormant in winter. They remained in the soil or among the debris in the field without any change through the severe winter. When the weather becomes warmer, then they begin to germinate by producing either the vegetative mycelium or the reproductive organs.

Nevertheless, this sclerotium is not the unique organ that has the ability of overwintering. The vegetative mycelium of either fungus is also capable to live through the coldest season of the year. Under field conditions even in winter, the white cottony mycelium of these organisms may be found almost at any time on the defiled soil; and in the early spring when the apothecia have not yet appeared, the dirty gray botrytis growth of S. Arachidis often thrives on the debris of the peanut crops, which is originally free from sclerotia.

In order to confirm whether the mycelium can withstend the cold weather or not, some experiments were undertaken. Withered stems of diseased peanut, from which all the sclerotia were carefully taken away, were kept under moderately dry condtions in the field for a period of four months since December. At the end of this period, they were taken into a wet chamber kept under room temperature. It was observed that from these withered stems spider web-like fungous threads were soon given out. The later become a white cottony mycelium and involved over the surface of the substratum in a few days. Especially, in the case of S. Arachidis the conidiophores were also conspicuously produced. When such mycelium and conidia were transplanted on culture media the sclerotia of either fungus were obtained.

Another experiments made at the same time with upon which only mycelium were inoculated pure cultures. There were kept out of doors to be exposed to the cold weather. At the end of these experiments, both fungi developed in an ordinary state and produced their typical sclerotia. Therefore, it is apparent that the conidia and the mycelium has the same capability to pass over the severe winter as the sclerotium. It is also true that these organisms in winter, not only lay dormant but may also actively grow on the debris of their host plants as saprophytes.

We are now to discuss about the spread of these two sclerotiniose fungi between far distances. The ascospores and conidin are comparatively week in resistance against dryness so that they are perhaps unable to retain vitality after a long journey. Again, the sclerotium seems also to have very little possibility to be carried far away because there are

no reasons to be believed that such small fungous bodies could be mixed with the peanut seeds. Thus, then the lot of infection may fall to the infected fruits. As we have mentioned previously, the mycelium of both S. Arochidis and S. Miyabeana often intrudes into the peanut fruits. These infected fruits sometimes show remarkable symptoms such as the pericarp being raggedly brocken, the seed becoming rotted or even entirely disappeared, and many sclerotia to be formed in or on the pod; but most of them are almost undistinguishable from the healthy pods except that the diseased seeds are somewhat felted in appearance. may be easily mistaken for the wholesome ones and unintentionally sown into the soil. If this mistake is happened the result is disastrous. The diseased seeds never germinate, but the soil would be thus inoculated with the mycelium from them. This may serve as an infectious source. The writer has actually found a great many of such diseased seeds in various samples of peanuts collected from North China and Japan.

#### (4) Cultural characters

In order to find the true state of the life cycle of these sclerotiniose fungi and to investigate their physiologicale behaviors, pure cultures of various stages of these fungi were made, especially, with the ascospores and conidia. It is not so difficult to separate a mycelium from the infected tissues of the host as the mycelium is not only abundant but also growing up highly from the surface of lesions, so it is easy to transfer it by exculding any foreign organism. To make pure cultures with the sclerotia formed on diseased portions was also easily accomplishd for it is simply to let the sclerotia germinating on the plain agar and to transfer their mycelium outgrowth repeatedly. The isolations of a single spore, were made by the ordinary spore-culture method. Some spores were diffused in a small amount of sterile water. This was poured over the Soja-agar plate, which was leaved alone quitely for a little while so as to allow the spores to settle upon the agar film in solitary state. The overflowing water should be poured away with reasonable ease. After the media plates were kept in an incubator of 20° C. for 12 hours as to let spores send out germtubes, their respective occuring situation was marked by an ink dot under a microscope. Having chose the thinely seeded portion, a small piece of agar above the marked

location of the just germinated spore was lifted out and transferred into the slunted medium in a test tube. Thus a trustwortny single spore culture was made.

It has been found unneccessarily to study the development of these two fungi on a wide range of artificial media. Hence only a few kinds of these which are thought to be important for present investigations such as: soyagar, apricot agar, appleagar, onion scales, pear plates, potatoplates peanut decoction, extract of field soil, etc. were used.

The writer has never observed any remakable difference between cultures made from various sources of inoculation on various kinds of media. Any inoculation of either of these two fungi grew readily upon any culturing medium. There was no tendency to chagne from the normal way of growth, but they respectively and constantly developed their proper characteristics. The growing characters of each species are quite distinctive. The followings are the results of observations of their growth from a single ascospore on the soyagar plate at 25° C.

#### A) SCLEROTINIA ARACHIDIS:

A single spore was sown in the center of the surface of a medial plate at 2. p. m.. On the following morning a slender mycelium could be seen with a magnifier from the spore. This mycelium was rapidly elongating along the longitudinal axis of the spore though the lateral branches were also sent out at the same time. It measured about 3-5 mm, in length at the end of the second day. Twenty four hours subsquently, the mycelium extended equally in all directions and could be visible with naked eyes as a colourless, silky, finely radiating colony which diffused at an extent of 15-18 X 12-15 mm. All the hyphae were creeping on the surface of culture medium to form a very thin film, but neither the endogenous hyphae nor the erect ones were percieved. However, another day later the mycelium began to send forth desending branches into the medial layer as well as the ascending branches in forming aerial hyphae which were short, simple and erectly raised from the surface of the culture at a uniform height. The colony attained a diameter of 27-31 mm. At the end of the fifth day, the diameter of the colony enlarged to 70-75 mm. As the mycelium grew thick, the structure of the colony became more complicated. The center of the colony composed of dense whitish broom-shaped erect hyphae, while the outer

zone consisted of creeping, finely composed radiating thread-like, uniform extending hyphae. After sixth day from the spore germinating, the colony diffused to the whole surface of the medial plate which contained in petri dishes of 8.5-9 cm. in diameter. The dishevelled fluffy, more or less grayish aerial mycelium raised heighly, even now and then reached to the lid of the petri dish. In the center of the colony, the young whitish conidiophores began to appear. And the pale yellowish young appressoria were also formed at the edge of the plate as well as at the bottom of the culture. From that time, the vegetative growth advanced no more but merely the appressoria and the conidi-ophores were increasing both in amount and colouration with age. Eventually the entire plate was covered with the dense, powdery, dirty gray uniform conidial layer and its margin was with the aggreagated blackish olive coloured appressoria which were also irregularly distributed in abundance in the bottom of culture. (Pl. I: D)

Sclerotial formation began at the 13th day affer the spore was sown, and was continually progressed for about one month. In the beginning, these sclerotia gave an appearance as round, and transparent blisters which measured about 2-3 mm. in diameter. They gradually became dark. At the fourth day after it appeared, a dark, black, round, thin sclerotium was perfectly formed. The sclerotia so firmly attached to the media that it was imposible to remove them without tearing their surrounding portions of media. In general, they were solitarily arranged in a ring near the margin of the medial plate, but sometimes aggregated together with a small number to form an irregular mass which scattered without arrangement (Pl. I: D).

#### B) SCLEROTINIA MIYABEANA;

In the beginning, there was little difference in growth to be noted between this fungus and the former. The characteristics manifested from the fourth day after the spore was sown. As the spore was singly sown on the culture media, a mycelial colony which was rather long than broad, loosely interwoven, frosted in appearance and 17-30 X 14-26 mm. in size, appeared at the end of the third day. The colony grew roundly and densely henceforth just as seen in S. Arachadidis, and the mycelium was entirely creeping on the surface of the plate but did not send out any erect aerial hyphae at that time. Moreover, the colony had no finely

composed uniform margin. At the outside of the colony, were the scanty, various lengthed, hyphae. The colony attained a diameter of 50-65 mm. at the end of 4th day. After 5 days after the spore was sown, the whole plate of medium was occupied by the loosely composed, creeping, felty, frosted, white mycelium which gradually became granular in appearance, snow white in colour, when it grew thickly. The erect aerial hyphae appeared later. Mostly, these were confined to the portion near the edge of the plate, only in a few cases they were found abundantly in the center of the colony. The aerial hyphae of this fungus could be distinguished from those of S. Arachidis with little difficulty for they were scanty, cottony-not fluffy, rather simple—not broomy, and snow white for ever-never turning to dirty grey.

Organs of attachment had in the same characters as those of S. Arachidis except that they were now and then colored in brown or dark Sclerotia formation took place more early. When the cultures were six days old, the knot-like, variously sized mycelial masses, or voung sclerotia, appeared. These compact mycelial masses were at first velvet in appearance and white in colour which usually soon became grayish yellow to olive green, but were rapidly hardened and blackened. Incipient sclerotia excluded drops of clear liquid which disappeared when This was never seen in the sclerotium of the sclerotium ripened. S. Arachidis. It took three days from the begining of the appearing of the mycelial masses until the acomplishment of the ripe sclerotia. The sclerotia formation taken place in one culture was not more than ten days since the first one appeared. The number of sclerotia formed on a single culture was much less than that of S. Arachidis, but on the other hand their size was much larger. In most cases, the sclerotia were ellipsoidal or hemispherical, measured 2-6 × 4-8 mm., and scattered then concentrically arranged. It was not uncommon that some sclerotia aggregated together to form a large irregular mass and scattered without any arrangement. They exposed on the medium and had no connection with ir. Consequently they were easily removed from the substratum (Pl. I: E).

(5) Relation of environmental conditions to growth of vegetative organs

The vegetative organs, namely, the mycelium, appressorium, and sclerotium, of both species as well as the conidiophores of S. Arachidis are readily developed within a wide range of temperatures. For the purpose of examining their growth at lower temperatures under natural conditions, the Soja-agar plate, cultures, which were inoculated separately with a small piece of vigorous mycelium of either fungus, were kept under the shadowy place out doors after December 10. In the case of S. Arachidis, the mycelium extended to an area measuring 80-84 mm. in diameter after 5 days and spreaded over the surface of the plate after 5.5 days. Conidiophores can be found on December 16, and turned to brown on Dec. 19. The sclerotial formation took place on Dec. 23, but no matured black sclerotia appeared until Jan. 8. (that is 29 days after the inoculation). Correspondingly, the cultures of S. Miyabeana produced a mycelial growth of  $41-43 \times 46-49$  mm. after 5 days, which covered the entire surface of the medium after 7 days. The sclerotia commenced to appear on Dec. 19 and turned black on Dec. 25 (that is the culture being 15 days old). During this period of examination, the temperature of exposed place fluctuated between-1-17.5°C during Dec. 10th-16th, 8.5-19°C during 17th-19th, 1-17.5°C during Dec. 20th-25th, and 5-13.5°C during Dec. 25-Jan. 8. From these observations it is sufficiently to assert that both S. Arachidis and S. Miyabeana can complete the vegetative development at a temperature fluctuated between -5° to 19° C, and under the same conditions the mycelium of S. Arachidis grows faster than that of S. Miyabeana.

The optimum temperature for the growth of these both fungi on Soyagar seems to be about 20°-25°C. At this temperature, either one of them gives a fastest growth of any vegetative organ. When the temperature rises to 30°C, the proper growth is still continued in S. Miyabeana while in S. Arachidis not only the sclerotial formation is entirely restricted but also the conidial sporulation is markedly weakened or even entirely checked; besides these, its mycelium loses its whitish gluffy, wollen appearance, and becomes a dirty gray compact mass. At a temperature of 33°C, there is still some growth which is taking place at the beginning of transfering but soon ceases entirely. It was found in some experiments, that both S. Arachidis and S. Miyabeana lose all their vitality at 35°C. The results of the experiments conducted for studying the development of various vegetative organs of the two organisms under different temperatures are briefly summarized in the following table.

Table 1. Effect of different temperatures upon the growth of S. Arachidis and S. Miyabeana.

Days required for the mycelium spreading over S.		-9-13°C	15~-180	202	25°	270	°06	ವಿಸ್ತಿಂ
er	Arachidis	5.5	4.5	4	33	9	19	(-)
the medial plate	Miyabeana	7	4.5	0.5	2.7	4. 5.	15	(-)
Days required for S.	. A.	5.5	iū	5	4	2	۵.	(-)
conidial sporu- S.	. M.	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Days required for S. the beginning of	. A.	13	10	Constitution of the second of	p-mil	19	(-)	(-)
sclerotial forma- S.	М.	6	10	9	4	್ಷಾ	19	(-)
Days required for S. the appearing of	А.	255	12		$\infty$	(-)	(-)	(-)
the first black S. sclerotia	. M.	12	7	∞	ಎ	7	21	
Amount. S.	A.	moderate	moderate	moderate	abundant	abundate	very abundant	0
appressoria S.	M.	scant	scant	moderate	abundant	abundant	very abundant	0
Amount S.	А.	abundant	abundant	moderate	scant	0	0	0
Sclerotia S.	M.	bundant	abundant	abundant	abundant	abundant	scant	0
Coloration S.	A.	whitish	whitish	whitish	whitish	grayish	dirty	gray
aerial hypkae	M.	white	white	white	white	white	brownish	brownish
Appearance S.	А.	fluffy	fluffy	fluffy	fluffy	cottony	compact	velvet
aerial hyphae S.	M.	cottony	cottony	cottony	cottony	cottony	Spongy	powdery

Although no moisture experiments were made with artificial cultures, the results obtained from the observations on infected plants both in the field and in the laboratory give the writer to state safely that moisture seems to act up on the vegetative growth of these two organisms at least in four ways: (1) to determine the thrivingness of aerial hyphae, (2) to determine the length of conidiophores, if they are present, (3) to decide whether the sclerotia to be formed within or upon the host especially in the case of S. Miyabeana, and (4) to see whether the formation of sclerotia taking place or not especially in the case of S. Arachidis. In the laboratory, when the infected plants are exposed to the circulating air, there is nothing else than a feeble mycelial outgrowth assuming a whitish felt-like or somewhat knoted appearance (in the case of S. Arachidis there is also a velvet layer of short conidiophores measuring 0.5-1 mm. in length) to be found on the surface of lesions. If the air is fairly dry, even such a feeble growth of the mycelium may not be produced. The sclerotia are always occuring within the host tissues. When under such unfavorable conditions, S, Arachidis is weak in the formation of this organ. If the sclerotium is happened to be found, its occurance is confined to the stem bellow or at about the surface of the soil from where more moisture can be obtained. If the affected plants is covered with a bell-jar, and the air within it is to be saturated with moisture, a very different state of affairs occurs. The aerial hyphae become so abundant and elongate that the entire surface of the infected lesion is involved by this white, fluffy (S. Arachidis), or cottony (S. Miyabeana), dense mycelial growth, and a part of which is often long streching to a considerable distance to form a spider weblike structure. In the case of S, Arachidis, the conidiophores are also elongated to an approximate length of 5 mm. Sclerotia are formed in abundance and mainly situated upon the surface of any part of the host.

The field observations agree in all these facts with the examinations conducted in the leboratory. In the field, if a long dry weather is continued, the spider weblike aerial mycelium, the outside situated sclerotia, as well as the elongated conidiophores are never found on the affected portions above the level of the soil. But if these portions are cut down and buried in the soil in which they would get sufficient moisture, they should behave in the same way as the affected portions laying on the

soil, which have the similar behavior as the infected plants kept in the damp air in the laboratory. It seems clear, therefore, that the supposition concerning the influence of moisture upon the vegetative growth of these both organisms may be thus substantiated.

From numerous observations, it appears that there is no relationship between the light and the mycelial development, sclerotial fromation and the conidial sporulation. In darkness as well as in light these two fungi can accomplish their normal growth.

## (6) Relation of environmental conditions to development of apothecia

In the ability of apothecial formation, S. Arachidis can not compare with S. Miyabeana. In the later fungus both the artificially cultured sclerotia and the naturally formed ones are scarcely failing in their formation under general conditions. While in S. Arachidis, it is just on the contrary. Only a few of them has the capability of producing apothecia. It was investigated that among sereral burdeeds of sclerotia, which were buried in the soil out of doors in December of 1929, merely 3 of them were germinating by sending forth apothecia. And among a total number of 130 sclerotia, which were placed on wet cottony wool in Petri dishes and allowded to undergo climatic changes beyond the moisture that was kept almost in a constantly saturated state in Dec. of 1929, only 14 gave an ascogenous stage. Again, among 30 sclerotia which were placed on wetted filter paper in Petri dishes kept in a cooling stage of 10°-13° C in June of 1930, there were no more than 6, which sent forth apothecial shots. From these data we can readily imagine how feeble is the ability of the apothecial formation of S. Arachidis

Numerous experiments were made with the sclerotia of S. Arachidis for the purpose of investigating the proper conditions under which the apothecial formation may be promoted, but no positive result was obtained. However, it was of interest to the writer to find that the sclerotia bearing apothecia are always more or less larger in size and weaker in conidial fructification than those which never produce this ascocarp. It is also noticeable that in S. Arachilis, the apothecia have not yet been obtained from the sclerotia formed on any artificial culture media used by the writer. Therefore, it is reasonable to suppose that the apothecial for-

mation in *S. Arachidis* is related to the nutritive state of its sclerotia. But there is no way to verify this view, unless a sufficient evidence will be found in the future investigations.

From laboratory experiments, it appears that the sclerotia of S. Miyabeana do not need a definite period for resting before the apothecial formation taking place. They hibernate in winter. This hibernation seems only due to the insufficiency of temperature for the development of apothecia, but niether a period of dormancy nor the stimulus of cold is essential. In this fungus, just as it has been so far proved in S. Libertiana (5), and other allies, the just matured sclerotia formed on cultures at 20°c and the several months old sclerotia which have past through winter in the open place, are of equally readiness in throwing out the apothecial shoots. Table 2 is to show this respects.

Table 2. Periods of times required for the sclerotia of S. Miyabeana to produce apothecia.

Sclerotia	Age of Sclerotia	Planting date		Days required for germinating
Sclerotia, overwintered	7 months	June 4	July 25	31
do.	7 months	May 6	May 14	8
Sclerotia, not overwintered	1 months	Dec. 5	Jan. 25	31
do.	1 months	Dec. 8	April. 18	121
Sclerotia, formed on cultures	Just matured	May 16	May 29	13
do.	15 days	March 4	March 10	6

Undoubtedly, moisture and temperature are two of the most important environmental factors upon which the apothecial formation is dependant. With regard to moisture, no detailed examination was made. It is only found that apothecial shoots can be produced from the sclerotia in damp soil as well as from those immersed in water. However, an excessive moisture hinders the normal development of the cap. When the sclerotia were placed on wet cottony wool in Petri dishes exposed to direct sun light, the apothecia were produced in abundance, but no one of them assumed a normal form. All were incompletely and freakishly extended, unless the upper lids of the dishes were removed away or replaced with a considerably high bell-jar, then the ordinary disc-

shaped apothecia were produced.

In regard to the effect of temperature for the formation of apothecia, no results concerning the maximum, minimum and optimum temperatures for their development were obtained. From the fact of the sclerotia production the apothecial shoots were sent out either during March to July (the first term), or September to Octeber (the second term), but they diminished entirely in other months irrespectively of the times of planting the sclerotia. It seems safe to assume that the temperatures of hard winter months, from December to February, and that of hot summer months, from July to August are unfavourable to the apothecial forma tion. On the contrary, the moderate temperatures of May and September favours this formation. Some evidence have been found to prove the seasonal limits of apothecial formation being only related to the temperature. In midsummer, the apothecia were obtained when the sclerotia were kept below 18° Co correspondingly, this organ was also easily produced in the strictly cold season by keeping the sclerotia in an incubator of  $20^{\circ}\mathrm{C}.$ They are never appearing at a temperature above 30°C, or below 6°C.

In addition of moisture and temperature, light is also a significantly limiting factor of apolithecial formation. Though the incipient cylindrical apothecia may be thrown up from sclerotia both in darkness and in light, but they will be never developed into a disc-like ascocarp if they are kept in a total darkness. Movreover, it has been found that their length of time between the germination to full growth, as well as some of their morphological characters such as size, colouration, etc., were also influenced by the intensity of light. The weaker is the light, the later is the apothecia maturing. Again, the stronger is the light, the darker is the colouration and the shorter is the stalks but the larger is the cap. These phases were thus studied: sclerotia, from which the young apothecial oylinders were just emerged, were divided into four sets and each was placed on wetted cottony wool in a petri dish. The first set was kept in a total darkness; in which the cylindrical young apothecia was blackened and withered within a few days, and never produced a disk. The second, in a dusky place; in which the cylinders were slightly opened, but failed to attain a full development. The third, in a diffused light; in which the disklke caps appeared after 45 days, and measured 1.3-2.5 mm. in diameter only. The fourth, to a direct sunlight in which they obtained

the full growth within 27 days, and their caps attained a diameter of 3.2-7.5 mm.

It was also found that the apothecial formation is dependant upon nutritive circumstances. Apothecia are only formed under the starving conditions. When the sclerotia are planted or growing on culture media, they do not throw out sporophores, but send forth the vegetative mycelium only. Ramsey (5) has seen the hornlike outgrowths growing commonly from the sclerotia of S. Libertiana in old test-tube cultures stored in the dark, but the writer has never seen such things growing from the sclerotia of S. Miyabeana in the cultures, unless the culture media are prepared with the plain-agar.

#### (7) Duration of life in different developmental stages.

Any developmental stage of either S. Arachidis or S. Miyabeana can last for a considerably long period. The length of a period is various according to the stages of their development. In general sense it may be considered that sclerotia are more durable than the spores, and the spores than the mycellium, but this is also influenced greatly by the environmental conditions. A brief summary of some important results of the examinations in these respects is given below.

Sclerotia: undoubtedly, the sclerotia are the most durable of all organs of these two fungi as their structure causes them to be able to resist the unfavourable environments. They are not only insencible to a long period of unfavourable evironmental conditions, but also can tolerate the sudden change of climatic circumstances. In December of 1929, some sclerotia of S. Miyabeana were immersed in water for one week, then they were planted in pots. When the cylindrical young apothecia appeared in May, sclerotia were digged out and dried in the sun. After several days they were again placed in the soil. In September all of them vigorously germinated and completely developed.

It had not yet been known how long do the sclerotia retain their vitality. In dry state, as well as in moderate moist places, the sclerotia of S. Miyabeana remain alive for a period over twenty months. In nature, however, they lose their life at the end of the first year on account of their medullary portion are exhausted during the time of frutification. Particularly, the sclerotia of S. Arachidis are generally decaying during the first spring, though they may be survived after one

year if to be kept in a dry state.

Mycelium: Indeed, the vegetative mycelium has only a short life, and is weak in resistance to unfavourable environments. If the mycelium of either fungus is removed from its substratum to be exposed to circulating air, it will die in few minutes. When the mycelium lives in the host tissues it can endure for a considerable length of time. Badly infected stem of peanut which was free from sclerotia, was stored from the beginning of Dec. of 1929 to the middle of July of 1930, one portion being kept in the room, and another in the open. When such materials were tested for durability of the mycelium, it indicated positive results irrespectively of the storing conditions. This experiment has been conducted with both S. Miyabeana and S. Arachidis. It is apparent therefore that the mycelium of these two fungi of peanut when concealed in the host tissues, retains its growing power at least for 8 months.

Ascospores: Being insufficient in material the duration of the germinating power of the ascospores of *S. Arachidis* has not been thoroughly examined. It was found that in dry conditions its ascospores were still capable of germination after five days from the time when they are naturally discharged, and also that they did not lose their germinating power even they were immersed in water for three days.

With the ascospores of S. Miyabeana, numerous experiments were conducted. The experiments for determining the durability of germinating power was made in the following manner. A just fully expanded apothecium was finely crushed in a small amount of sterile water; then this liquid was filtered through the course meshes of a clean gauze. After the filtrate has been thoroughly shaken with a platinum loop, a drop of this spore-suspended water was mounted on a sterile deck glass. This drop was spreaded into a thin film, and dried in circulating air. Finally this deck was preserved in a petri dish for drop cultures which was made day after day since this experiment was commenced. From these experiments it was percieved that ascospores germinated in a general way after being dried on the deck for 5 days. On the 7th day, however, the germination of spores was suddenly reduced by 50 percent. On the 10th day, germinating spores still more diminished into a very small percentage. But they were not all dead until 20 days have passed since they were mounted on the deck. If the spores are mounted on the

deck and exposed to the sun-light they quickly lost their vitality. Experiments show that they tolerate the exposure for a period of 1-4 hours, if subjected to an exposure of an 8-hours-period all of them will die off.

Conidia: The conidia of S. Arachidis are more durable than the ascospores of S. Miyabeana. From the experiments which were carried out in the same way that was applied in the ascospores of S. Miyabeana, it was found that they could germinate without exception even they have been dried in the air for 7 days. Conidia dried for 20 days still have about 50 percent germinated. The percentage of germinating conidia decreased to about 10% when they were dried for two months. But no one of them remained alive after the exposure to air for ten weeks.

When they are exposed to the sunlight, most of them lost their germinating power within 8 hours, but a minority of them will still retain their vitality, unless the exposure is continued for three days.

#### (8) Infected features

The pathogenicity of both S. Miyabeana and S. Arachidis upon peanut plants has been already proved by previous writers. Hanzawa (4) reported that the inoculum of S. Miyabeana is easily obtained by placing the ascospores or the mycelium, with or without drops of water or nutrient solution, on the punctuated leaves of peanut plant. The plant thus inoculated will be entirely discoloured and soon withered. Subsequently a gray aerial mycelium as well as the small sclerotia are appearing on the surface of the host plant; but no Botrytis type conidia were found on it. He also added that the uninjured leaves were never infected by this fungus. Suematsu (8) proved the pathogenicity of S. Arachidis, by the inoculation experiments. He suspended the conidia which were newly borne from the sclerotia in sterilized water; and sprayed this water on the healthy and about 15 cm. tall peanut plants; then covered the plant with a bell-jar and kept at 15°-20°C. in a half darkened room. From such experiments, he percieved that after one week the young stems and leaves were covered by the grayish mycelium; after two weeks the Botrytis conidiophores appeared, and after 18 days sclerotia were formed. He again noted that this fungus first invaded the juvenile portions of the host and later would spread over the plants.

Although the disease giving quality of both fungi has thus been proved, there are yet many problems remaining unsettled. The writer has conducted numerous experiments trying to continue the previous authors' work. Basing upon the results obtained from these experiments, the following facts were found.

lst. The source of infection may be the ascospores, conidia, as well as the vegetative mycelium. Besides these, infection can also be established by simply placing the sclerotia near the main root of the host which was planted in the sterilized wet sand. Consequently, it seems that, in nature, the causal organisms of these two peanut-diseases not only could be distributed through the air but also are capable of spreading in the soil.

2nd. Ascospores of both fungi as well as the conidia of S. Arachidis, when germinating, were unable to invade into uninjured living tissues unless they first attain a certain growth in dead organic matter. For the purpose of determining whether the germinating ascospores and conidia can directly invade the healthy tissues or not, many experiments with different methods of inoculation—such as spraying over the potted healthy seedlings with spores suspending in pure water; dropping the suspension on both surfaces of leaves, buds, as well as matured stems; etc. - were repeated. But no positive result was obtained. On the contrary, when drops of nutritive in which the ascospores or conidia were growing were placed on any part of plants, or the spores suspending in pure water was placed on the punctuated or scorched portions of plants, it has invariably produced the disease within a short period. If the mycelial threads were used as a mean for inoculation they must be used with nutrient solution or with a small bit of nutrient agar together. It is apparent that these two fungi are necessary to live upon dead organic matter as to gain enough vigor to attack the living tissues even though they are virulent parasites. However, there is an exception in the case of petals of the peanut flower. It was observed that incipient germtubes of the ascospores of S. Miyabeana and the conidia of S. Arachidis were capable of penetrating the tissues of the petal without the precedence of saprophytic phase.

3rd. The portion of infections is not definite. Any parts of a plant such as leaflets, flowers, fruits, petioles, stems, and roots, can be firstly

attacked. In nature, however, these diseases are commonly beginning at the stem either near the apex or at about the base and very scarcely commencing on the very summit of the shoot.

4th. The entrance of infectious hyphae into the host has not been exactly observed. But in the case of the inoculated flower petals the mycelium entered into the host tissues simply passing through the intercellular spaces of the epidermis (Pl. Vll: I). The phase of penetration of the cuticle and cell-membrane by mechanical presure, such as being found by Boyle (1) in S. Libertiana, or by chemical action, such as being stated by Blackman and Welsford (13) in Botrytis cinerea, has not been recognized by the writer in S. Miyabeana and S. Arachidis on the petals.

5th. The infection is greatly affected by the environmental conditions. If moisture is not sufficient as to cover the plant in fine droplets of water during the inoculation period, there will be no way to produce disease. A suitable temperature is also necessary for infection. It was found from the experiments that at a lower temperature of 10°-13° C., the infection takes with difficulty. In an incubator of 30° C., no trace of infection could be recognized. If the plant kept at an atmospheric temperature as in the beginning of autumn or at a temperature of 19°-25° C. the infection would take place rapidly. This is the optimum temperature for these two fungi to attack their host.

These two fungi are not entirely agree with each other in the relation between the infection and environmental conditions. At 10°-13° C., for example, the mycelium of S. Arachidis could penetrate the host tissues and formed the disease spots within two days, while that of S. Miyabeana would take 4 days to produce the same symptom. Again, at 25°-28° C., if the potted seedlings of peanut which were about 8 cm. in height, were inoculated with a small bit of the mycelium of S. Miyabeana, the plants were entirely killed and completely enveloped by the white cottony aerial mycelium at the end of the fourth day; and if with S. Arachidis, at the same period, the plants would have had a small portion withered and covered with the mycelial outgrowth, but most of their parts remained healthy, and their growth were never retarded.

6th. The incubation period may last longer or shorter according to the method of inoculation, source of infection, environmental conditions, etc. The experiments showed that the first visible trace of the stemrot-disease never appeared within 10 days of the inoculation with sclerotia on the healthy root. If a healthy flower or stem or leaf was inoculated with the ascospores or conidia, it merely took about three days. The most quickest way for obtaining the results was to inoculate the wounded portions with ascospores or conidia, or to inoculate a healthy plant with vigorous myclium together with a bit of nutrient agar. Such methods under moderate conditions, would have produced the infection within 36 hours.

that on artificial media. At a temperature between 19°-22.5°C. if the conidia of S. Arachidis were introduced into the tissues of a peanut leaf with a sterilized needle, characteristic spots of the disease would have produced after three days, at the inoculated portions. These spots were round shape, water-soaked appearance, and dark purple brown color. At the end of the fourth day they measured 4-12 mm. across and at the fifth, they enlarged in 10-17 mm. in diameter, and the spider weblike mycelium commenced from either surface of the lesion. Subsequently, the round purplish brown spots became irregular, changed to brown, and gradually extend to the stems through the petioles. The mycelial outgrowth also grew in abundance and soon turned to grayish. At the nineth day, a shoot of 10 cm. long was completely attacked, and coated with the gray dirty botrytis growth. At the 9th.-13th. day, the black, oblong, scale-shaped sclerotia appeared on the attacked stem.

If a leaf was inoculated with the ascospores of S. Miyabeana at the same temperature, the progress of this disease was different from that mentioned above. At the 3rd, day, a pale brown water-soaked patch measured 2-5 mm, was observed. At the 4th, it enlarged to 4-7 mm, in diameter; and sent out the white aerial mycelium which grow in abundance with time, and finally assumed a somewhat cottony appearance. This pale brown patch soon lost its regular shape and extended to the neighbouring portion. At the 9th a 10 cm, long stem was entirely attacked. The black irregular mass-shaped sclerotia would have first appeared at the 7th-9th day.

8th. It seems that there is no relation between the infection and the stage of maturity of the host. Experiments showed that the merely 4 days old young seedlings were as easy to be infected as the fully matured

plants

9th. The virulence of either of these two fungi, is neither growing weak nor getting any change as they are repeatedly cultured on artificial media. An evidence was found to substantiate this fact, that is when the mycelium either newly separated from diseased plants, or raised on pure cultures that were continually growing for three years, the same satisfactory results were obtained.

10th. Besides the peanut, both fungi may parasitize on other plants. Weeds, such as Erigeron annulus, Xalis corniculata, Marzus japonica. Amarantus Blitum, Panicum sanguinale var, ciliale if come in contact with the infected plants, could also be the hosts of these two diseases. Artificial tests showed a still wider host range of these two fungi. A List of plants which are subject to attack by both or either one of them is given below:

I. Plants attacked by both fungi:

Marzus japonica (naturally infected).

Medicago sativa (artificially infected, S. Arachidis growing feebly).

Mentha avensis var. piperescens (artificially infected, both fungi giving a feeble growth only).

Oxalis corniculata (naturally infected).

Pisum sativum (artificially infected).

Trifolium pratense (artificially infected).

Trifolium repens (artificially infected).

Vicia Faba (artificially infected, S. Arachidis growing feebly).

II. Plants attackted by S. Arachidis

Apium Graveolens (artificially infected).

Erigeron annulus (naturally infected).

Panicum sanguinale var. ciliale (naturally infected).

Veronica polita (naturally infected).

III. Plants attacked by S. Miyabeana

Gnaphllum multiceps (naturally infected).

Raphanus sativus var. macropodus (naturally infected).

Solanum melongena var. esculentum (artificially infected).

11th. For the purpose to study the varietal resistance of peanut to these two fungi, the writer has collected 27 varieties in 1929-1930 from both Japan and China, among which some may be European and American

origin. From this experiment, it was found in the field that Wensui, a variety collected from North China, was most severely attacked by both S. Arachidis and S. Miyabeana; Lakuda and American cultivated at Komabe in Tokyo, Japan, were free from either of these two organisms; Amoy and Unchow, collected from south China, were severely attackted by S. Arachidis, but slightly by S. Miyabeana. While in the laboratory, any variety was equally susceptible to artificial infection of either S. Arachidis, or S. Miyabeana, and it seems no varietal resistance was percieved. On this account, it is worthy to be further studied.

# (9) Review of comparison of the two causal fungi of the peanut Sclerotiniose

From the above stated facts, it becomes apparent that the Sclerotiniose, or stem-rot of peanut in Japan is distinctly caused by two different species of fungi, the S. Miyabeana and S. Arachidis, as described by Hanzawa in 1911. The important differences between them were the followings:

The most striking morphological difference of these two species is the sclerotia. In S. Miyabeana the matured sclerotia are hard, black lumps which are more or less warted; easily separated from the substratum; consisting of a thick dark brown rind (which is composed of 3 to several layers of somewhat round cells) and a colourless, rather loosely composed medulla. In the beginning they look like white cottony knots which soon become more or less greenish, and rapidly turn into black, hard masses. During their formation, clear drops of excreta are always appearing on their surface, which may vanish within two to several days. The sclerotia of S. Arachidis are greatly different. They are lustrous, black flakes which are smooth but finely punctuated; firmly attached to the substratum; consisting of a thin brownish black rind (which is composed of 1-2 layers of polygonal cells) and a colourless, rather compactly composed medulla. In the incipient stages, they look like a whitish velvety patches, but soon become yellowish waxy appearance, and at length turn black and hard. During their formation, no clear drops has ever appeared on their surface.

The size and situation of the sclerotia are considered by Hanzawa to be the most important characteristics for differentiation, but the writer does not quite agree with him. In either species, the size of sclerotia

may vary from less than 1 mm. to more than 1 cm. in length; Although we may compare them by their average measurment, but we cannot percieve their conspicuous difference except by their thickness. The position of sclerotia of either fungi is also not invariable. It has been mentioned that if moisture is sufficient the sclerotia of S. Miyabeana are always formed on the outside of the host; on the contrary, that of S. Arachidis may occationally grow upon the inner surface of the cavities of both the stem and the fruit.

The difference in ascostage between these two species is just the same as that being state by Hanzawa. The asci of S. Arachidis range from 7-10  $\mu$  broad by 110-150  $\mu$  long, while those of S. Miyabeana from 7.5-10  $\mu$  by 115-163  $\mu$ . Ascospores, on the contrary, measure from 9-16  $\mu$  by 5.5-7.5  $\mu$  in S. Arachidis, and 10-14.2  $\mu$  by 4.5-7.5  $\mu$  in S. Miyabeana.

The two organisms are also readily distinguished by the nature of their aerial mycelium. Under moderate conditions, the aerial mycelium of *S. Arachidis* is whitish to grayish, loosely raised and orderly arranged, while that of *S. Miyabeana* is snow-white, densely raised and irregularly assembled.

Physiologically these two species may be readily distinguished by (a) the ability of apothecial formation, S. Miyabeana produces ascocarps easily, while S. Arachidis scarcely; (b) times required for the development of Sclerotia, in S. Miyabeana sclerotia will appear on 4 days old cultures, while in S. Arachidis even under a best condition, will not be formed unless the culture is 7 days old, and will take much longer time if the temperature is above or below 20° C.; (c) the maximum temperature for growth, S. Miyabeana can get a normal growth below 30° C. and would cease at 33°C., while S. Arachidis is limited by a much lower degree, unable to form sclerotia above 27°C., and cease to produce mycelium above 30°C; and (d) colouration of infected portions of the host, as the infected portion caused by S. Arachidis is always darker than that by S. Miyabeana.

In addition to these facts, there is one point that is worthy to be emphasized perhaps above all others, is the occurrence of conidial stage. This is only found in S. Arachidis, but not in S. Miyabeana.

## II. Chinese sclerotiniose fungus on peanut

In the beginning of January, 1929, the writer found some sclerotia in

the corrupted fruits which were sent from Taiyüan, Shansi Province. These sclerotia were like those of *S. Miyateana* growing in the pods, and were hard, black, irregularly shaped and more or less depressed. They were either set between two seed grains or resting on the inner wall of the pod. If such seeds were sown in the moist sterilized soil, a vigorus mycelial growth, assuming a snow-white cottony appearance, would appear on their surface. From this mycelium, sclerotia were also obtained. Under microscopical examinations, these sclerotia are quite resembling to those of *S. Miyabeana* in structure.

Isolations were made from these sclerotia. On soyagar after Saito, at 25°-30° C. this fungus grew with wounderful rapidity. The colony attained a diameter of about 9 cm. in 3 days. Usually, the aerial mycelium was creeping on the surface of the media to give a loosely interwoven structure, thus like a piece of thin, whitish felt. When the growth advanced, the mycelium soon became abundant and assumed a snow white velvety and more or less knotted appearance; and a part of it, especially at the border of the colony, raised as the cottony wool. On the fourth day from culturing, some compact mycelial masses appeared, which gradually turned to black, hard, warted, irregularly sized, somewhat spherical sclerotia in a short time. The clear dew drops of excreta were always seen on the surface of the incipient sclerotia.

Matured sclerotia under moist and temperate conditions would readily germinate by sending forth apothecial shoots. The number of apothecial shoots from a single sclerotium was not only due to the size of sclerotia but also influenced by the environments. Under favourable conditions, every shoot would get full expansion, but it would be few; under unfavourable conditions, such as an excessive moisture or insufficient light, the shoots would fail to grow up to be ordinary ascocarps, but it would be many. The fully grown apothecium had a slender stalk and a disc-like cap. The latter had a central pit which might be as deep as 2.5 mm. and usually was shallow. The apothecia, which was freshy brown at first, then became dull brown when old, had a lighter color in upper and darker in lower side. The cap of apothecia mostly measured 4-6.5 mm. across but ranged from 2-8 mm. Stipes were cylindrical, flexuose, attenuated downward, 3.5-9 mm. in length, 0.8-1 mm. in width, finely covered over with scales which were composed of shortly septate hyphae. Asci were cylindricals which were cylindricals and the size of apothecial shortly septate hyphae.

rico-clavate to clavate, ranged from 100-160  $\mu$  by 7-10  $\mu$ , averaging 141.04 by 8.79  $\mu$ , usually 130-150  $\times$  8-9.5  $\mu$ , attenuated toward base, round in apex (Pl. III, fig 2 : A).

Ascospores were colourless, obliquely uniseriate, ellipsoidal or ovoidal, more or less pressed at one side, full of finely granular protoplasmic contents, with or without guttulae; mostly 11-12.5  $\mu$ . in length and 6-6.5  $\mu$ . in width, ranged 10-14 $\mu$  by 5-7 $\mu$ . At 27° to 25° C. they would germinate within three hours when kept in drops of nutrient solution (Pl. III fig. 2:D).

Paraphyses filiform to slenderly cylindrico-clavate simple or scarcely branched, septate, 1.8-2 /4 in width, almost equal to asci in length (Pl. III, fig. 2:B).

Inoculation tests, which have been made with both the mycelium and ascospores, showed that this fungus is a striking parasite. If it is not preceded by a saprophytic growth for a certain period, it can only enter the host tissues through wounds. The artificial infections not only were obtained from the peanut plant but also from some others, such as sweet potato, cultivated chrysanthemum, etc. On peanut plant, when the temperature is 19°-22° C., the inoculum was usually established in 2 days, which extended with wonderful rapidity. A potted seedling of 15 cm. in height would be entirely affected and covered with white cottony mycelium and reduced to a pale brown, watery mass within 3 days after the inoculum appeared. Sclerotia might be formed either in or on any part of the host according to the state of moisture.

From all the facts mentioned above, we can find little or no difference between the Chinese fungus and S. Miyabeana which has been so far known as the the causal organism of peanut sclerotiniose that is peculiar to Japan. Although this fungus is also closely resembling to S. Libertiana (some strains of this fungus, which isolated from lettuce, udo, pea, and mulberry were used in these comparative experiments) in many respects, such as structure of sclerotia, development of apothecia, growth on cultures, pathogenicity upon peanut plants, etc.; but there is one difference; that is the size of asci and the ascospores differing from each other. The results of these examinations are given in the following table.

Table 3. Comparison of the sizes of asci and ascospores of S. Libertiana, S. Miyabeana, and the Present fungus asci and ascospores

of each	fungus	were	taken	from	the	ascocarps	thrown	up	from
the scler	otia pro	duced	on soy-	agar.					

		Range of measurements			Measurements of most members		
		S. Libe- rtiana					
Asci	length	100-145	115-163	110 - 160	110-120	140 - 150	140-150
TROCI	width	6.5-10	7-10	7-10	7.5 - 8.5	8-8.5	8-9
Ascospores	length	9-16	10-14.2	10-14.2	10-12	11—12	11-12
Ascorpores	width	4.5-7	4.5 - 7.5	4.5 - 7.5	6-6.5	6-6.5	6-6.5

In addition to these, S. Libertiana as well as other Sclerotinia species, has not been known thus far to parasite on peanut crop. Therefore the writer suspect that the Chinese Sclerotinia species which was found in peanut fruits sent from north China is nothing else but the Sclerotinia Miyabeana.

#### Summary

By studying the causal fungi of the stem-rot-diseases of peanut plant, in spite of being incomplete, the following results were obtained.

- 1. Sclerotinia Miyabeana and S. Arachidis are two distinct causal fungi of the "stem-rot-diseases" of peanut. They are often occurring on the same portion of a host.
- 2. These two organisms are morphologically distinguished by the structure of sclerotia, nature of aerial mycelium, as well as by the presence or absence of the conidial stage; physiologically they are somewhat closely resembling with each other,
- 3. The position of sclerotia is mainly dependent upon moisture. Either of these two fungi may produce sclerotia on the surface as well as in the cavities of a host.
- 4. These two organisms could also be differentiated by the colouration of their infections: in *S. Arachidis*, the lesions are brown or pale brown at first and soon become blackened, while in *S. Miyabeana* they are purple-brown or dark brown at first and become shade brown later.
- 5. The hibernating mycelium in the débris of the crop, when kept under dry conditions, may at least last for eight months.

- 6. These two fungi can attack any part of a host, even the fruits may be infected by them. Within such diseased fruits, the small sclerotia are often found; and the seeds are coated with a thin layer of velvety mycelium which will soon give a vigorous growth if under a moist condition.
- 7. The ability of apothecial formation from the sclerotia of S. Arachidis. is very feeble. Instead of the ascophores, the conidiospores are profusely fructified throughout the year providing that there is hot summer season.
- 8. In S. Miyabeana, apothecia are usually produced twice from a single sclerotium. Owing to the climatic conditions, the autumn ascospores are more effective for infection.
- 9. The optimum temperature for the growth of the mycelium of either fungi is  $20^{\circ}-25^{\circ}$ C. S. Miyabeana is more tolerable at higher temperatures, while S, Arachidis is at lower ones.
- 10. The presence of wounds is necessary for the spore-infection except on the petals of the flower. However, the mycelium growing on infected plants or being sent from sclerotia can cause infection without wounds.
- 11. S. Arachidis does not produce sclerotia at a temperature above 27° C. The insufficient moisture also prevent it to form this organ.
  - 12. S. Miyabeana is at least found in North China

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# Explanation of plates PLATE I.

- A.—Sclerotinia species on peanuts found in China. Like S. Miyabeana apothecia were sent forth singly from sclerotia.
- B.—-Sclerotinia Miyabeana. Apothecia thrown up singly from sclerotia.
  - C. Sclerotinia Arachidis. Apothecia as well as conidiophores

growing from sclerotia which is attached to stem of host.

- P.—Culture of S. Arachidis on Soja-agar, showing the black, flattened sclerotia imbedded in the gray, fluffy mycelial layer.
- E.—Culture of S. Miyabeana on Soja-agar, showing the black, subspheroidal sclerotia resting on the white, felty mycelium.

#### PLATE II.

- A.—Section across a mature sclerotium of S. Arachidis which is partly covered by the epidermis of the host plant.
- B.—Same tissue, more highly magnified, showing the rind composed of only one layer of polygonal cells, and the adjoining medulary tissue.
- C.—Section through a mature sclerotium of S. Miyabeana, showing the rind composed of 2-4 (mostly 3) layers of roundish cells, and the adjoining medullary tissue.
- D.—Sclerotia of S. Arachidis on the naturally infected peanuts collected from Komaba, Tokyo Japan.
- E.—Sclerotia of S. Miyabeana in the naturally infected peanuts collected from the same place.
- F.—Two corrupted pods of peanuts concieving sclerotia sent from Taiyüan, Shansi, China.

#### PLATS III.

#### Fig. 1.

Drawings of Japanese causal fungi of the stem-rot-diseases of peanut, showing their more detailed characters

A-D: S. Arachidis.

- A—A young apothecial shoot sent forth from the sclerotium which sticks to the withered stem of peanut.
- B.—Many young shoots of the apothecium growing from a single sclerotium.
  - C.—Ventral view of a fully grown apothecium.
  - D.—Lateral view of the former.
  - E-H: S. Miyabeana
  - E.—Sclerotium emerging many young apothecial shoots.
  - F.—A young apothecium.
  - G.—A fully grown apothecium. (upperside view).
  - H. The same apothecium (lateral view).

#### Fig. 2.

Sclerotinia species on peanuts found in China

- A.—Asci.
- B.—Paraphyses.
- C.—Ascospores.
- D.—Ascospores germinating after three hours in Soja-agar at 25° C.

#### PLATE IV.

Sclerotinia Arachidis

Fig. 1.

Morphology of ascocarp.

- A.—Asci.
- B.—Ascospores.
- C.—Paraphyses.

#### Fig. 2.

Germinating ascospores at 20° C.

- A. Germinating after 24 hours in distilled water.
- B.—Germinating after 4 hours in Soja-agar.
- C.—same as the B. after 8 hours.
- D.—some as the B. after 24 hours.

#### PLATE V.

Sclerotinia Miyabeana

Fig. 1.

Morphology of Ascocarp

- A.—Asci.
- B.—Paraphyses.
- C.—An ascus being refilled with gelatinous substance and forming the transversal walls after ejection.

#### Fig. 2.

Ascospores of S. Miyabeana germinating in soja-agar at 20° C.

- A.—matured ascospores.
- B.—germinating after 4 hours.
- C.— ,, after 8 hours.
- D.— " after 12 hours.
- E. \_\_\_ , after 16 hours.
- F.— , after 24 hours.

#### PLATE VI.

#### Fig. 1.

Development of the appressoria of S. Arachidis

- A.—The apex of the lateral branch of the mycelium being enlarged and beginning to form the appressoria.
  - B-E.—Process of the appressorial formation.
- F.—Groups of the fully mature appressoria from which the fungal thread are sent forth.

#### Fig. 2.

Mycelial of causal fungi of peanut sclerotiniose in the host tissues.

- A.—Longitudinal section of an infected stem by S. Arachidis, showing the fungous hyphae spreading either intercellularly or intracellularly in host tissue.
- B.—Cross section of diseased stem by S. Miyabeana, showing the mycelium spreading in cortical tissue of host plant.

#### PLATE VII.

Stages in the formation and germination of the conidia of S. Arachidis

- A.—Subsummit of an old conidiophore with 3 scars which are formed by the degeneration of the sporiferous branches.
- B.—Permanent portions of conidiophore with degenerating sporiferous branches which will completely disappear soon after.
- C.—A young cluster of sporiferous branchlets showing that the apex of the main stem of conidiophore may continually extend forward, and that each capitate sporiferous branchlet bears numerous spherical incipient conidia.
  - D.—A conidia-bearing branchlet-cluster.
- E.—A new sporiferous branchlet-cluster being formed on the survived portion of conidiophore.
  - F.—Conidia from a conidiophore.
  - G.—Conidia germinating after 48 hours in distilled water.
  - H. Conidia germinating after 18 hours in Soja-agar.
- I.—A conidium sending forth two germ tubes to enter the host tissues through the intercellular space of the petal of peanut.

#### PLATE VIII.

Artificially infected shoots of peanut plants showing that there is little or no difference about the parasitism on peanut between the S. Libertiana, Chinese sclerotinia species and S. Miyabeana but they differ greatly from S. Arachidis.

- A.—Two shoots infected by S. Libertiana, showing tha white cottony mycelium and black sclerotial masses on the surface of the lesion.
  - B.—Two shoots infected by Sclerotinia sp. found in China.
  - C.—Two shoots infected by S. Miyabeana.
- D.—Three shoots inf ected by S. Arachidis, showing the flutty conidiophores and scale like sclerotia on the surface of the lesion.

# 結論

Sclerotinia Miyabeana 與 Sclerotinia Arachidis 兩者均係花生菌核病 (Sclerotiniose) 或稱莖腐病 (stem-rot) 之病原菌;為害之烈,不可言喻。每值發生,常致全田花生枯腐以死。惟幸兩菌產地,僅限日本,而自來未見其蔓延于三島以外之任何地方。顧 1929 年之春,著者承山西太原農業專門學校教授李秉權先生惠寄若干花生種實。檢得其中難有多數腐朽果炭。 剖取視之 ,見此項杇腐之炭內,多孕有黑色略扁之菌核。其中種粒亦被白色絨毛樣之黴層。此種種子,若播入土中,絕不發芽,而抽出綿狀菌絲。經久且亦結成菌核。苟取菌核與以相當水濕,則發生釘狀肉質之子囊盤。由此可知我國花生上固亦有 Sclerotinia 菌之寄生矣。

此至 Scierotinia 之菌類,是否即日產兩菌之一,自為吾人所亟須究明者。顧 改日產兩菌,其原文記載頗欠精詳,而其形性亦多未明。尤于 S. Arachidis 之子 囊時代甚至兩菌之種別問題,雖其原命名者(4)猶有不能自信之處。固不特其他學者(11)加以懷疑而已。是故吾人在檢別國產菌種之前,不能先事日本產兩菌之比較研究。

著者于 1929 年時,尚負笈日京,舉于東京帝大植病教授草野俊助博士之門。因即于其他工作之暇;從事于此問題之探究。及 1930 年返國,迄今仍于課餘公暇 廣續是項研究。斯文即數年來觀察經過與結果之報告也。雖尚未臻完成之境。然自 信于下記諸項事實,則已稍稍探明之矣。

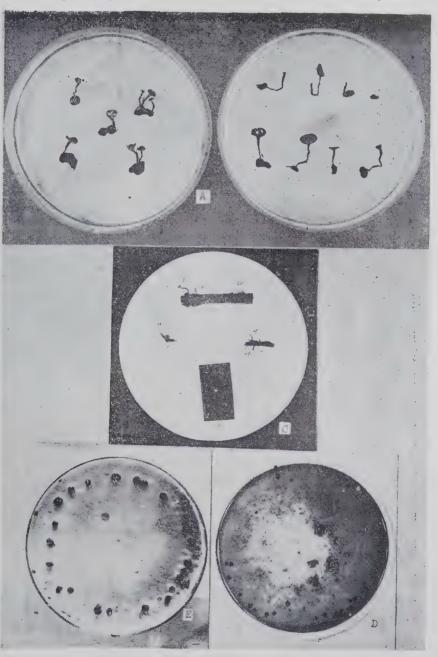
(1) 花生菌核病即所謂莖腐病者,確由 S. Arachidis 與 S. Miyabeana 兩種 絕不相同之菌類寄生所致。雖半澤氏疑兩菌或係同種而因寄生部位不同途致變易其形性,實為不稽之說。又兩菌雖于田間常發生于同一病株,是特病理學者所謂並發 (Mixed infection) 或續發 (Secondary infection) 之現象而已。非真有何項生活 史的連繫也。

- (2) 兩菌最顯著而料權之形態學的區別,在乎菌核之構造。 S. Miyabeana 之 菌核為 De Bary 氏所論 S. sclerotiorum 型,而 S. Arachidis 者則為 De Bary 氏所論 S. Fuckeliana 型。即前者菌核外皮由 2-4 層(通常 3 層) 近圓形細胞鬆散的組成之,後者菌核外皮由 1-2 層(通常 1 層) 多角形細胞密接的組成之。
- (3) 半澤氏謂 S. Miyabeana 之菌核生于花生莖內,而 S. Arachidis 生于莖 外。此實不權。以著者試驗,證知前者菌核之形成部位,乃因濕氣而異;氣候濕潤,則均形成莖外,乾燥則形成體腔之內。而後者亦同有此種傾向。且 S. Arachidis 之菌核,一般初非形成于寄主體表,實必形成于表皮之下方;于成熟後,始行突出外露。而 S. Miyabeana 則除極少之例外外,不論形成于莖外腔內,乃反形或于組織之表面也。
- (4)由兩菌寄生而起之病部徵候,固極相類似,然者審辯之,則起於 S. Mi-yabeana 者,其初為暗褐色,其後即漸褪色或漂白。由 S. Arachidis 所起者初為褐色或淡褐色,而後則呈深褐色。
- (5) 爾蘭營養菌絲。固極易死滅,然在花生莖稈中,則經 8 個月以上之乾燥貯藏,尚保有其生。 苟加以濕氣,則菌絲又由枯死莖表蓬勃發出。故知本菌之 Perpatuation, 固不僅菌核而已;殘除枯枝,皆得為病原菌之越多潛伏處也
- (6) 爾菌寄生部位,不僅限于莖部,無論花叶根莖以及果實,皆可發病。而病 莢一項,當尤為其主要之保帶者(Parasitenträger)。蓋不特病莢中含有菌核,且 其種粒已蟄有菌絲,一旦播入土中,便得汚染圃地,以為傳染原也。此于檢疫方面,實不可不注意之。
- (7) S. Arachidis 子囊盤之形成力極弱,然其能生成夥多 Botrytis 型之分生子,則絕非 S. Miyabeana 所有者也。
- (8) S. Miyabeana 之一個菌核,一年中每能發生兩次之子囊盤。第一次在 3-7 月,第二次在 9-10 月。時當盛夏炎暑之際,絕無發生。而以氣候及寄主作 物生育關係,秋季所生成之子囊胞子,當于本菌之發生上,尤有重大意義。
- (9) 兩菌接種之性質,約略相同。即雖有猛烈之致病作用,但由胞子傳染者, 其侵入寄主非由傷口不可。然接種于花瓣者,則可由細胞間隙侵入焉。
- (10) 國產花生中所見之菌核病菌 : 不論形態,構造,培養性質 , 以及致病作 用 , 均與日本種 S. Miyabeana 吻合。但同時與為害諸種農林作物分布極廣之 S. Libertiana 亦極相似 , ,惟後者吾人尚未見有寄生于花生之報告。故暫斷定我 國產花生菌核為 S. Miyabeana 。至若 S. Miyabeana 與 S. Libertiana 之類別問題 , 則當待諸今後之研究。 (完)

# 浙江省昆蟲局中華民國二十一年年刊 1932 Year Book, Bur. Ent. Hangchow.

年刊第二號第一圖版

Y. B. No. 2, Plate I

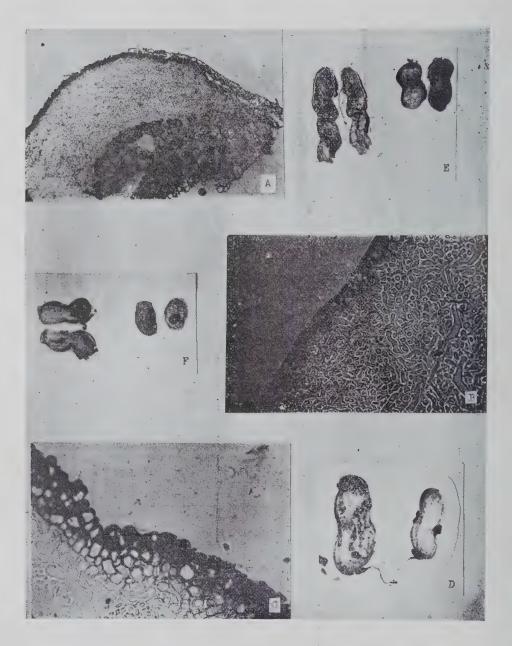


Chu, V. M.--Sclerotinia Miyabeana in China (1)

1932 Year Book, Bur. Ent. Hangchow.

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Y. B. No. 2, Plate II

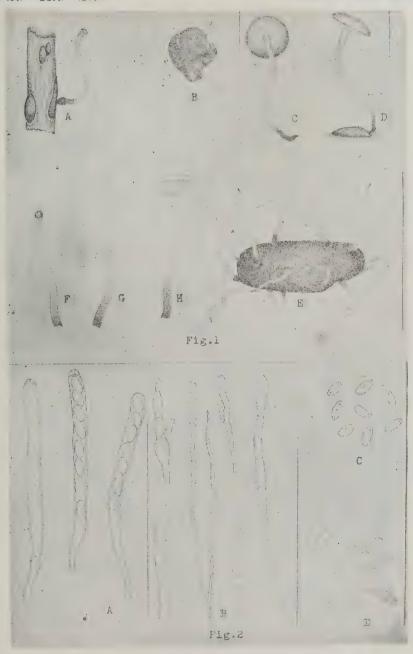


Chu, V. M."-Sclerotinia Miyabeana in China (2)

1932 Year Book, Bur. Ent. Hangchow.

年刊第二號第三版圖

Y. B. No. 2, Plate III



Chu, V. M.-Sclerotinia Miyabeana in China (3)

1932 Year Book, Bur. Ent. Hangchow.

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Y. B. No. 2, Plate IV

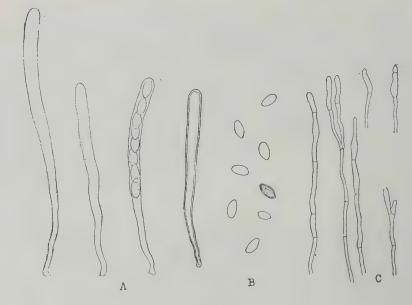
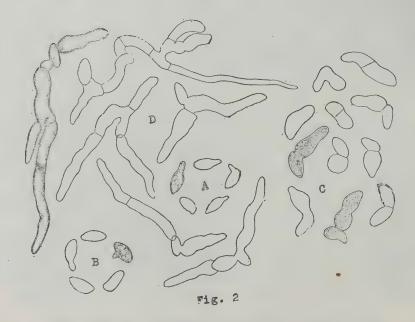
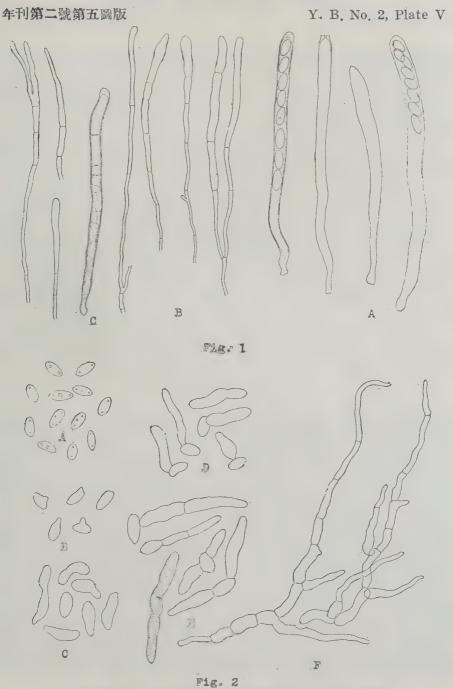


Fig. 1



Chu, V. M.--Sclerotinia Miyabeana in China (4)

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Chu, V. M.--Sclerotinia Miyabeana in China (5)

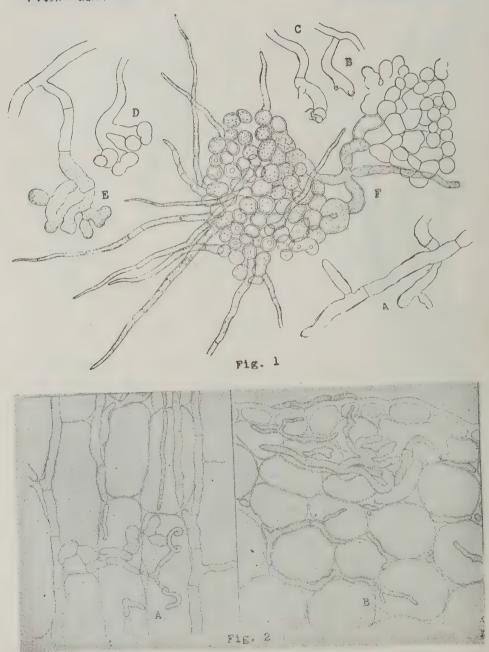
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# 浙江省昆蟲局中華民國二十一年年刊

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Y. B. No 2, Plate IA

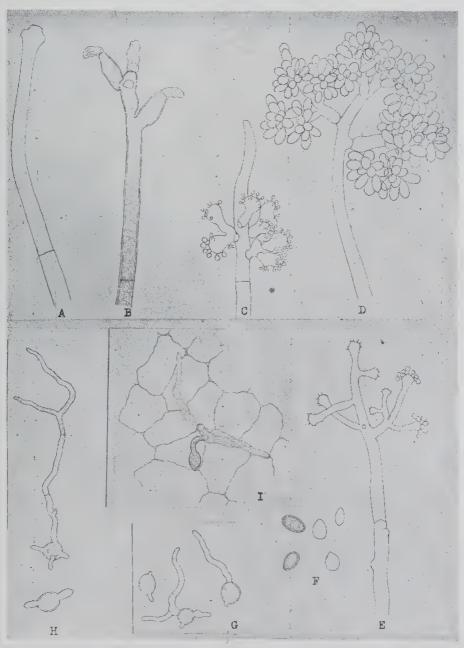


Chu, V. M .-- Sclerotinia Miyabeana in China (6)

1932 Year Book, Bur. Ent. Hangchow.

年刊第二號第七圖版

Y. B. No. 2, Plate VII

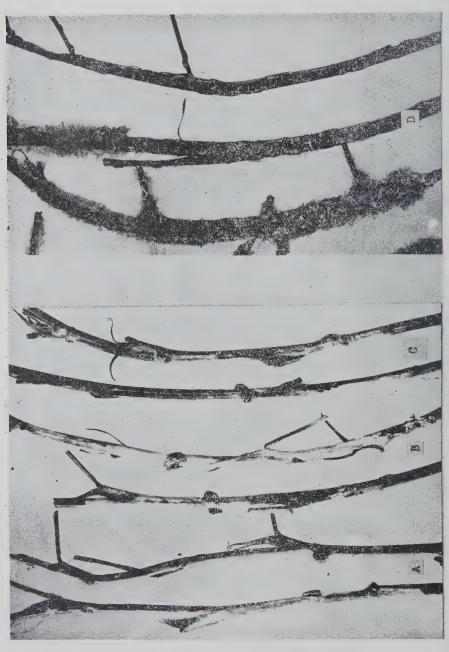


Chu, V. M.--Sclerotinia Miyabeana in China' (7)

1932 Year Book, Bur. Ent. Hangchow.

年刊第二號第八圖版

Y. B. No. 2, Plate VIII



Chu, V. M.--Sclerotinia Miyabeana in China (8)

# 稻蝗生活史

Some Preliminary Notes on the Life History of the Rice Grass-hopper, OXYA CHINENSIS THUNBERG (With English Summary).

柳支英 Liv, Chi-ying

厲守性 Li, Shou-sing

## 引言

稻蝗為江浙之普遍的稻作害蟲,廣佈於東亞之產稻區域,如印度,馬來,日本,台灣;在台灣復侵害甘蔗甚劇。此蟲隸於直翅目中之蝗蟲科,本種之學名蒙浙江 大學昆蟲學教授蔡邦華先生及倫敦英國博物院直翅目專家尤佛洛夫氏(B.P.Uvarov) 鑑定為 Oxya Chinensis Thunberg. 殊深感激,特此誌謝!

作者威於國內向乏關於稻蝗之記載,同時其為害之面積甚廣,且時間頗長,似未便輕視。爰於民國二十一年在嘉與開始作該蟲之觀察,藉以明瞭其生活之情形, 俾作防除之準備。一載以來,承徐國棟先生時相勗勉,討論防除方法;復蒙同事鄭 高翔、馬同倫兩先生隨時隨地採集觀察,作者謹深致謝悃。文末之圖,全由厲君守 性在雙管顯微鏡下按倍手繪,尚不失準確,特誌之。

### I· 卵

- I. 卵 卵深黄色,呈長圓筒形,惟中央略彎,雨端鈍圓。普通長達 3.6 糕 (mm.) 直徑約一糕左右。但長至 4.5 糕,徑達 1.4 糕者亦有之。雨端雖皆鈍圓,惟大小稍差。較大之一端,生有多數顆粒與細孔,蓋即受精所在 也。(參閱圖 1-3)
- 2. 卵塊 卵塊產於土中;卵粒裹於內,卵囊覆於外。卵囊原係一種膠汁物,在 產卵前後由生殖器附屬腺 Accessory Gland 分泌而成。初為淡褐色液體 , 旋與鄰接之泥土相凝固;故掘出時卵囊之四周,均為泥土。惟卵囊之蓋 則呈棕褐色;蓋尚未與泥土相混合,故清晰易辨,實為發掘卵塊之一大特 徵也。

卵囊之形狀不一,長短旣殊,直斜亦異。通常略呈短種茄子狀;末端鈍圓,前端(即卵蓋所在)截平,圓或橢圓形。卵囊長度自九至十四糕,闊度自六至十粍。但例外者亦多,閱下表可知:

表一 卵囊之長度與直徑統計

直徑(耗	6-6.9	7-7.9	8-8.9	9-9.9	10-10.9	11-11.9
7- 7.9	1					

8- 8.9		3	1			
9- 9.9	3	4	3			
10-10.9	1	7	10	4	1	
11-11.9	1	9	8	.7		
12-12.9	1	10	3	2		
13-13.9	3	3	3	2	1	
14-14.9	1	3		1	The second secon	
15-15.9		1		1		
17-17.9			1			
19-19.9	·					1

卵囊中之卵,分成上下二行,頗整齊。各行之卵斜向囊蓋,卵之較大一端在下,卵與卵間有凝固之膠質物相隔。卵塊內之卵數不等,最少七粒,最多六十六粒,平均三十三粒餘。

表二 卵囊內卵數檢查

NATIONAL TRANSPORT	<b>卵塊</b> 號數	卵粒數	卯 塊 豑	卵粒數	卵 塊 數	卵粒數	卵 塊號 數	卵粒數	卯 塊 數	卵粒數	卯 塊 數	卵粒數
	1	34	7	16	13	18	19	8.	25	28	31	21
O CASE STREET, SPICE STREET, S	2	36	8	52	14	28	20	27	26	56	32	21
Political residences	3	40	9	29	15	22	21	58	27	39	33	<b>5</b> 0
DEC/ Districtment of Co.	4	22	10	31	16	34	22	47	28	54	34	66
Proper access of columns	5	38	11	26	17	19	23	38	29	9	34	36
STATE STATE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	6	31	12	41	18	21	24	57	30	31	37	7

檢查卵塊內卵粒之方法,可將卵塊置於百分之十的輕養化鉀液 (10% KOH Solution) 中,用火煮之,十餘分鐘後,卵囊溶解,卵粒離散可數。

卵塊之比重,較水為輕,故能浮於水面。按此種物理性,在驅除上具有相當價值,所謂耕田碎土,車水後拾燬浮起卵塊,即根據於此。

. 3 卯塊產生之地位。

就下表觀之,稻蝗之卵,產於稻田之田壞者爲最多,而以早稻晚稻交界田壞爲 尤著;此實由於該種環境最適於成蟲之生息孳殖。按成蟲在產卵期間,一方面仍繼 續食害稻葉,晚稻田不啻為其維持生活之處所。另一方面成蟲習性每於晨間集田壞上,溶於日光中,以溫暖其體。俟至相當時刻(普通在上午十一時左右),乃相繼產卵。顧此時節之早稻業已收穫,因之空曠無蔽,陽光充足,遂成其取暖之佳地。綠此二點:早稻晚稻交界之田壞,乃為其理想之產卵地方。維持生命繁衍種族本爲任何生物之生物學的目的,稻蝗奚能例外,若用新名詞,該田埂不啻稻蝗之生命綫。桑地稻田之交界堤上,亦有多數卵塊,惟所掘面積不大,未敢遽斷。若以田埂與田中比較,則產於田埂者獨多;至壞面抑壞側,則表中數目微有參差,但就一般之觀察,產卵於壞面者,實為數較多,卵塊之產於田中者特少。而以田之中央部份爲尤其。他如草地,迄今尚未掘得卵塊。

表三 稻蝗產卵地位考查總計

地位	類另	I]	掘得卵塊數	考查面積 (英尺)	每 <b>方</b> 尺平均 卵塊數	每方尺平均 卵塊數	
早稻田堰	埂	面	23	50平方尺	0.411 —	0.365+	
平相田処	埂	側	21	76	0.276+	0.505 +	
e w m di	中	央	5	76	0.066+	0.080+	
早稻田中	74	周	8	86.3	0.093-	0.000 7	
11th 201 111 14th	<b></b>	面	12	42.3	0.284-	0.336+	
晚稻田埂	埂	側	13	32	0.406+	0.550 +	
晚稻田中	中	央	1	77	0.013	0.113+	
光 伯 田 中	匹	周	10	20	0.500	0.110 +	
日 邓 昭 邓	堧	面	491	618	0.794+		
早稻晚稻	早稻田	] 垣側	58	80	0.725	0.774 —	
交界田埂	晚稻田埂側		6	19.5	0.308-		
桑地稻田	桑地稻田交界堤			15.5	0.581-		
草		地	0	45	0.0		

註:四周之意義=靠近田埂五英尺以內之田土。據電氏(Ramachandra Rao, Y. 1921)在印度之觀察,謂稻蝗普通產卵於土中,惟產卵時若稻田田水豐滿,則產於近水之稻產間或草株間。作者今年飼育稻蝗時曾發現二次產於稻莖間,產下之卵塊,較土中者長度幾及三四倍,惟直徑甚小。究其原因,實由飼育器內之土壤,過於乾燥堅硬,致不易掘穴產卵。

### Ⅱ. 幼蟲

第一齡幼蟲,全體淡黃綠色,呈牛角狀。頭部特高。複眼銀灰色,長橢圓形, 長達頭高之半;眼中映出二條紫褐色縱紋,外面一條,延至後頗。單眼乳白。觸角 分三部:基節 (Scape) 粗圓筒形,其長度與直徑相若;柄節 (Pedicel)較小,兩 節均爲綠色,惟末端有紫褐環;鞭節 (Flagellum) 之第一節鐘狀,基端較柄節為 細,末端則過之,與基節之直徑相彷彿,色澤與前二節同。第二節最短,但徑則較 前節稍大。第三,四節之長度與直徑,逐漸增加,至第五節直徑最粗,長亦超過基節 。第六、七、八節之直徑長度相似,第十節末端略圓。自第二節至十節,各節基部 均有紫褐闊環,末部則爲白色狹環,視之宛若花襪。頭之各部,如頂、額、頰與上 唇基片,多少均有紫褐色之圓斑,中生細毛,而以中央隆起之左右兩旁為最多。前 胸背片發達,中後胸倂合僅及其長度之半。前足中足大小相若。跗節三節,末節最 爲細長,末端兩側各有鐮刀狀之爪,中間係褥片所在。後足之腿節特大,長逾腹端 ; 脛節柔細, 與腿節等長, 外緣有十對硬刺。對節亦為三節; 惟第一節最長, 腹**面** 中央稍凹似含二節模樣,第二節短,第三節細而略長。足部各節有紫褐斑。腹部共 十節,漸後漸小,末端具尾毛。第一齡幼蟲頭閥 1.3-1.6 糕 體長 6-8.2 糕。第 一齡之特徵即頭與後足似與他部不相稱。比至以後數齡則頭部及後足與其他身體各 部之特殊比例,次第減少。迄第六齡時,幼蟲頭部呈卵形,眼銀灰色;觸角線狀, 基節基端特粗,柄節平常,鞭節則已增至二十六節。前胸背片向後方伸展已較頭部 爲長。前中足之構造依然,僅大小不同而已。兩翅芽已展至腹部一三節中間。後足 脛節仍有硬刺十對。末端復有二對葉狀粗刺。腹部十節,上下活瓣明顯。頭闊五粍 左右,體長三十三粍左右。全體呈綠色。(參閱圖 4)

幼蟲期其蛻皮五次,故有六齡。惟僅有五齡或多至七齡者,亦間或有之,當蛻皮時,先將身體倒懸於植物上(按此種現象或係趨地性所致,或為利用地心吸力,易於蛻出。)於是胸背中央破裂,頭胸與前中足乃由此縱裂脫顯而出,而後足,而腹部。體色初呈淡白,二三小時後始變成綠色。蛻皮後經過十二至十四小時方能進食。

第一齡幼蟲,普通能跳一英尺左右,最遠可躍二十英寸餘。稻蝗之卵,大部均產於田壞中,前已詳述之。茲者其初孵化之幼蟲,跳躍距離,旣不甚遠,而該時適值面積最小之秧田時期,容有可以利用之處;如集中秧田,四團開溝,注油驅殺法等。此層在稻蝗之生活史中,未嘗不可認為一種弱點。而於驅除之時,正不妨利用此弱點攻擊之。

### Ⅲ· 成蟲

1. 形態 全體黃綠色。複眼色灰,形岩卵,惟上端甚銳。單眼共三個:中央單眼圓形,位於顏面隆起中 (Frontal costa) 之縱溝內 (Longituginal sulcul),單眼鈍三角形 (Triangularly convex) 生於頭頂突起 (Fastigium of vertex)之兩側,靠近複眼處。觸角褐色,基節最大;柄節圓筒形;鞭節之節數,略有多少,自二十五節至二十八節,以二十六節爲最普通。

上層基片之上側角,呈紫褐色。前胸背片較頭部長過一倍半以上。複脹之後各有褐色縱帶一條,延至前胸背面為止。背片之背面具三條橫溝:第一條,過褐帶即行隱滅;惟第二三橫溝,各橫過褐帶,展至側面。側面之前端,自褐帶起驟現一條橫溝,但並非由背面第一橫溝所出。第二條橫溝位於前胸背片之前半部,而第三橫溝則已在背片之後半部。前翅背面綠色;惟覆護腹部之兩側,呈褐色。前緣凹入甚著。翅長逾腹端,而以雄者為尤著。前足最短中足稍長;兩足之第一對節甚長,第二對節殊短,而第三對節最為細長。兩爪之基端略呈長方形(Quadrately appendiculate)。後足腿節發達,末端褐色,脛節較腿微短,極細,其外緣具十對硬刺(Spines),末端復生二對闊距(Spurs),可以活動。脛節青色,其後半部漸次扁平,末端更顯;適於游泳之用。腹部背面可見十節。有尾毛一對,背瓣腹瓣各一對。雌雄分別,除生殖器外,大小懸殊。雌體長 36-44 粍,頭闊 5-5.5 粍;雄體長 30-38 粍,頭闊 4 籽左右。雌前翅長 24-34 mm. 雄前翅長 21-28 mm。(參閱圖 5-10)

- 2. 羽化 幼蟲成熟時,即利用其對節與兩爪為攀抱之工具,將身體倒掛於水稻 菱白或稗草之莖葉上,旋胸背縱裂,乳白色之新成蟲,遂由此裂縫倒行蛻出 。此時兩翅尚皺成一團,移時始硬化而能摺疊,色亦轉深。羽化時刻,大部 均在早晨。
- 3. 交尾 蝗科昆蟲之成蟲期每須經過一次 Imaginal diapauses 然後生殖器官之發育始告成熟;稻蝗亦未能例外。若於羽化至交尾期中,按時解剖雌性之卵巢,即可知其發育程度如何。 自羽化以至交尾(即交尾前期) 雌雄須經 15-41 日。交尾前之雄性,每先以足翅摩擦或觸角按接,求對方之寵愛。於是雄者即擁於雌背之上,其頭部位於雌者前胸背片之上,繼用前中足攀住雌體,惟後足則臨空無用,最後始將腹部向雌腹之左右下彎,末端後曲上向後,與雌性生殖器相接合焉。交尾時間,自數小時至三四日。成蟲一生中交尾次數甚多。在交尾期間雄者每蹲擁於雌者之上。實際上未必正在交尾。交尾之時雌者不能飛翔,一遇驚擾,或稍步行,或稍跳躍。
- 4. 產卵 雌蟲交尾後,卵巢逐漸膨大飽滿。卵子成熟時,卵巢充塞腹部,解剖 時極易見之,並可測知其行將產卵。自交尾至產卵(卽產卵前期)相隔最短 十日,最長四十一日,平均在二十七日左右:可見卵子之成熟,亦頗費時日 也。

產卵時成蟲以腹端之背瓣腹瓣掘土成穴。穴之位置,直斜不定,隨土壤之鬆實而異。腹端幾節伸展,入穴中,旋即分泌膠液,產卵其中。最後在卵囊之頂端,再分泌膠液,成卵囊之蓋。囊蓋本位於土面,初產時頗易覓得,遇土面有小孔中有棕褐色囊蓋者即是。惟日久經風吹雨打,或人畜踐踏,即被泥土覆沒,致不易見。產卵前後動作,速者僅十五分鐘,遲者一小時左右。一雌一生中產卵 16-102 粒,

卵塊 1-3 塊不等。本年(1932)所飼育稻蝗生活史完全者僅二十三個。茲將各號之產卵總數鵬列於下:

34, 102, 40, 40, 38, 59, 38, 86, 68, 78, 34, 31, 48, 38, 79, 68, 38, 57, 88, 56, 39, 90, 16.

室內與野外之雌蟲,死去腹內均尚有餘卵,可知其生前未必將腹內之卵完全產出也。 5.壽命 成蟲之壽命,雖者較雄者為長。羽化初期,以雌者為先,而死亡終期 ,亦以雌者殿後。因其交尾與產卵前期均遷延甚久,故其壽命亦特長。雌者 普通生至59-113日。雄者在野外一過交尾期後遇寒即死。

with annual	at the Add, while offer	-2-4	產卵記載
表四	ME4土 IV 元	1 10° E.	DE 워티트H =P

號數	羽化月日	交尾月日	交尾前期	產卵月日	產卵前期	死亡月日	壽命
A 1	7/17	8/20	34日	9/25	36日	11/4	110日
A 2	7/19	8/15	27日	9/18	34日	11/6	110日
A 3	7/21	8/18	28日	9/15	28日	9/25	66日
A 4	7,23	8,18	26日	9/28	41日	10/25	94日
A 5	7/26	9/5	41日	9/20	15日	11/5	102日
A 6	7/31	8/15	15日	9/13	29日	9/28	59日
A 7	8/3	8/25	22日	9,29	35日	10/19	77日
A 8	8/4	8,24	20日	9/28	35 FI	10/27	84日
A 9	8/4	9,3	30日	9/14	11日	10/23	80日
A 10	8/4	9/5	32日	9/15	10日	11/25	113日

## W·被害狀況

被害之稻葉片,呈不規則之缺刻。在秧田時期若發生衆多,被害劇烈,苗葉幾全呈缺刻,甚至葉莖無遺者亦有之。稻田時期仍嚙食葉片;食成之大缺刻中,時有小缺刻。(參閱圖11)至水稻抽穗後,時或嚙斷稻稈,尤以乳熟稻穗之稻稈受害最多(普通均在穗下 5-16 英寸),結果稻穗析斷,營養料未克上升,終成白穗。此外復喜嚙乳熟之穀粒,一若硬食穀中之乳汁者。惟據實際觀察,此種嚙莖或嚙穀行為,事實上並非作為食料之用,或係一種趨水性現象(Hydrotropism)。據稻田期間之為害調查,田之四周,稻蝗所致之白穗特多,田之中央則較少。此實與其成蟲早晨在路旁,浴日以增體温,有相互之關係焉。

表五	被害	白穗之	地位	考查

地			位	檢查稍株叢數	彼害白穗數	每幾叢中有一白穗
稻	田	中	央	1152	87	13.2+
稻	田	四	周	1792	417	4.3-

註: 稻田四周之定義,為沿桑地或田埂之五邊行,餘屬稻田中央部 ?

## V· 野外生活史

稻蝗年生一代,各期分明,極易辨識。以卵態越多。初孵化之第一齡幼蟲,可 於草地或秧田中得之,其後多集中於稻田,以生以息。成蟲之食料植物甚廣,故飛 散於各種田地間,惟仍以生息於稻田與阡陌間者為最多。生殖器發育成熟後,即行 交尾,迨卵巢逐漸長大,產卵期近,則又羣集中稻田田埂。每遇驚擾,相率飛近田 中。茲將一年中各期之發生時節,序述如下:一

卵期	九月中旬	──一翌年五月上旬
幼蟲期	五月上旬	──八月上旬
第一齡	五月上旬	→五月中旬末
第二齡	五月中旬末	<b>├──六月上旬末</b>
第三齡	六月上旬	→六月中旬末
第四齡	六月中旬	→七月上旬
第五齡	七月上旬	→七月下旬
第六齡	七月下旬	—→八月上旬
成蟲期	七月下旬	→十一月中旬
交尾期	八月下旬	─→九月上旬
產卵期	九月中旬	<b>→</b> 十月上旬

接幼蟲成長, 羽化期略有遲早, 少數於七月下旬羽化, 大部均在八月中旬化成成蟲。

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### Summary

Egg-pod. Cylindrical, somewhat curved, thickened to the lower end,

which is rounded. Length, 9-15 mm.; diameter 7-11 mm. walls hard, made of earth externally. Lid. semicircular in cross section, reddish brown in color. Eggs dull-yellowish, 3.6 mm. long 1 mm. in diameter, 7-66 in number, placed in two rows, forming an angle of about  $45^{\circ}$  with the walls (Fig. 1-3).

**Hopper.** When full-grown, body grassy green. Antenna, 26-jointed. Eyes, silvery gray. Hind tibia, which is as long as the hind femur, provided with 10 pairs of spines on the outer margin and 2 pairs of spurs at its extremity. Head about 5 mm. wide; body about 33 mm. long (Fig. 5).

**Adult.** Length, male 30-33 mm., female 36-44 mm., elytra, male 21-28 mm., female 24-34 mm. Coloration yellowish green with a lateral brownish-black band extending behind eyes to the end of pronotum. Hind tibia bluish in color and flattened at its posterior half. Claws quadrately appendiculate. Elytra distinctly angulate-concave before middle (Fig. 6-10).

Local Distribution. The species is confined to marshy habitats. As a rule, it breeds in rice fields and sometimes occurs in near-by grass patches, however, failed.

Life History. Annually, this species is single-brooded. The eggs are laid chiefly in the surfree soil of the embankments bordering the rice fields. They are occassionally found in the surface of rice fields. The highest rate of the number of eggpods per square foot area is found in those embankments which are bounded by an early variety of rice on one side and a late variety on the other (with an average of 0.774 egg-pod per sq. ft.). This is due to the fact that the grasshoppers continue to feed on the rice plant thruout the period of oviposition and, moreover, oviposition is favoured in the presence of abundant sunlight. The habitat mentioned above means nothing more than a place which is microclimatically adapted for the purposes of feeding and egg-laying.

The egg stage, which passes the winter, lasts about seven months extending from the middle of September to the beginning of May of the next year. Hatching occurs in May. Nymphs of the first instar, which coincides with the seedling stage of the rice, are able to leap a distance of about 20.5 inches, a fact which may be utilized in the control of the nymphs in the seedling beds by means of trapping trenches filled with water and covered with kerosene film. There are five molts and six instars, and the period of nymphal development occupies about 100 days

(from May 1 to Aug. 10). Beginning from the end of July, the adults emerge. An interval of 15-41 days elapses between emergence and copulation. The pre-oviposition period extends from 10 to 41 days. Copulation is at its highest tide between later part of August and early part of September and oviposition occurs from middle of September to the beginning of october. A female lays about 16-102 eggs during its existance. The longevity of the adult runs as high as to 113 days.

The chief damage done by them is in the rice seedling beds where nymphs feed on the leaves of the young seedling. In the rice fields they cause the ears to wither by biting them near their base during maturing. Consequently, the ears turn white or empty. Withererd or white ears are much more abundant among the rows near the embankments or paths inasmuch as the adults prefer these habitats, a fact probably related to the movement of hoppers, i. e. climbing on to the plant and descending to the ground which are the direct results of thermotropism.

The study was made at Kashing, Chekiang province in the year of 1932.

#### 繪圖說明

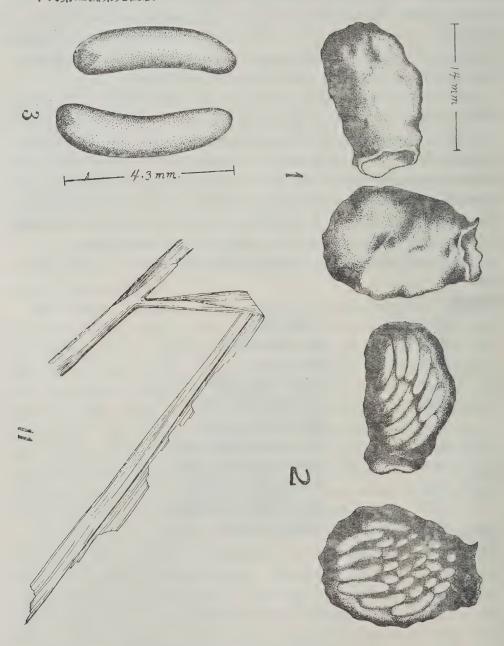
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圖一	稻蝗卵塊圖
圖二	稻蝗卵塊切面圖
	稻蝗卵粒圖
圖四	稻蝗之成長幼蟲圖
圖五	稻蝗之雌雄性成蟲圖
圖六	稻蝗之雌雄性成蟲圖
圖七	雌性成蟲腹端側面放大圖
圖八	雄性成蟲腹端側面放大圖
圖九	雌性成蟲腹端腹面放大圖
圖十	雄性成蟲腹端腹面放大圖
圖十一	水稻葉片之被害狀

# 浙江省昆蟲局中華民國二十一年年刊

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Y. B. No. 2, Plate IX



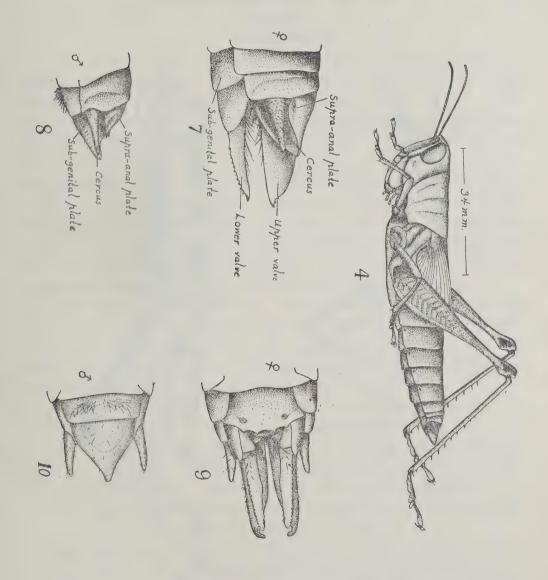
柳支英——稻蝗生活史

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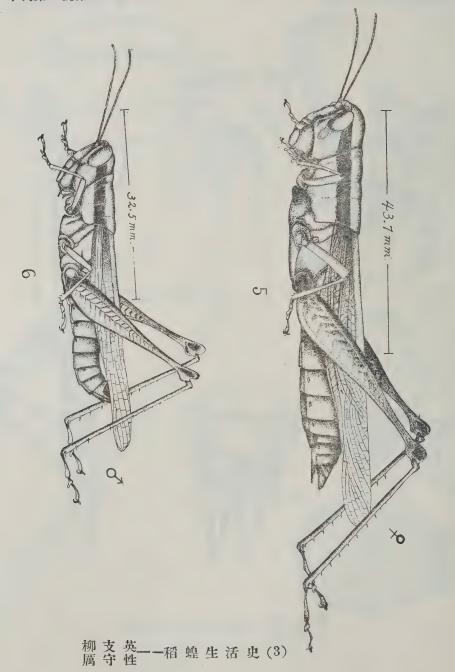
柳支英——稻蝗生活史(2)

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Y. B. No. 2, Plate XI



# A List of the Disease-carrying Anophelines in the World. 世界瘧蚊名錄

Li, Feng-swen, Head 李鳳蓀 (Fly and Mosquito Research Laboratory)

#### 蚊蠅研究室

#### I. INTRODUCTION

The literatures dealing with the species of the disease-carrying Ano phelines and the diseases they are transmitting up to the end of 1932 are too voluminous and scattered for an ordinary worker in China to have an access. Having been frequently requested for such information from the different parts of the country, I feel that it is worthwhile to produce a condensed list of all such materials that I have had the opportunity to gather together since last May. This list may not be only useful to those who have interest on the Malaria and mosquito control works but may also give many students an impetus for research. For the sake of a better understanding, two maps illustrating the distribution of Malaria and of Filaria of the world and a plate showing the four chief carriers of human malaria in China are reproduced with the list.

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#### II. Malaria

## (1) Anopheles known to carry malaria parasites

Up to the present there are about 1600 to 1700 known species of mosquitoes in the world. Of these, only 182-190 species are Anophelines. Not all the Anophelines are carriers of human malaria parasites. Among them there are about 71 species with 13 varieties which we have definite records are malaria-bearing. Out of this number, only 55 species with 12 varieties are known to have natural infection, the rest 16 species with 1 variety are merely with experimental infection. Probably not more than 35 species with 3 varieties of the natural infected Anophelines are important vectors of human malaria parasites.

A Table of the Number of Anopheles in the different continents.

Continent No. of species		No. of malaria carriers	No. of efficient transmitter
Australia	6	3 species, 1 variety	1 species
Asia	84	46 species, 8 varieties	20 species, 3 varieties
Europe	20	9 species, 3 varieties	4 speices,
Africa	50	17 species, 3 varieties	5 species, 1 variety
America	44	19 species	8 species

# List No. 1. Malaria-bearing Anophelines (+=Postive infection)

Species of Anophelines	Experimental Natural infection
Subgenus Anopheles Meigen 1918	
1. A. aitkeni Theobald 1903 ······	+
2. A, algeriensis 1903	+ +
3. A. arabiensis Patton 1905	+
4. A. atropos Dyar & Knab 1905	+
5. A. barbirostris Van der Wulp 1884	+ +
6. A. bifurcatus Linnaeus 1758	+ +
7. A. cruciaus Wiedemann 1828	+ +
8. A. formosaensis II Tsuzuki 1902 (vasus)	+ +
9. A. grabhami Theobald 1901	+
10. A. hyrcanus Pall	+
" ,, var. argyropus	+
" var. nigerrimus Giles 1900	•••••
", ", var. peditaeniatus Leicester ··	
" " var. pseudopictus	
" , , var sinensis Wied. 1928	····· + ···· + ····
11. A. intermedius Peryassu 1908	·····
12. A. lindesayi Giles 1900	+ +
13. A. maculipennis Meigen 1818	+ +
" " var. labranchiae Fal	+ +
" " var. messeae Fal	+
14. A. martini Laveran 1902	+
15. A. mauritianus Daruty & D'Emmerz	+ +
16. A. mediopunctatus Theobald 1903	+
17. A. plumbeus Stephens	+
18. A. pseudomaculipes peryassu 1908	+
19. A. pseudopuntipennis Theobald 1902	+ +
20, A. punctipennis Say 1823	+ +
21. A. quadrimaculatus Say 1824	+ +
22. A. umbrosus Theobald 1903	
23. A. sacharovi (elutus)	
24. A. smithi Theobald 1905	

Sugenus Stethomyia Theobald 25. A. nimbus Theobald 1903	+			*****
Subgenus Myzomyia Blanchard 1902				
26. A. aconitus Donitz 1903 ······	+	*****	+	
27. A. culicifacies Giles 1901				*****
28. A. funestus Giles 1900				*****
29. A. hispaniola Theobald 1903			+	*****
30. A, leucosphyrus Donitz 1901		*****	+	*** ***
31. A. listoni Liston 1901		*****	+	*****
32. A. ludlowii Theobald 1903	+	*****	+	76000
" var. sundaica Rodenw		*****	+	*****
33. A. lutzii Cruzi 1901 ······		*****	+	*****
34. A. marshalli Theobald		*****	+	*****
" var. austeni		•••••	+	•••••
" var. moucheti		•••••		
" var. paludis				
35. A. minimus Theobald 1901	+	*****	+	*****
36, A. nili Theobald		••••		
37. A. punctulatus Donitz 1901				*****
" var. molucensis		*****	+	*****
38. A. rhodesiensis Theobald				*****
39. A. tesselatus Theobald 1901				
40. A. turkhudi Liston 1901	-			*****
41. A. pattoni Christophers 1926	-			396100
42. A. varuna Iyengar 1924 ·····		*****	+	*****
Calarana Managara Chairt had 10 M				
Subgenus Neomyzomyia Christophers 1924				
43. A. christyi Newstead' Carter		****	+	*****
Subgenus pseudomyzomyia Chirstophers 1924				
44. A. gambiae Giles 1902	1		1.	
45. A. vagus Donitz 1902			7	
	F	.,,,,,		

46. A. albimanus Wiedemann 1821
Subgenus Neocelli Christophers 1924  51, A. theileri Edwards +
Subgenus Nyssorhynchus Blanchard 1902         52. A. albitarsis Lunch Anibalzaga
63. A. theobaldi Giles 1901 + + + + + +
Subgenus Pretophorus  65. A. jeyporiensis James 1902
69. A. cruzi Dyar & Knab + +
70. A. amictus Bdwards +

71. A. separatus ..... + ....

## (2) Types of malaria and their intermediate host.

Human malaria fever is caused by eithor *Plasmodium vivax*, or *P. falciparum*, or *P. malariae*. Records of the transmission for each type have been made in various parts of the world. The following lists Nos. 2, 3, and 4. Show the year, person, and place for the affirmation.

List No. 2. The Intermediate Host of *Plasmodium vivix* Grassi and Feletti (1892). (=*Plasmodium praecox*, tertian malaria, benign tertian, [B. T.])

Species of Anopheles Year,	person and place	for affirmation
A. aitkenii1927	Koidzumi	Formosa,
A. albimanus1910	Darling	Panama.
A. albitarsis ······		
A. argyritarsis1927	Prado & Pessoa	S. Paulo
A. barbirostris1916	Christophers	India
A. bifurcatus ······	Grassi	Europe
A. crucians1916	Mitzmain	Louisiana
A. culicifacies	Stephens &	
	Christophers	India
A. elutus ······		Palestine
A. fuliginosus1931	Anazawa	Formosa
1916	Christophers	India
A. funestus	Ross, Annett,	
	Austen	Africa
A. gambiac	Ross. Annett,	
	Austen	Africa
A. hyrcanus var. argyropus		
A. hyrcanus var. nigerrimus		
A. hyrcanus var. peditoeniatus		
A. hyrcanus var. pseudopictus ······		
A. hyrcanus var. sinensis1928	Kinoshita	China
	Severn	Formosa

A. intermedium	Cruz	Brazil
A. kochi	Oluz	DIaZII
A. leucosphyrus ······		
A. lindesayi var. plecau	Anazawa	Formosa
A. listoni	Kinoshita	
A. ludlowii	Anazawa	India
A. maculatus		Formosa
	Christophers	India
A. maculipalpis var. Splandidus ···1931	Anazawa	Formosa
A. maculipalpis1916	Christophers	Asia
A. maculipennis1929	Roubaud, Swell-	Kenya
	engrabel(N.H.),	
A 7	& De Buck	
A. mediopunctatus ······1910	Cruz	Brazil
A. minimus1916	Christophers	India
1931	Anazawa	Formosa
A. pattoni1929	Hindle & Feng	N. China
A. Pharoensis ·····1907	Newstead, Dutton	Egypt
	Tood	
A. plumbeus ······		
A. pulcherrimus1928	Averbukk	Russia
A. punctulatus1922	Heydon	Rabual
A. punctulatus var. moluccensis		
A. pseudomaculipes ·····1910	Cruz	Brazil
A. punctipennis ······1916	King	U. S. A.
1916	Mitzmain	U. S. A.
A. quadrimaculatus ·····1900	Thayer	U. S. A.
1916	King	U. S. A.
A. stephensi	Liston, Bentley	India
A. subpictus1916	Christophers	India
1928	Soesila	Batavia
A. superpictus1925	Hill	Papua
A. tarsimaculatus ······1930	Godoy, Labo,	Brazil
	Cruz, Filho.	
A. tesselatus1931	Anazawa	Formosa
A. theobaldi1916	Christophers	India
A. turkhudi1916	Christophers	India

A. umbrosus		
A. vagus1927	Carter	Ceylon
A. willmori ······		

List No. 3. The Intermediate host of Plasmodium falciparum Welch (1897). (=Laverania malariae Grassi Feletti, 1870; Subtertian malaria; Maligment tertian [M. T.]; tertian aestivo-autumnal).

Species of Anopheles Yea	r, person and place f	or affirmation
A. aconitus193	1 Mesnard, Morin	Annam
A. aitkenii192	7 Koidzumi	Formosa
A. albimanus191	0 Darling	America
A. albitarsis		
A. annulipesis	Kinoshita	Formosa
A. argyritars ······	Darling	America
A. barbirostris	Stephens,	India, Malay-
	Christophers	sia, China.
A. bifurcatus		
A. crucians191	6 King	Louisiana
A. culicifacies ······	Stephens &	India
	Christophers	
A. formosaensis ······190	2 Tsuzuke	Formosa
A. fuliginosus	Stephens &	India
	Christophers	
A. funestus	Daniels	Africa
A. gambiae190	0 Ross, Annett,	Africa
	Austen	
A. lindesayi var. plecau193	Anazawa	Formosa
A. hyrcanus var. argyropus		
A. hyrcanus var. nigerrimus		
A. hyrcanus var. peditoeniatus		
A. hyrcanus var. pseudopictus ·····		
A. hyrcanus var. sinensis		

A. kochi1926	Bosch	D. E. Indies
A. leucosphyrus ······		
A. listoni		
A. ludlowii1931	Anazawa	Formosa
A. maculatus	Kinoshita,	India
	Stauntor.	
A. maculipalpis		
A. maculipalpis var. splandidus1931	Anazawa	Formosa
A. maculipennis ······1928	Smirnova &	Russia
A. minimus1906	Sinanin.	
1914	Walker & Barber	
A. multicolor	V, 22200	
A. plumbeus		
A. pseudopunctipennis1910	Darling	Panama
A. punctipennis1916	King	Louisiana
	Mitzmain	200110
A. punctulatus ······1922		Rabual
A. punctulatus var. moluccensis	processor of the con-	
A. quadrimaculatus1900	Thayer	Ü. S. A.
1901	Woldent	
1904	Hishberg	
1916	King	S
A. rhodesiensis1930		
	Macdonald.	
A. sacharovi	Stephens &	India
•	Christophers	
A. smithi1930	Gordon &	Sierra Leone
	Macdonald.	
A. stephensi ······		
A. subpictus1928	Soesilo	Batavia
A. superpictus1918	Apfelbeck	Dalmatia
A. tarsimaculatus ······1900	Darling	Panama
A. tesselatus ······1927	Koidzumi	Formosa
A. theobaldi	Stephens &	India
	Christophers	
A, turkhudi ······	Stephens &	India

A. umbrosus ...... Staunton Malay
A. vagus

List No. 4. The Intermediate host of Plasmodium malariae Laveran (1881). (= Quartan malariae [Q. M.])

veran (1881). (= G	uartan malariae [G	Q. M.])
Species of Anopheles Year,	person and place	for affirmation
A. algeriensis	Sergent Stephens & Christophers	Algeria India
A. fuliginosus	Anazawa Ross, Annett, Austen.	Formosa Africa
A. gambiae1900		Africa
A. hyrcanus var. argyropus A. hyrcanus var. nigerrimus A. hyrcanus var. peditoeniatus	The second of the second	
A. hyrcanus var. pseudopictus A. hyrcanus var. sinensis1928 A. lindesayi var. plecau1931 A. leucosphyrus	the color of the colors to the	Formosa
A. ludlowi	Anazawa	Formosa Formosa
A. maculipalpis var. splandidus ···1931 A. maculipennis	Anazawa	Formosa
A. minimus		Formosa Algeria Rabual U. S. A.
A. subpictus	Couret, Lemann Stephens & Christophers	India
A. stephensi	Christophers Anazawa Stephens & Christophers.	India Formosa India

(3) Malaria Anophelines known to occur in different countries.

As far as I know, not all the malaria-bearing Anophelines are efficient intermediate hosts for *Plasmodium*. It is also true that not all the principal vectors of malaria are always important carriers throughout the world. They may be positive and effective in one place and negative and very ineffective in another. For example, *Anopheles aconitus* is a good experimental and natural carrier of malaria in both Malay and Java, but it is negative in another part of the Dutch East Indies in which over 1000 specimens of the same species have been carefully dissected and not a trace of the evidence for *Plasmodium* have been discovered. This peculiarity and the prevalence of of malaria may due to the following factors.

- 1. Habitats. The place where the species are bred may influence the effectiveness of the Anophelines. For instance *Anopheles crusians*, when bred in blackish water is an effective carrier in N. America.
- 2. Feeding Habit. Each species of Anopheles has its peculiar preference for its host. A few Indian Anopheles may be used as examples.
  - (a). A. barbirostris, A aitkeni, and A lindesayi generally prefer the blood of the wild animals and exceptionally attack on man.
  - (b). A. hyrcanus var. sinensis, A. fuliginosus, A. maculipalpis, A. maculatus, and probably A. maculipennis suck the blood of both man and animal without special preference.
  - (c). A. vagus, A. subpictus, A. jeyporiensis, and A. culicifacies live on the blood of both man and animal but have more preference for human blood.
  - (d). A minimus, A. listoni and A. varuna live solely on human blood.
- 3. Prevalence of malaria. Whereas rice field is abundant, the malaria is severe and general, as the field is practically always under water, when the mosquitoes are in active. Many Anophelines are preferably bred in such condition, especially the following species:

A. culicifacies A. pallidus

A. fuliginosus A. philippinensis

A. hyrcanus var. sinensis A. vagas

A. hyrcanus var. nigerrimus A. funestus

A. minimus A. listoni

A. moghulensis A. maculatus

List No. 5. Malaria-bearing Anophelines in the different Localities of Asia

								L	oca	alit	tie	s								
ST	eci	es of Anophelines	7	U	U.	RI	PJ	Pe	Pe	Z	K	Ja	ul	H'(	E	Cr	Bu	10	i L	1
1		01: 6	url	yri	2	SS	hil	STE	le	esc	ale	gqı	di	rr	-	nin	ırı	Sa.	rat	ans
		Chief carrier of malaria	Turkey	20	B	ia	ddi	12	stii	ode	ıy	ä	ಶಾ	nos	ndi	8	na	Assam	Dia,	am
-	-=	Occurence of malaria-bearing					ine		ne.	tan			. 1	a	es					
		Anophelines								nia										
			<u> </u>								:						-	1		
		aconitus									*		-		_			-		
		aitkenii											-					-		
3.	A.	algeriensis	-			-				-										
4.	A.	annulipes	1											-				1		
5,	A.	arabiensis																_		
6.	A.	barbirostris										-	-		*			-1		
		bifurcatus	1-	-					*	1										
8.	A.	culicifacies	1							-			*				-	-1	-	
9.	A.	elutus	1-						-							-	.			
		fuliginosus					-				-		*		*		-	-		-
		hyrcanus	Ì													-				
	,,	" var. argyropus	i								_				*				-	
X		" var. nigerrimus	1										-					-1	1	
		" var. peditaeniatus	1															1	-	
		" var. pseudopictus	1	1		-	<u> </u>													
		,, var. sinensis	1		<u> </u>				1			*			<del>*</del>	*		1		
12	γ, Δ	intermedius	i		_			_				120			ننظ			1		
ti		jeyporiensis	1	1	1		1							1			,	-		
		karwari	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	_	1	1			-		
E .		kochi	-			1		1	1	1 1	<u></u>	1 1		-1	*					_
		leucospayrus	-							1 1	*	1			*					
		lindesayi var. plecau	-					1			水									
		listoni													<u> </u>			1		
F			.		1			1	1				*		N.					-
19.		ludlowi	1				1-				1		*		<del>*</del>		*			-
20		" var. sundaica	1_							-	*		*		1		不			_
		maculatus			<u> </u>			<u> </u>			*		*	*		*				
21.		maculipalpis	<u> </u>	1			_		_				_		_					-
		" var. splandicus	<u> </u>	1		12/4		<u> </u>						-	<u> </u>	-				_
		maculipennis	-			*									1	-				_
2		martini									-					-				1
		mauritianus							-											
		minimus	1.				-						*		-	*		*		*
		pallidus										-	_							
		pattoni				1					-					*				
		pharoensis							-					1						
29.	A.	philippinensis	1	1							-		*		1		-	-		
30.	A.	plumbeus	1-			-										1				
31	A.	pulcherrimus	1	1		*				-			-			-				

32. A.	punctula	us		1		1			-			1	*		-		-
33. A.	ramsayi			1		T			T		-				- -	-	
	rhodesier					1986			]							-	
	separatu	8											-		-		
	sergenti			_				-						$\perp$			
1	stephensi					1_			-		*						
38. A.	subpictus				<u> </u>		-	-		-	-	-	-			+	_
		yar. malayensis			<u> </u>	13/	-	-	-		_ _	-		_	_	1	
	superpict				-4,	*			1			12		1		1	_
	tesselatu theobaldi			1	130	1 5		RET.	1 25 00			*	-	4	-	1	1-
	turkhudi		1	<u> </u>			1		1		1-	-		-	- -	1	-
	umbrosus				1		-1		-	<del> </del>	-	-	-   -			1	1
	vagus							-	1	-	1-		- -	_		-	-
	varuna						Ť	-	i		1-			Ť	+		1
	willmori						i	i	İ		1-		1	-1	1-		
		lumber of species	7	2	1	9	13	1 6	4	23	4 33	12	19 2	4.	7 19	2	11
List	t No. 6.	Malaria-bearing	Anoi	ohe	aliı	nes	in	Cl	in	а							
		aitkenii															
	Anopheres									T-V	,						
2.	,,	borbirostris								H	ng	KOI	ıg;	H	aina	an.	•
3.	••	hyrcanus		•••	4 - 6	Sze	chy	van									
4.	,,	hyrcanus var. nige	rrim	ius	-H	lai	nar	l									
5.	,	hyrcanus var. sinei	nsis.	069	V	Vid	ely	di	str	ibu	ted	th	rou	gh	out		
						Cł	ina	ì.									
6.		jeyporiensis				\ \m	ov.	Mi	ng	kia	กฐ ์	Riv	zer:	K	wai	1 <i>0</i> -	
0.	"	Jej por lensis													-1 (41	40	
										KUI	ng;	на	ına	п.			
7.	,,	karwari	• • • • • •	•••	· · · <u>Ī</u>	To	ngk	ong	5								
8.	,,	kochi ·····	****		ī	īo:	ngk	ong	, V	Vuc	how	<i>7</i> .					
9.	• • • • •	lindesayi var. japo	nicu	s·	1	Voi	th	Ch	ina	L							
10,	,,	maculatus			ī:	Ior	ngk	ong		Kw	ang	ch	ow,	S	wat	ow	7
	,										An						
										18/,	, A11	ю	, 0	un.	gen	0 11	
						(F	uk	ien)	1.								
11.	99	maculipalpis var.	ind	ier	1-												
		sis		• • • •	<u>ī</u>	T01	ngk	ong	r, S	ant	tao (	K	wan	g	tun	g);	
											, J	•					
							en)		4.7	.110)	, .	u.i.	- 5 UI	. U V	. (1	u	
10		mogulinoppia			T2				n e	hun	inl						
12.	"	maculipennis						•		nur	1a).						
13.	**	martini															
14.	······································	minimus			٠Ē	lor	ngk	ong	, I	\mc	y,	Ju	ngc	ho	W		

(Fukien); Hainan.

	15.	. ,,		pattoniTai-an, Tsinan, Chufu, Linchu,
				Tsingtao (Shangtung); Fentai,
				Peitaiho, Peiping (Hopeh);
				common in North China.
	16.	, ,		punctulatusKwangchow; Hongkong.
	-17.	99		sacharovi(elutus)Kashgar (Sinkiang)
ř.	18.	,,	ŧ .	subpictusKwangchow; Hongkong;
	19.	99 ;		tesselatus
	20.	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		umbrosusHongkong (?)
	21.	,,,		vagusHainan;
	22.	,,		willmoriHimalayas.
1.	23.	. 99 .		pulcherrimusSingkiang
	24.			maculipalpis
	List	No.	7.	Malaria-bearing Anophelines in the different Localities of Europe.

			-	-			-			_	-		
Species of Anophelines.	Spain	Roumania	Poland	Norway	Italy				Germany	1	England	Denmark	Austria
1. A. algeriensis	-	1 . 3						-1			- 1		
2. A. bifurcatus	-				*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	] -
3. A. gambiae					3								
4. A. hispaniola	1-		•				3				-		1
5. A. hyrcanus	1.			-							-		
" ,, var pseudopictus		-			-				-			1 -	-
6. A. maculipennis	1-	-	_		-		-	*	-		-	>	6-
,, ,, var. labranchiae	1	1			-			1					
,, var. meseae	T				-								
7. A. plumbeus	-							-	-			-1	1-
8. A. sacharovi		-										)	4
9. A. superpictus	1-	1	1		米						- 1	-	-   -
Total number of species	17	3	1	. ]	9	2	2	6	5	1	4	1	5 3

List No. 8. Malaria-bearing Anophelines is the different localeties of Africa.

Species of Anopheles	Lacality
Decies of Anophetes	west A. South A. North A. East A.
1. A. algeriensis	- 40
2. A. bifurcatus	

13. A. christyi			1	
4. A. funestus	*	米	*	*
5. A. gambiae	*	*		*
6. A. hispaniola	1	1		
7. A. maculipalpis		-	11/20	
8. A. maculipennis				
9. A. marshalli	-	;		, ;
, var. austeni	n=- 4			,
,, var. moucheti	*	8 2 3	1000	
,, var. paludis		-		-
0. A. mauritianus		_		
1. A, nili			*	
12. A. pharoensis			*	
13. A. rhodesiensis				
14. A. sergenti		1 6 1 1 N	*	
15. A. smithii			, -, ,	
16. A. superpictus	,		1	
17. A. theileri	-	-		1
Total number of species	13	9.	11	8

List No. 9. Malaria-bearing Anophelines in Australia.

		Species of Anophelines,
1.	A.	amictus
2.	A.	annulipes ·····*
3,	A.	punctulatus var. moluensis
		superpictus
T :	e .	No. 10 75-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1

List No. 10. Malaria-bearing Anophelines in the different localities of America.

						I	100	cal	iti	es					
Species of Anophelines	W. Indies	Venezuela	Br. Guiana	U.S.A.	Uruguauy	Peru	Paraguay	Panam:	Mexico	Ecudor	Columbia	Canada.	Brazil	Bolivia	Argentina
1. A. albimanus	<del>米</del>			74	-			*		-	*			1	-
2. A. albitarsis	-	-											*		_
3. A. argyritarsis	*	米						-	米				*	-1	=
4. A. atropos														1	
5. A. bachmann		-						_				-	-		=
6. A. bifurcatus (?)					-							-			
7. A. crucians	-			米											
8. A. cruzii						-		-	-	J		J	-	-	
9. A. darlingi				-										1	
10. A. intermedius				-								1	-1	1	

[11. A. grabhami	-				1	1	1	1	1			1	1
12. A. lutzii			_						1		1	- 1	1
13. A. maculipennis				-									
14. A. mediopunctatus	T	-							1-			-	1-
15. A. nimbus	1-		-					-1				_	
16. A. pseudopunctipennis	1-	*		*			-	K X	4-	<u> -</u>			-   米
17. A. punctipennis		-		*				_ -	-		-		
18. A. quadrimaculatus				*				K	$\in$				
19. A. tarsimaculatus	1-	-		_		_	-1	- _		1-		*	-1-
Total number of species	9	3	3	3	1	4	4	7	7 5	1 4	2	10	3 7

## III. Filaria

Generally speaking Culex is the principal vector of Filaria (List No. 11.) but Some of the Anopheles also have been recorded as transmitters of filaria (List No. 12)

List No. 11. Mosquitoes and Flies known to carry Disease in Hangchow, Chekiang, China. (Collection of Author in 1932)

Species of Flies or Mosqueitoes.	Diseases they carried.								
Aedes albopictus Skuse 1895	Dengue Carrier								
Armigeres obturbanswek	Dengue carrier								
Culex pipiens, Linnaeus	Dirofilaria immitis Railliet & Henry 1911.								
	Filaria bancrofti, Cobbold 1877.								
	Plasmodium danilewskyi Grassi &								
	Feletti, 1890.								
	Plasmodium relictum								
	Leucocytozoon danilewskyi)								
Culex quinquefaciatus, Say. (Culex fatigans)	Dirofilaria immitis Railliet & Henry, 1911.								
	Filaria bancrofti, Cobbold 1877.								
	Filaria loa Cobbold, 1864.								
	Plasmodium. danilewskyi, Grassi & Feletti 1890.								
	Filterable virus.								
Culex tritaeniarhynchus, Giles.	Filaria bancrofti								
Tabanus striatus	Bacterium anthracics								
Calliphora erythrocephaga	Bacterium anthracics								

Lucilia caesar	Bacterium anthracics
	Bacillus coli
List No. 12. Anophelines known	to carry Filaria Parasites.
Kinds of Filaria	Species of anopheles that carry the Disease.
Filariasis, Canine.	A. algeriensis
Dirofilaria immitis (Leidy, 1956)	A. bifurcatus
Railliet & Henry, 1911.	A. hyrcanus var. sinensis
	A. maculipennis
	A. superpictus
Acanthocheilonema perstans	A. gambiae
(Manson, 1891) Railliet, Henry & L. 1912.	
Filariasis, Human. (elephantiasis)	A. albimanus
	A. algeriensis
Filaria bancrofti Cobbold, 1877.	A. amictus
	A. annulipes
	A. argyritarsis
P	A. barbirostris
	A. bifurcatus
	A. gambiae
	A. hyrcanus var. nigerrimus
	A. hyrcanus var. peditaeniatus
	A. hyrcanus var. sinensis
	A. maculipennis
	A. minimus
	A. subpictus
Filaria demarquayi Manson, 1895.	
	A. maculipennis
結	前

## 工緣起

近世研究按拿弗雷蚊(Anophelines)及其傳染疾病之種類,有長足之進進;惟文獻浩繁,散軼各方,稽徵不便,作者有感於斯,乃蒐集成篇,以就正於方家。 其大旨如次:

#### Ⅲ瘧疾

- (1) 世界之按拿弗雷蚊計182-190種,而能傳癒者72種,戀種13種。其能自 然傳染者 55 種,變種 12 種其餘均在試驗情形下方可傳染。主要瘧蚊尚不及35種。
- (2) 人類 Z 瘧疾有三種(a`間日瘧原蟲 Plasmodium vivax; (b) 夏秋瘧原蟲 P. falciparum; (c) 三日瘧原蟲 P. malariae. 將各瘧之中間寄主,證明者及其 地點與時間作表列出:第一種之中間寄主 40 種,外變種八種;第二種為 40 種外 變種8種;第三種為18種,外變類7種。
- (3) 瘧蚊以何者爲主要傳染者,因地而異;在甲地爲主要者,在乙地或竟不能 傳染,其原因有三:
- (a) 視繁育之地方而異。如 A. crusians 在北美繁育於黑水 Blackish Water 者,則成為主要瘧蚊。
  - (b) 瘧蚊食物之習慣不同,有吸野獸或家畜之血者,亦有專害人類者。
- (c)稻田之情形,頗適於瘧蚊之生活,據考有 12 種瘧蚊繁育於稻田,吾國主 要瘧蚊: A. minimus 及 A. hyrcanus var. sinensis. 即其顯例。
  - (4) 各地瘧疾種類,不能盡同,概述如次:
    - (A)亞洲產按拿弗雷蚊84種,瘧蚊46種,又變種8種,內主要瘧蚊23種:
- (1) A. aconitus,
- (2) A. barbirostris (3) A. bifurcatus,
- (4) A. culicifacies.
- (5) A. fuliginosus,
- (6) A. hyrcanus var. argyropus,
- (7) A. hyrcanus var. (8) A. kochi, sinensis.
- (9) A. leucosphyrus,

- (10) A. listoni,
- (11) A. ludlowi,
- (12) A. ludlowi var. sundaica.

- (13) A. maculatus. (14) A. maculipennis,
- (15) A. minimus,

- (16) A. pattoni,
- (17) A. philippinensis, (18) A. pulcherrimus,
- (19) A. punctulatus, (20) A. stephensi
- (21) A. superpictus,

- (22) A. tesselatus, (23) A. umbrosus.

我國產瘧蚊普通認為 23 種,作者近查得新彊尚產 A. pulcherrimus, 從茲可 稱國產瘧蚊為 24 種,主要瘧蚊凡四種,中華按拿斐雷蚊 Anopheles hyrcanus var. sinensis 各地均有其分佈;潘氏按拿斐雷蚊 A. pattoni 華北極普遍;微小 按拿斐雷蚊 A. minimus 及 A. maculatus 分布於華南; A. maculipennis 為 吾國東三省之主要瘧蚊。此外亞洲各地產之瘧蚊如後:土耳其7種;西利亞2種; 選繼1種;俄國9種,內主要瘧蚊3種;菲列濱13種;波斯1種;巴力斯坦6種 ,内主要者1種;米索不達米亞4種;馬來23種,內主要者5種;日本4種,內 主要者 1 種 A. hyrcanus var. sinensis; 印度 33 種,內主要者 9 種;台灣 12

種,內主要者2種: A. maculatus, A. tesselatus; 東印度 19 種,內主要者9

- 種;緬甸7種,內主要者1種;印度亞山省 Assam (靠近不丹)19 種,內主要者 1種;亞拉伯2種;安南 11 種,內主要者1種。
- (B) 歐洲產按拿弗雷蚊20種, 瘧蚊9種, 又變種3種, 內主要瘧蚊4種: A. bifurcatus, A. maculipennis, A. sacharovi, A. superpictus.
- (C) 非洲產按拿弗雷蚊50種,瘧蚊17種,又變種3種,其中主要瘧蚊6種: A. funestus, A. gambiae, A. marshalli var. moucheti, A. nili, A. pharoensis, A. sergenti.
  - (D) 澳洲產按拿弗雷蚊 6 種, 瘧蚊 4 種, 其中主要瘧蚊1種 A. annulipes.
- (E)美洲產核拿弗雷蚊 44 种, 瘧蚊 19 种, 其中主要瘧蚊 8 种: A. albimanus, A. albitarsis. A. argyritarsis, A. crucians, A. pseudopunctipennis, A. punctipennis, A. quadrimaculatus, A. tarsimaculatus.

據病典籍記載 能傷染線蟲病之按拿弗雷蚊凡 13 種,又變種 3 種,中華按拿弗雷蚊 A. hyrcanus var. sinensis 在我國已證實能傳染象皮病 Elephantiasis, (Filaria bancrofti Cobhold 1887) 微小按拿弗雷蚊 A. minimus馬古勒彭尼按拿弗雷蚊 A. maculipennis 在我國雖為主要瘧蚊,國外已證實其能傳染象皮病,在我國能否傳染,實一符證之問題也。

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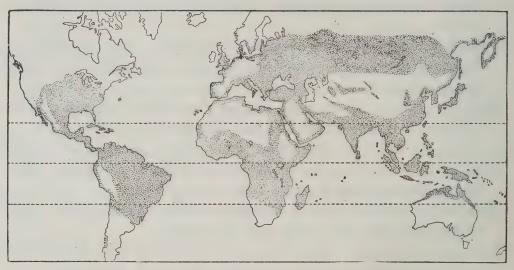
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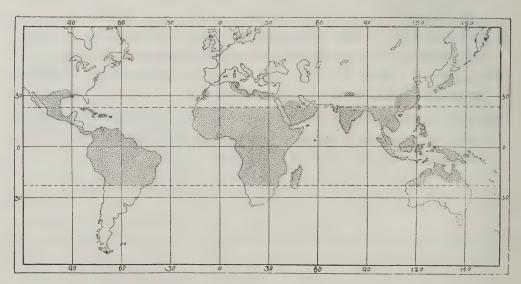
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Map Showing Distribution of Human Malaria (Modified from James and Christophers)



Map Showing Distribution of Filaria bancrofti (Modified from Philip H. Manson-Bar)

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Y. B. No. 2, Plate XII

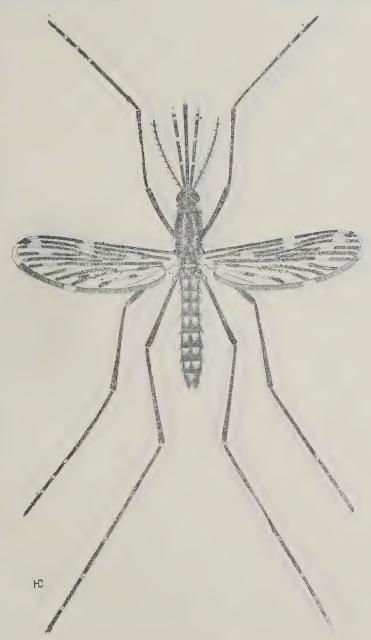


Fig. 1. Anopheles hyrcanus Var. sinensis Wiedmann 1928 a (Original)

Chief carier of malaria and filaria throughout China. Li, F. S.-Disease-carrying Anophelines. (1)

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Y. B. No. 2, Plate XIII

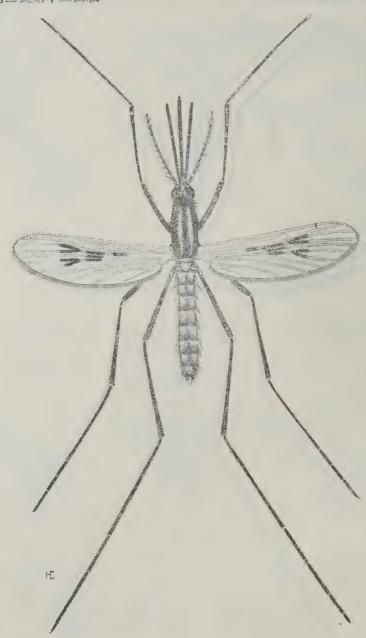


Fig. 2. Anopheles maculipennis Meigen 1818 4 (the Easterm Three provinces) (Original)
Chief carrier of Malaria in Northern-east China
Li, F. S.--Disease-carrying Anophelines. (2)

1932 Year Book, Bur. Ent. Hangchow."

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Y. B. No. 2, Plate XIV

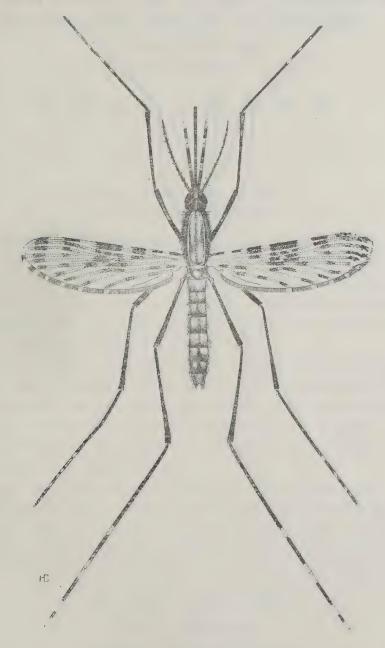


Fig. 3. Anopheles pathoni Christophers 1926 \$\omega\$ (Orignal)
Chief carrier of malaria in North China.
Li, F. S.--Disease-carrying Anophelines. (3)

1932 Year Book, Bur. Ent. Hangchow.

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Y. B. No. 2, Plate XV

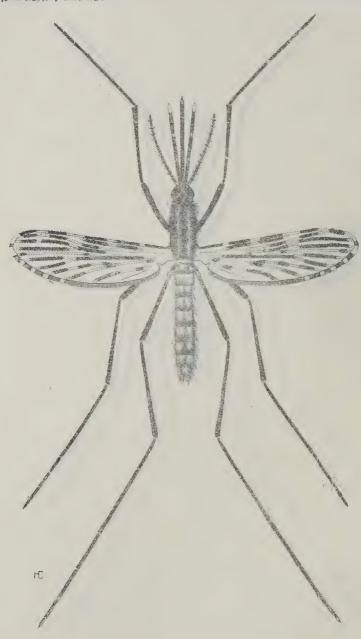


Fig. 4. Anopheles minimus Theobald 1901 4
(Original)
Chief carrier of malaria in South China.
Li, F. S.-Disease-carrying Anophelines. (4)

## A LIST OF THE BUTTERFLIES OF CHEKIANG IN THE BUREAU

Family Papilionidae
 Family Pieridae

# 本局之浙江蝶類名錄

I. 鳳蝶科 II. 粉蝶科

Wong, Chi-yu 王 啓 虞 Tao, Chia-chii 陶 家 駒

The butterflies in the Museum of our Bureau are numbered to one hundred and forty nine species. They are classified as follows:— 15 of Papilionidae, 11 of Pieridae, 26 of Satyridae, 39 of Nymphalidae, 20 of Lycaenidae, 31 of Hisperidae, and 2 of each of Danaidae, Amathusiidae and Nemeobiidae and only 1 of Libytheidae. They were mostly collected around the West Lake of Hangchow.

The identification is commenced by Mr. Fey Kêng-yū, late Entomologist of the Bureau in 1929 and the collection is gradually increased by Messrs. Chên Hê-ling and Chou Yü-ni from 1929 to 1931. Mr. Chen, Kan-fan, now in Charge of the Mulberry Tree Insects, reclassified them in 1930. In June of 1932, Dr. Hermann Höne, who is a collector of Chinese Macrolepidopterous insects checks them over with great care.

We deem it is worth while to publish a list of this group. The references concerning the entire group are too voluminous for this issue. We are sorry that we could only publish the Papilionidae and Pieridae here below. The other families of butterflies will soon be appeared either in the other series of our publications or in the "Chekiang Agriculturists".

## (1). Family Papilionidae

#### GENUS SERICINUS

Type S. telamon Donovan.

Sericinus 1851 Westwood, Trans, Ent. Soc. Lond., p. 173.

Sericinus 1852 Westwood, Gen. Diurn. Lep., ii. p. 530. Sericinus 1893-94 Leech, Butt. China, Japan & Corea, II, p. 484.

Sericinus 1906-32 Seitz, Macrolep. World, vol. I, p. 16.

#### S. telamon Donovan.

- 1798 Papilio telamon Donovan, Ins. China, pl. XXVII, fig. 78.
- 1852 Sericinus telamon Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., pp. 71, 73.
- 1852 Sericinus telamon Gray, Cat. Lep. Ins. Brit. Mus., i, pl. xiii, figs. 3, 4.
- 1853 Sericinus telamon Bremer & Grey, Schmett. N. China's, p. 5.
- 1855 Sericinus telamon Ménétries, Cat. Mus. Petr. Lep., i, p. 70, pl. vi, fig. 3.
- 1893-94 Sericinus telamon Leech, Butt. China, Japon & Corea, II, pp. 484-489.
- 1931 Sericinus telamon Matsumura, III. Ins. Jap.-Emp., p. 467, fig. 41.
- 1906-32 Sericinus telamon Seitz, Macrolep. World, vol. I, p. 16, pl. 9, figs. a, b.
- 1853 Sericinus fasciatus (♀), Bremer & Grey, l. c.
- 1855 Sericinus fasciatus Ménétries, l. c., pl. vi, fig. 1.
- 1853 Sericinus greyi (♀), Bremer & Grey, l. c., p. 6.
- 1855 Sericinus greyi Ménétriés, l. c., pl. vi, fig. 2.
- 1852 Sericinus montela Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., p. 71.
- 1852 Sericinus montela Gray, Cat. Lep. Ins. Brit. Mus., i, p. 78, pl. xiii, figs. 1, 2.
- 1927 Sericinus telamon montela Gray, Avinoff. Ann. Cargegie Mus., 17, nr. 2, p. 333.
- 1927 Sericinus telamon montela Gray, Otto Bang-Hass Horae Macrolep., vol. I, p. 99.
- 1852 Sericinus fortunei (우) Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., p. 72.
- 1852 Sericinus fortunei Gray, Cat. Lep. Ins. Brit. Mus., i, p. 79, pl. xiii, fig. 5.
- 1864 Sericinus cressonii Reakirt, Proc. Ent. Soc. Phil., iii, p. 499.
- 1887 Sericinus telamon var. koreana Fixsen, Rom. sur. Lép., p. 257.
- 1932 Sericinus telamon koreana Uchida, Icon. Insect. Jap., p. 848, fig. 1668.
- 1892 Sericinus telamon var fixseni Staudinger, Rom. sur Lép., vi, p. 136.
- 1802 Sericinus telamon var. greyi (含) Fixsen, Rom. sur Lép., iii, p. 260, pl. xiii, fig. 1.

1925 Sericinus ehrmanni Ehrman, Encyclop. Ent., Sér. B, 111, Lep. 1, p. 91, t. 29, f. 1. U. 2.

Host: Aristolochia debilis S. et Z.

Appearance: April.

Locality: Hangchow, T'ien-Mu-Shan (Lin-An). Sing-Hu (Siao-Shan).

#### GENUS LUEHDORFIA

Luchdorfia 1878 Crüger, Verh. Ver. Hamb., iii, p. 128.

Luehdorfia 1892 Schatz & Rober, Exot. Schmett., p. 50, pl. iii.

Luehdorfia 1906-32 Seitz, Macrolep. World, Vol. I, p. 15.

#### L. chinensis Leech

1836 Luehdorfia puziloi Pryer, Rhop. Nihon., p. 5, pl. i, fig. 10.

1889 Luehdorfia japonica Leech, Entomologist, xxii. p. 25, pl. i, fig. 1.

1893-94 Luehdorfia japonica var. chinensis Leech, Butt. China, Japan

& Corea, II, pp. 490-

491, pl. xxxiii, figs. 2

우, 1 var. 우.

1906-32 Luehdorfia chinensis Seitz, Macrolep. World, Vol. I, p. 15, pl. 8, d.

Host: Asarum sieboldi Mig.

Appearance: March, April.

Locality: Hangchow.

#### GENUS PAPILIO

Type P. priamus Linnaeus, from Amboina

Papilio 1758 Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. x, i, p. 458.

Papilio 1803 Latreille, Hist. Nat. Crust. et. Ins., iii, p. 387.

Papilio 1846 Doubleday, Gen. Diurn. Lep., i, p. 5.

Papilio 1893-94 Leech, Butt. China, Japan & Corea, II, pp. 513-514.

Papilio 1905 Holland, Butt. Book, pp. 306-307.

Papilio 1907 Bingham, Fauna Brit. Ind. Butt., vol. II, pp. 10-11.

Papilio 1913 Eckstein, Schmett., 1 Band, p. 52.

Papilio 1927 Evans, Indent. Ind. Butt. p. 30, A. 4.

Papilio 1906-32 Seitz, Macrolep. World, Vol. I, p. 8.

Troides 1816 Hübner, Verz. bek. Schmett., p. 88.

Ornithoptera 1832 Boisduval, Voy. Astr., Lep., p. 33.

#### P. xuthus Lingaeus

1767 Papilio xuthus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., i, 2, p. 751.

1878 Papilio xuthus Moore, in Anderson's Zool. Res. Yunan Exp., ii, p.

923.

- 1881 Papilio xuthus Elwes, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., p. 870.
- 1884 Papilio xuthus Lang, Butt. Eur., p. 20.
- 1886 Papilio xuthus Pryer, Rhop. Nihon., p. 3, pl. i, figs. 2, 2a, 2b.
- 1889 Papilio xuthus Leech, Trans. Ent. Scc. Lond., p. 115.
- 1892-94 Papilio xuthus Leech, Butt. China, Japan & Corea, II, pp. 514-516.
- 1895 Papilio xuthus Walker, Tran. Ent. Soc. Lond., p. 472.
- 1906 Papilio xuthus Meyashima, Ill. Jap. Rhop., p. 72.
- 1907 Papilio authus Bingham, Fauna Brit. Ind. Butt., vol. II, pp. 38-39.
- 1915 Papilio authus Matsumura, Thous, Ins. Jap., IV, p. 62.
- 1927 Papilio xuthus Evans, Ident. Ind. Butt., p. 33, B. 4, 30.
- 1929 Papilio xuthus Matsumura, Ill. Comm. Ins. Jap., vol. I, p. 3, pl. II, fig. 6.
- 1931 Papilio xuthus Matsumura, Ill. Ins. Jap.-Emp., p. 465, No. 36.
- 1932 Papilio xuthus Uchida, Icon. Ins. Jap., p. 838, fig. 1648.
- 1906-32 Papilio xuthus Seitz, Macrolep. World, vol. I, p. 11, pl. 6. a.
- 1861 Papilio xuthulus Bremer, Bull. Acad. Petr., iii, p. 463.
- 1864 Papilio xuthulus Lep. Ost-Sib., p. 4, pl. i, fig. 2.
- 1884 Papilio xuthulus Lang, 1. c., p. 21.
- 1884 Papilio xuthulus Pryer, 1. c., fig. 2a.
- 1895 Papilio xuthulus Rothschild, Nov. Zool., ii, p. 278.
- 1903 Papilio xathus Moore, Lep. Ind., vi, p. 45.

Host: Citrus poncirus, Phyllodendron, Xanthoxylum-spp.

Appearance: April-May, July-August.

Locality: Hangchow.

#### P. machaon Linnaeus

- 1758 Papilio machaon Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. ed. x, p. 462.
- 1767 Papilio machaon Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., i, 2, p. 750.
- 1881 Papilio machaon Elwes, Pro. Zool. Soc. Lond., p. 870.
- 1881 Papilio machaon Lang, Butt. Eur., p. 7, pl. 1, fig. 4.
- 1886 Papilio machaon Pryer, Rhop. Nihon., p. 3, pl. i, figs. 1a, 1b.
- 1889 Papilio machaon Leech, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., p. 116.
- 1891 Papilio machaon South, Ent., p. 81.
- 1893-94 Papilio machaon Leech, Butt. China, Japan & Corea. II, pp. 516-

- 1907 Papilio machaon Bingham, Fauna Brit. Ind. Butt., Vol. II, pp. 36-38.
- 1893 Papilio machaon Sharp, Zool. Record, p. 22.
- 1906 Papilio machaon Meyashima, Ill. Jap. Rhop., p. 73.
- 1913 Papilio machaon Eckstein, Schmett., 1 Band, p. 52, 1, Tafe II. fig. 2.
- 1914 Papilio machaon Frohawk, N. H. Brit. Butt., vol. I, pp. 1-6, pl. 1.
- 1915 Papilio machaon Matsumura, Thous, Ins. Jap., iv, p. 63.
- ? Papilio machaon Richard, Butt. Brit. Isl., pp. 29-31, pl. II.
- 1927 Papilio machaen Evans, Ident. Ind. Butt., p. 33, A. 4, 29.
- 1929 Papilio machaon Matsumura, Ill. Comm. Ins. Jap., vol. I, p. 2, pl. II, fig. 3.
- 1931 Papilio machaon Matsumura, Ill. Ins. Jap.-Emp., p. 458, No. 24.
- 1932 Papilio machaon hippocrates Uchida, Icon. Ins. Jap., p. 838, fig. 1647.
- 1906-32 Papilio machaon Seitz, Macrolep. World, vol. I, p. 12, pl. 6, c.
- 1818-27 Papilio sphyrus Hübner, Schmett., figs. 775, 776.
- 1855 Papilio machaon var. asiatica Ménétries, Cat. Mus. Petr. Lép., i, p. 70.
- 1864 Papilio hippocrates Felder, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien., xiv, pp. 314, 362.
- 1875 Papilio mikado Pagenst, Verh. Heidlb. (2), i, p. 98.
- 1884 Papilio ladakensis Moore, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Beng., p. 46.
- 1903 Papilio ladakensis Moore, Lep. Ind., vi, p. 43, pl. 482, fig. 2. .
- 1881 Papilio sikkimensis Moore, J.A. &. B., p. 47.
- 1895 Papilio machaon sphyrus Rothschild, Nov. Zool., II, 275.
- 1898 Papilio machaon sphyrus de Nicéville, Jour. Bomb. N. H. Soc., xi, p. 529.
- 1922 Papilio machaon sikkimensis Riley, 1. c., p. 479.
- 1927 Papilio machaon everesti Riley, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., p. 120.
  - Host: Angelica Carrot (wild or cultivated), Cowparship, Fennel, Marsh Hogs-fennel. Meadow, Sweet Rue.

Appearance: April to Angnst.

Locality: Hangchow.

#### P. eurous Leech

- 1893-94 Papilio eurous Leech, Butt. China Japan & Corea, II, p. 521, pl. xxxii, fig. 3 \(\frac{1}{2}\).
- 1893 Papilio eurous Sharp, Zool. Record, p. 225.
- 1931 Papilio eurous Matsumura, Ill. Ins. Jap.-Emp., p. 455, No. 18.

1932 Papilio eurous asakurae Uchida, Icon. Ins. Jap., p. 846, fig. 1663.

1906-32 Papilio eurous Seitz, Macrolep. World, vol. I, p. 14, pl. 8, a.

1927 Papilio eurous cashmirensis Evans, Ident. Ind. Butt., p. 33, A. 5, 1.

1927 Papilio eurous sikkimica Evans, 1 c.

Appearance: March-April

Locality: Hangchow.

#### P. sarpedon Linnaeus

1758 Papilio sarpedon Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., x, p. 46!.

1767 Papilio sarpedon Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., i, 2, p. 474.

1857 Papilio sarpedon Moore, Cat. Lep. Mus. E. I. C., i, p. 113, pl. 3, fig. 8, larva.

1885 Papilio sarpedon Distant, Rhop. Malay, p. 359, pl. xxxii, fig. 6.

1886 Papilio sarpedon Pryer, Rhop. Nihon, p. 5, pl. i, fig. 9.

1887 Papilio sarpedon Holland, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., xiv, p. 122.

1889 Papilio sarpedon Leech, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., p. 115.

1890 Papilio sarpedon Davidson & Aitken (nec. Linn.), Journ. Bomb. N. H. Soc., v, p. 364.

1893-94 Papilio sarpedon Leech, Butt. China, Japan & Corea, II, p. 524.

1895 Papilio sarpedon Walker, Trans, Ent. Soc. Lond., p. 741.

1895 Papilio sarpedon Rothschild, Nov. Zool., ii, p. 440.

1900 Papilio sarpedon Crowley, Proc. Zool., p. 510.

1906 Papilio sarpedon Meyashima, Ill. Jap. Rhop., p. 79.

1907 Papilio sarpedon Bingham, Fauna Brit. Ind. Butt., Vol. I, p. 111.

1915 Papilio sarpedon Matsumura, Thous. Ins. Jap. iv, p. 65.

1924 Papilio sarpedon Joicey and Talbot, Bull. Hill. Mus., I, 3, p. 523.

1927 Papilio surpedon Evans, Ident. Ind. Butt., p. 34, A. 6. 2, pl. V, fig. A. 6. 2.

1929 Papilio sarpedon Matsumura, Ill. Comm. Ins. Jap., vol. I, p. 4, pl. III, fig. 3.

1931 Papilio sarpedon Matsumura, Ill. Ins. Jap.-Emp., p. 464, No. 34.

1932 Papilio sarpedon Uchida, Icon, Ins. Jap., p. 847, fig. 1665.

1906-32 Papilio sarpedon Seitz, Macrolep. World, vol. I, p. 15, pl. 8, c.

1864 Papilio teredon Felder, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, xiv, p. 305.

1865 Papilio teredon Reise, Nov. Lep., i, p. 61.

1881 Dalchina teredon Moore, Lep. Ceyl., I, p. 143, pl. xlii, figs. 1a, b.

1903 Dalchina teredon Felder, Lep. Ind., vi, p. 14, pl. 472, figs. 1, 1a-1c.

larva & pupa, 今, 平.

1895 Papilio sarpedon teredon Rothschild, Nov. Zool., ii, p. 442.

Host: Cinnamomum and Machilus spp.

Appearance: May-June; July-August.

Locality: Hangchow.

#### P. bianor Cramer

1777 Papilio bianor Cramer, Pap. Exot., ii, p. 10, pl. 103, fig. c.

1857 Papilio bianor Moore, Cat. Lep. Mus. E. I. C., i, p. 110.

1881 Papilio bianor Elwes, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., p. 871.

1887 Papilio bianor Leech, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., p. 406.

1889 Papilio bianor Leech, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., p. 114.

1893-94 Papilio bianor Leech, Butt. China, Japan & Corea, II, p. 527

1895 Papilio bianor Rothschild, Nov. Zool., ii, 378.

1906 Papilio bianor Meyashima, Ill. Jap. Rhop., p. 74.

1907 Papilio bianor Bingham, Fauna Brit. Ind. Butt., vol. II, p. 82.

1915 Papilio bianor Matsumura Thous. Inst. Jap., iv, p. 64.

1923 Papilio bianor Matsumura, Ill. Comm. Ins. Jap., vol. I, p. 2, pl. II, fig. 4.

1931 Papilio bianor Matsumura, Ill. Ins. Jap.-Emp., p. 460, No. 8.

1906-32 Papillo bianor Seitz, Macrolep. World, Vol. I, p. 10, pl. 4, a.

1901 Papilio gladiator Fruhstorfer, Iris, xi, pp. 370-371.

1902 Papilio gladiator Fruhstorfer, Berl. ent. Zeit., p. 184.

1903 Sarbaria gladiator Moore, Lep. Ind., vi, p. 58, pl. 439, fig. 1.

1864 Papilio dehaanü Felder, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien., xiv, pp. 323, 371.

1839 Papilio alliacmon de l'Orza, Lep. Jap., p. 9.

1866 Papilio bianor var. japonica Butler, Jorn. Linn. Soc. Zool. ix, p. 50, Note.

1932 Papilio bianor japonica Uchida, Icon. Ins. Jap., p. 844, fig. 1859.

1881 Papilio tutanus Fenton, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., p. 855.

Host: Citrus, Poncirus sp., Phyllodendron sp., Zanthoxylum sp. Appearance: april-May, July-August.

Locality: Hangchow.

# P. paris Linnaeus

1758 Papilio paris Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. x, p. 459.

1767 Papilio paris Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., i, 2, p. 745.

1773 Papilio paris Drury, Ill. Exot. Ent., i, pl. xii, figs. 1, 2.

1798 Papilio paris Donovan, Ins. China, pl. xxii,

1852 Papilio paris Gray, Cat. Lep. Brit. Mus., i, p. 17.

1857Papilio paris Moore, Cat. Lep. Mus. E. I. C., i, p. 107.

1887 Papilio paris Holland (Nec. Linn.), Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., Xiv, p. 123.

1888 Papilio paris Elwes, Trans. Ent. Soc., p. 427.

1890 Papilio paris Manders, Trans. Ent. Soc., p. 535.

1893-94 Papilio paris Leech, Butt. China, Japan & Corea, II, p. 535.

1895 Papilio paris Rothschild, Nov. Zool., ii, p. 384.

1895 Papilio paris Walker, Trans, Ent. Soc. Lond., p. 468.

1900 Papilio paris Crowley (Nec. Linn.), Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., p. 510.

1907 Papilio paris Bingham, Fauna Brit. Ins. Butt., Vol. II, p. 85, pl. xiii, fig. 90. &.

1908 Papilio paris Longstaff, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., p. 629.

1927 Papilio paris Evans, Ident, Ind. Butt., p. 31, A. 4, 10.

1931 Papilio paris Matsumura, Ill. Ins. Jap.-Emp., p. 461, No. 28.

1906-32 Papilio paris Seitz. Macrolep. World, Vol. I, p. 11.

1932 Papilio paris hermosanns Uchida, Icon. Ins. Jap., p. 845, fig. 1661, Q.

1903 Achillides paris Moore, Lep. Ind., vi, p. 64, pl. 491. figs, 1, 1a-1c.

含, 早.

? Achillides paris Hübner, Ver. bek. Schmett., p. 85.

? Achillides paris Gray, loc, cit.

1909 Papilio paris tissaphernes Fruhstorfer, ent. Zeit. Stutt., p. 171.

1924 Papilio paris tissaphernes Joicey & Talbot, Bull. Hill. Mus., 1, 3, p. 522.

Host: Citrus

Appearance: October.

Locality: Wenchow.

#### P. alcinous var. mencius Felder

1836 Papilio alcinous Klug, Neus Schmett., p. i, pl. i, figs. 1-1.

1852 Papilio alcinous Gray, Cat. Lep. Ins. B. M., i, p. 12, pl. iv, figs. 2, 3.

1889 Papilio alcinous Leech, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., p. 115.

1893-94 Papilio alcinous Leech, Butt. China, Japan & Corea, II, p. 539.

1906 Papilio alcinous Meyashima, III. Jap. Rhop., p. 76.

1907 Papilio alcinous Binghom, Fauna Brit. Ind. Butt., vol. II, p. 34.

1915 Papilio alcinous Matsumura, Thous. Ins. Jap., iv, p. 60.

1929 Papilio alcinous Matsumura, Ill. Comm. Ins. Jap., Vol. I, p. 1, pl. I, figs. 1 2, 2 &

1931 Papilio alcinous Matsumura, Ill. Ins. Jap.-Emp., p. 449, No. 6.

1932 Papilio alcinous Uchida, Icon. Ins. Jap., p. 835, fig. 1642.

1906-32 Papilio alcinous Seitz, Macrolep. World, Vol. I, p. 9.

1927 Byasa alcinous Evans, Ident. Ind. Butt., p. 28, A. 2. 10.

1882 Papilio mencius Felder, Wien. ent. Mon., vi, p. 22.

1881 Papilio spathatus Butler, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (5), vii, p. 139.

1881 Papilio haematostictus Butler, 1. c.

Host: Metaplexis & Cynanchum-spp.

Appearance: April-May, July-August.

Locality: Hangchow.

#### P. memnon Linnaeus

1785 Papilio memnon Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. ed. X, p. 460 2.

1767 Papilio memnon Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., i, 2, p. 747.

1887 Papilio memnon Pryer, Rhop. Nihon., p. 4.

1893-94 Papilio memnon Leech, Butt. China, Japan & Corea, II, p. 544.

1906 Papilio memnon Meyashima, Ill. Jap. Rhop., p. 78.

1907 Papilio memnon Bingham, Fanna Brit. Ind. Butt., Vol. II, p. 47.

1915 Papilio memnon Matsumura, Thous. Ins. Jap., iv, p. 57.

1927 Papilio memnon Evans, Ident. Ind. Butt., p. 28, A. 4. 2.

1929 Papilio memnon Matsumura, Ill. Comm. Ins. Jap., vol. I, p. 18, pl. x, figs. 1, 2, 우송.

1931 Papilio memnon Matsumura, Ill. Ins. Jap.-Emp., p. 460, fig. 27.

1767 Papilio agenor Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., i, 2, p. 747.

1882 Papilio agenor Aurivillius, Kongl. Sv. Vet.-Akad. Handl., xix (5), p. 18.

1885 Papilio agenor Distant, Rhop. Malay, p. 339, pl. xxix, fig. 1, ♀.

1895 Papilio agenor Walker, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., p. 469.

1776 Papilio androgeos Cramer, Pap. Exot., i, p. 142, pl. 91. figs. a, b, &.

1888 Papilio androgeos Elwes, Trans. Ent. Soc., p. 428.

1869 Papilio androgeos Kirby, Zool. Record, p. 355.

1842 Papilio thunbergu Siebold, Hist. Nat. Jap., p. 16.

1816 Iliades memnon Hübner, Verz. bek. Schmett., p. 88.

1881 Iliades memnon Moore, Lep. Ceyl., i, p. 147.

1901-03 Iliades memnon Moore, Lep. Ind., v, p. 194, pls. 446-449.

- 1895 Papilio memnen agenor Rothschild, Nov. Zool., ii, p. 316, 含, 早.
- 1924 Papilio memnen agenor Joicey & Talbot, Bull Hill. Mus., I, 3, p. 520.
- 1932 Papilio memnen thunbergi Ichida, Icon. Ins. Jap., p. 84, fig. 1653.

Host. Citrus and Pocirus-spp.

Appearance: May-June, July-August.

Locality: Wenchow.

### P. protenor Cramer

- 1775 Papilio protenor Cramer, Pap. Exot., i, p. 77, pl. 49, figs. a, b.
- 1857 Papilio protenor Moore, Cat. Lep. Mus. E. I. C., i, p.
- 1895 Papilio protenor Rothschild, Nov. Zool., ii, p. 331.
- 1895 Papilio protenor Walker, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., p. 469.
- 1898 Papilio protenor Mackinnon & de Nicéville, Bomb. N. H. Soc., xi, p. 592, pl. W, fig. 23.
- 1900 Papilio protenor Crowley, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., p. 50.
- 1893-94 Papilio protenor Leech, Butt. China, Japan & Corea, II, pp. 545, 546.
- 1907 Papilio protenor Bingham, Fauna Brit. Ind. Butt., Vol. II, pp. 53, 54.
- 1927 Papilio protenor Evans, Ident. Ind. Butt., p. 30, A. 4. 6.
- 1931 Papilio protenor Matsumura, Ill. Ins. Jap.-Emp., p. 463, No. 32.
- 1906-32 Papilio protenor Seitz, Macrolep. World, vol. I, p. 10, pl. 3, b.
- 1793 Papilio laomedon Fabricius (Nec. Cramer), Ent. Syst., iii, 1, p. 12.
- 1842 Papilio laomedon Donovan, Ins. China, p. 56.
- 1882 Sainia protenor Moore, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., p. 260.
- 1908 Papilio protenor euprotenor Fruhstorfer, Ent. Zeit, Stutt., p. 46.
- 1924 Papilio protenor euprotenor Joicey & Talbot, Bull. Hill. Mus., I, 3, p. 521.
- 1932 Papilio protenor demetrius Uchida, Icon. Ins. Jap., p. 841, fig. 1554. Host. Aegle sepiaria D. C.

Appearance May-June; August.

Locality Hangchow.

#### P. macilentus Janson

- 1878 Papilio macilentus Janson, Cist. Ent., ii, p. 158.
- 1886 Papilio macilentus Pryer, Rhop. Nihon., p. 4, pl. iii, fig. 2.
- 1889 Papilio macilentus Leech, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., p. 116.
- 1893-94 Papilio macilentus Leech, Butt. China, Japan & Corea, II, p. 547.
- 1929 Papilio macilentus Matsumura, Ill. Comm. Ins. Jap., Vol. I, p. 2, pl.

### II, fig. 1.

1931 Papilio macilentus Matsumura, Ill. Ins. Jap.-Emp., p. 458, No. 25.

1906-32 Papilio macilentus Seitz, Macrolep. World, Vol. I, p. 10, pl. 4, a.

1879 Papilio scaevola Oberthur, Etud. d'Ent., iv, p. 37, pl. vi, fig. 1.

1880 Papilio scaevola Kirby, Zool. Record, p. 132.

1881 Papilio tractipennis Butler, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (5), vii, p. 139.

Host. Orix japonica Thunb.

Appearance: April-May; July-August.

Locality: Hangchow.

### P. polytes Linnaeus

1558 Papilio polytes Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. x, p. 460, 4.

1767 Papilio polytes Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 1, 2, p. 746.

1782 Papilio polytes Cramer, Pap. Exot., iii, pl. cclxv, figs. A-C.

1864 Papilio polytes Clerk, Icones, Pl. xiv, fig. 1.

1873 Papilio polytes Druce, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., p. 357.

1885 Papilio polytes Distant, Rhop. Maley, p. 347, pl. xxxiii, figs. 7 含, 8, 9, 10, ♀.

1887 Papilio polytes Holland, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., xiv, p. 123.

1890 Papilio polytes Davidson & Aitken, Jour. Bomb. N. H. Soc., v, p. 366, larva, pupa.

1893-94 Papilio polytes Leech, Butt. China, Japan & Corea II, p. 558.

1895 Papilio polytes Walker, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., p. 467.

1906 Papilio polytes Meyashima, Ill. Jap. Rhop., p. 77.

1907 Papilio polytes Bingham, Fauna Brit. Ind. Butt., Vol. II, p. 61.

1915 Papilio polytes Matsumura, Thous. Ins. Jap., iv, p. 58.

1924 Papilio polytes Joicey & Talbot, Butt. Hill. Mus., 1, 3, p. 519.

1927 Papilio polytes Evans, Ident. Ind. Butt., p. 32, A. 4. 25.

1929 Papilio polytes Matsumura, Ill. Comm. Ins. Jap., Vol. I, p. 34, pl. xiv, figs. 3, 11.

1931 Papilio polytes Matsumura, Ill. Ins. Jap.-Emp., p. 463, No. 30.

1932 Papilio polytes Uchida, Icon. Ins. Jap., p. 840, fig. 1652,  $\diamondsuit$ .

1906-32 Papilio polytes Seitz, Macrolep. World, Vol. I, p. 11.

1758 Papilio pammon Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. x, p. 460, 含.

1764 Papilio pammon Clerck, Icones, pl. xiv, fig. 2.

1767 Papilio pammon Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., i, 2, p. 746.

1779 Papilio pammon Cramer, Pap. Exot., ii, pl. cxli, fig. B.

- 1878 Papilio pammon Moore, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., p. 696.
- 1889 Papilio pammon Leech, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., p. 114
- 1861 Papilio pammon var. boreales Felder, Wien. ent. Mon., vi, p. 22.
- 1776 Papilio romulus Cramer, Pap. Exot., i, pl. xliii, fig. a, ♀.
- 1881 Papilio romulus Moore, Lep. Ceyl., I, p. 150.
- 1881 Laertias romulus Moore, Lep. Ceyl., i, p. 150, pl. lix, figs. la-c.
- 1901-03 Laertias pammon Moore, Lep. Ind., v, p. 223, pls. 462, 463 & 464.
- 1886 Papilio pammon var. thibetanus Oberthür, Etud. d'Ent., xi, p. 14.
- 1895 Papilio mandane Rothschild, Nov. Zool., II, p. 348.
- 1910 Papilio atreans Seitz, Macrolep. World, Vol. ix, p. 61.
- 1793 Papilio cyrus Fabricius, Ent. Syst., iii (1), p. 7.

Host. Citrus, Xanthoxylum-spp.

Appearance: Whole the year.

Locality: Wenchow, Hangchow.

### P. aristolochiae Fabricius

- 1775 Papilio aristolochiae Fabricius, Syst. Ent., p. 443.
- 1881 Papilio aristolochiae Elwes, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., p. 872.
- 1885 Papilio aristolochiae Distant, Rhop. Malay, p. 337, pl. xxxi, fig. 617, vars.
- 1886 Papilio aristolochiae Elwes & de Nicéville, J. A. S. B., p. 435.
- 1887 Papilio aristolochiae Holland (Nec. Fabr.), Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., p. 125.
- 1889 Papilio aristolochiae Leech, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., p. 114.
- 1890 Papilio aristolochiae Davidson & Aitken, Journ. Bomb. N. H. Soc., v. p. 362.
- 1893-94 Papilio aristolochiae Butt. China, Japan & Corea, II, p. 554.
- 1895 Papilio aristolochiae Walker, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., p. 468.
- 1900 Papilio aristolochiae Crowley (Noc. Fabr.), Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., p. 510.
- 1907 Papilio aristolochiae Bingham, Fauna Brit. Ind. Butt., Vol. II, p. 20.
- 1931 Papilio aristolochiae Matsumura, Ill. Ins. Jap-Emp., p. 449, No. 7.
- 1777 Papilio polidorus Cramer, Jap. Exot., ii, p. 45, pl. cxxviii.
- 1785-98 Papilio diphilus Esper, Ausl. Schmett., p. 157, pl. 40, fig. 2.
- 1857 Papilio diphilus Moore, Cat. Lep. Mus .E. I. C., i, p. 94, pl. 2, figs. 5, 5a, larva.
- 1882 Menelaides aristolochiae Moore, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., p. 259.

1901-03 *Menelaides aristolochiae* Moore, Lep. Ind., v, p. 178, pl. 441, figs.

1, 1a-1d & pl. 442, figs 1, 1a-1c.
larva, pupa, 今 ♀.

1881 Menelaides ceylonia Moore, Lep. Ceyl., I, p. 151, pl. 57, figs. 2, 2a, 2b, & larva & pupa.

1908 Papilio aristolochiae goniopeltis Rothschild, Nov. Zool., xv, p. 167.

1924 Papilio aristolochiae goniopeltis Joicey & Talbot, Bull. Hill. Mus., 1, 3, p. 517.

1932 Papilio aristolochiae interpositus Uchida, Icon. Ins. Jap., p. 836, fig. 1643.

1927 Byasa aristolochiae Evans, Ident. Ind. Butt., p. 27, A. 2, 10.

Host: Aristolochia debilis S. et Z.

Appearance: May. Locality: Hangehow.

#### P. demoleus Linnaeus.

1758 Papilio demoleus Linnaeus, Syat. Nat., ed. x, p. 464.

1895 Papilio demoleus Rothschild, Nov. Zool., ii, p. 279.

1900 Papilio demoleus Crowley, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., p. 509.

1907 Papilio demoleus Bingham, Fauna Brit. Ind. Butt., Vol. II, p. 39.

1924 Papilio demoleus Joicey & Talbot, Bull., Hill. Mus., 1, 3, p. 518.

1927 Papilio demoleus Evans, Ident. Ind. Butt., p. 33, A. 4, 27.

1931 Papilio demoleus Matsumura, Ill. Ins. Jap.-Emp., p. 454. No. 14.

1932 Papilio demoleus Uchida, Icon. Ins. Jap., p. 839, fig. 1649.

1906-32 Papilio demoleus Seitz, Macrolep. World, Vol. I, p. 13. pl. 6, 9.

1901-03 Orpheides demoleus Moore, Lep. Ind., v, p. 234, pl. 466., figs. 1, 1a-1c. larva & pupa, 含, 早.

1782 Papilio erithonius Cramer, Pap. Exot., iii, p. 67, pl. 232, figs. A. B.

1857 Papilio erithonius Moore, Cat. Lep. Mus. E. I. C., i, p. 105, pl. 3, figs. 6, 6a, larva & Pupa.

1831 Papilio erithonius Elwes, Proc. Zool, Soc., p. 873.

1895 Papilio erithonius Walker, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., p. 470.

1857 Orpheides erithonius Moore, Lep. Ceyl., i, p. 147, pl. 61, figs. 2, 2a, 2b, \( \begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} \phi \end{aligned}, \text{ figs. 2, 2a,} \\ 2b, \( \beta \end{aligned}, \text{ lrrva}, \& \text{ pupa.} \end{aligned}

1878 Papilio malayanus Moore, Proc. Soc. Lond., p. 697.

1887 Papilio erithonius malayana Holland, Trans. Amer. Ent., Soc., xiv,

Host: Citurs

Locality: Wenchow.

#### P. elwesi Leech

1889 Papilio elwesi Leech, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., p. 113, pl. vii, fig. 1. 1893-94 Papilio elwesi Leech, Butt. China, & Japan Corea, II, pp. 550-551.

1906-32 Papilio elwesi Seitz, Macrolep. World, Vol. I, p. 9, pl. 5, a.

Appearance July

Locality Tien-Mu Shan

# Family Pieridae

#### GENUS TERIAS

Type hecabe (Linnaeus) from China.

Terias 1820-21 Swainson, Zool. Ill. 1st., ser. t, 22.

Terias 1836 Boisduval, Sp. Gén., i, p. 651.

Terias 1847 Doubleday, Gen. Diurn. Lep., i. p. 76.

Terias 1867 Wallace, Trans. Ent. Soc. (3), iv, p. 320.

Terias 1870 Butler, Cist. Ent., i, pp. 35-44.

Terias 1893-94 Leech, Butt. China, Japan & Corea, II, pp. 425.

Terias 1905 Holland, Butt. Book, pp. 294-295.

Terias 1907 Bingham, Fauna Brit. Ind. Butt., Vol. II, pp. 244-245.

Terias 1927 Evans, Ident. Ind. Butt., p. 50, B. 15.

Terias 1906-32 Seitz, Macrolep. World, Vol. I, p. 58.

#### T. laeta Boisduval

1836 Terias laeta Boisduval, Spec. Gen. Lép., p. 674.

1884 Terias laeta Pryer, Rhop. Nihon., p. 10, pl. ii, fig. 10.

1893-94 Terias laeta Leech, Butt. China, Japan & Corea, II, pp. 425-428.

1894 Terias laeta Watson, Jour. Bomb. N. H. Soc., viii, p. 514.

1898 Terias laeta Butler, A. M. N. H. (7), i, p. 65.

1898 Terias laeta Mackinnon & de Nicéville, Jour. Bomb. N. H. Soc., xi, p. 588.

1905 Terias laeta Bingham, Fauna Brit. Ind. Butt., Vol. II, p. 249.

1927 Terias laeta Evans, Ident. Ind. Butt., p. 49, B. 15, 3.

1929 Terias laeta Matsumura, Ill. Comm. Ins. Jap., p. 6, pl. iv, fig. 6.

1931 Terias laeta Matsumura, Ill. Ins. Jap.-Emp., p. 480, No. 81.

1906-32 Terias laeta Seitz, Macrolep. World, Vol. I, p. 58, pl. 23, e.

- 1855 Terias jaegeri Ménétriés, Cat. Mus. Petr. Lep., p. 84, pl. ii, fig. 1.
- 1866 Terias vagans Wallace, P. Z. S., p. 357.
- 1878 Terias bathesba Janson, Cist. Ent., ii, p. 272.
- 1878 Terias bethesba Pryer, l. c., fig. 11.
- 1878 Terias biformis Pryer, l. c., p. 21.
- 1883 Terias subfervens Butler, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (5), xi, p. 278.
- 1932 Eurema laeta Uchida, Icon. Ins. Jap., p. 870, fig. 1711.

Host: Aeschynomene indica Linnaeus, Cassia mimosoides Linnaeus. Appearance. March, April.

Locality. Hangchew.

### T. hecabe Linnaeus

- 1758 Papilio hecabe Lannaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. x, p. 470.
- 1758 Papilio hecabe Edwards, Glean. Nat. Hist., i, pl. 253.
- 1°81 Terias hecabe Moore, Lep. Ceyl., i, p. 118, pl. 45, figs. l, la-lc, ♀, ♦ & larva
- 1883 Terias hecabe Distant, Rhop. Malay, p. 304, pl. 26, figs. 11, 15 (nec. fig. 19).
- 1890 Terias hecabe Davidson & Aitken, Jour. Bomb. N. H. Soc., v,p. 359
- 1494 Terias hecabe Watson, Jour. Bomb. N. H. Soc., viii, pp. 508-514, pl. 2, fig. 12.
- 1897 Terias hecabe Davidson, Bell. & Aitken, Journ. Bomb. N. H. Soc., x, p. 570, pl. 6, figs, 5, 5a, larva & Pupa.
- 1898 Terias hecabe Butler, A. M. N. H. (7), i, p. 69.
- 1893-94 Terias hecabe Leech, Butt. China, Japan & Corea II. pp 428-431,
- 1907 Terias hecabe Bingham, Fauna Brit. Ind. Butt., Vol. II, pp. 250-254, pl. xvi, fig. 106.
- ? Terias hecabe Evans, Ident., Ind. Butt., p. 49, B. 15, 5, pl. ix, fig. B. 15, 5.
- 1929 Terias hecabe Matsumura, Ill. Comm. Ins. ap., Vol. I, p. 6, pl. iv, fig. 5.
- 1931 Terias hecabe Matsumura, Ill. Ins. Jap.-Emp., pp. 479-580, No. 80.
- 1906-32 Terias hecabe Seitz, Macrolep. World, Vol. I, pl. 23, f.
- 1836 Terias suava Boisduval, Sp. Gén. Lép., i, p. 670.
- 1893 Terias suava Butler, t. c., p. 69.
- 1855 Terias hecabeoides Ménétriés, Cat. Mus. Petr. Lep., i, p. 85, pl. 2,

- 1894 Terias hecabeoides Watson, t. c., p. 510.
- 1894 Terias hecabeoides Butler, t. c., p. 70.
- 1862 Tertas nicobarensis Felder, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien., xii, p. 480.
- 1894 Terias nicobarensis Watson, t. c., p. 510.
- 1898 Terias nicobarensis Butler, t. c., p. 71.
- 1867 Terias fimbriata Wallace, Trans. Ent. Soc. (3), iv, p. 323.
- 1898 Terias fimbriata Butler, t. c., p. 71.
- 1881 Terias simulata Moore, Lep. Ceyl., i, p. 119, pl. 45, figs. 2, 2a, 2b.
- 1894 Terias simulata Watson, t. c., p. 510.
- 1898 Terias simulata Butler, t. c., p. 70.
- 1882 Terias excavata Moore, P. Z. S., p. 252.
- 1894 Terias excavata Watson, t. c., p. 510.
- 1898 Terias excavata Butler, t. c., p. 70.
- 1882 Terias purreea Moore, P. Z. S., p. 252.
- 1894 Terias purreea Watson, t. c., p. 510.
- 1898 Terias purreea Butler, t. c, p. 70.
- 1882 Terias irregularis Moore, p. Z. S., p. 253, pl. 12, fig. 3.
- 1894 Terias irregularis Watson, t. c., p. 510.
- 1898 Terias irregularis Butler, t. c., p. 71.
- 1882 Terias apicalis Moore, P. Z. S., p. 253, pl. 12, fig. 2.
- 1894 Terias apicalis Watson, t. c., p. 511.
- 1898 Terias apicalis Butler, t. c., p. 71.
- 1883 Terias asphodelus Butler, P. Z. S., p. 151, pl. 24, fig. 13.
- 1894 Terias asphodelus Watson, t. c., p. 510.
  - 1898 Terias asphodelus Butler, t. c., p. 71.
  - 1883 Terias asphodelus var. narcissus Butler, P. Z. S., p. 151
  - 1894 Terias asphodelus var. narcissus Watson, t. c., p. 510.
  - 1898 Terias asphodelus var. narcissus Butler, t. c., p. 71,
  - 1884 Terras curiosus Swinhoe, P. Z. S., p. 508, pl 47, fig. 3.
  - 1894 Terias curiosus Watson, t. c., p. 510.
  - 1898 Terias curiosus Butler, t. c., p. 73.
  - 1886 Terias swinhoei Butler, A. M. N. H. (5), xvii, p. 216.
  - 1894 Terias swinhoei Watson, t. c., p. 510.
  - 1898 Terias swinhoei Butler, t. c., p. 71.
  - 1886 Terias simplex Butler, A. M. N. H. (5), xvii, p. 217, pl. 5, fig. 2.
  - 1894 Terias simplex Watson, t. c., p. 510.

1898 Terias simplex Butler, t c., p. 71.

1886 Terias contubernalis Moore, Jour. Linn. Sco. Zool., xxi, p. 46.

1896 Terias contubernalis Watson, loc. cit., x, p. 281.

1898 Terias contubernalis Butler, t. c., p. 70.

1886 Terias patruelis Moore, Jaur. Linn. Soc. Zool., xxi, p. 46, pl. 4, fig. 5, &.

1896 Terias patruelis Watson, loc. cit., x, p. 281,

1898 Terias patruelis Butler, t. c., p. 70.

1886 Terias fraterna Moore, Jour. Linn. Soc. Zool, xxi, p. 46, pl. 4, fig. 6, 含.

1896 Terias fraterna Watson, loc. cit., x, p. 282.

1898 Terias fratorna Butler, t. c., p. 70.

1886 Terias merguiana Moore, Jour. Linn. Soc. Zool., xxi, p. 47, pl. 4, fig. 7, &.

1896 Terias merguiana Watson, loc. cit., x, p. 282.

1898 Terias merguiana Butler, t. c., p. 70.

1886 Terias kana Moore, Jour, Linn. Soc. Zool., xxi, p. 48, pl. 4, fig. 9,

1896 Terias kana Watson, loc. cit., x, p. 283.

1898 Terias kana Butler, t. c., p. 73.

1932 Ewrema hecabe Uchida, Icon. Ins. Jap., p. 870, fig. 1712.

Host: Lespedeza juncea Pers. var. sercea Hemsl., Lesvedeza bicolor Turcz.

Appearance: March-June, September.

Locality: Hangchow.

#### GENUS GONEPTERYX

Type G. rhamni Linnaeus from Europe.

Gonepteryx 1847 Leech, Edinb. Enc., ix, p. 128.

Gonepteryx 1847 Doubleday, Gén. Diurn. Lep., i, p. 69.

Gonepteryx 1893-94 Leech, Butt. China, Japan & Corea, II, p. 439.

Gonepteryx 1913 Eckstein, Schmett., I, Band, p. 58.

Gonepteryx 1927 Evans, Ident. Indian Butt., p. 48, B. 14.

Gonepteryx 1906-32 Seitz, Macrolep. World, Vol. I, p. 60.

Rhodocera 1836 Boisduval, Lec. Sp. Gén., i, p. 597.

Rhodocera 1883 Boisduval, Lep. Amer. Sept., p. 70.

G. rhamni Linnaeus

- 1758 Papilio rhamni Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. x, p. 470.
- 1767 Papilio rhamni Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., i, 2, p. 765.
- 1836 Rhodocera rhamni Boisduval, Sp. Gén., i, p. 602, pl. vi, fig. 7.
- 1837 Rhodocera farinosa Zeller, Isis, p. 5.
- 1871 Rhodocera amintha Blanchard, Compt. Rend., p. 810, note.
- 1881 Rhodocera rhamni Elwes, P. Z. S., p. 878.
- 1886 Rhodocera maxima Pryer, Rhop. Nihon., p. 7, pl. ii, fig. 5.
- 1847 Gonepteryx nepalensis Doubleday, Gen. Diurn. Lep., i, p. 71.
- 1857 Gonepteryx nepalensis Moore, Cat. Lep. E. I. C., i, p. 59.
- 1884 Gonepteryx rhamni Lang, Butt. Eur., p. 65, pl. xiv, fig. 4, ♦. ♀ pl. 16, figs. 4. larva & pupa.
- 1885 Gonepteryx maxima Butler, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (5), xv. p. 407.
- 1886 Gonepteryx rhamni Doherty, J. A. S. B., p. 136.
- 1888 Gonepteryx rhamni var. amurensis Graeser, Berl. ent. Zeit., p. 69.
- 1890 Gonepteryx himalayensis Manders, Trans. Ent. Soc., p. 534.
- 1893-94 Gonepteryx rhamni Leech, Butt. China, Japan. & Corea, II, p. 439-442, pl. xxxv, fig. 4, var.
- 1898 Gonepteryx rhamni Mackinnon & de Niceville, Jour. Bomb. N. H. Soc., xi, p. 589.
- 1907 Gonepteryx rhamni Bingham, Fauna Brit. Ind. Butt., Vol. II, pp. 229-230.
- 1913 Gonepteryx rhamni Eckstein, Schmett., 1 Band. pp. 58-59.
- 1914 Gonepteryx rhamni Frohawk, N. H. Brit. Vol. I, pp. 58-63, pl. 11.
- 1927 Gonepteryx rhamni Evans, Ident. Ind. Butt., p. 48, B. 14. 1.
- 1929 Gonepteryx rhamni Matsumura, Ill. Comm. Ins. Jap. vol. I, p. 7, pl. iv, fig. 3.
- 1931 Gonehteryx rhamni Matsumura, Ill. Ins. Jap.-Emp., p. 475, No. 63.
- 1932 Gonepteryx rhamni Uchida, Icon. Ins. Jap., p. 465, fig. 1701.
- 1906-32 Gonepteryx rhamni Seitz, Macrolep. World, Vol. I, p. 60, pl. 24, b. c.
- ? Gonepteryx rhamni Richard, Butt. Brit. Isles, p. 54-56, pls. 25-27. Host: Rhamnus japonica Max.

Appearance: April-May

Locality: Hangchow.

#### GENUS COLIAS

Type C. hyale Linnaeus, European.

Colias 1807 Fabricius, Illig. Mag., vi, p. 284.

Colias 1836 Boisduval, Sp. Gén., i, p. 633.

Colias 1847 Doubleday, Gen. Diurn. Lep., i, p. 72.

Colias 1880 Elwes, Trans. Ent. Soc., p. 133.

Colias 1884 Lang, Bett. Eur., p. 47.

Colias 1893-94 Leech, Butt. Japan, China, & Corea, II. p. 431.

Colias 1905 Holland, Butt. Book, pp. 289-290.

Colias 1907 Bingham, Fauna Brit. Ind. Butt., Vol. II, p. 232.

Colias 1913 Eckstein, Schmett., 1 Band, p. 59.

Colias 1927 Evans, Ident. Ind. Butt., p. 50, B. 16.

Colias 1906-32 Seitz, Macrodep. World, Vol. I, p. 62.

### C. hyale Linnaeus

1758 Papilio hyale Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. ed. x, i, p. 469.

1806? Papilio erate Esper, Ausl. Schmett., i, pt. 2, pl. 119, fig. 3.

1836 Colias hyale Boisduval, Spec. Gén. Lép., i, p. 650.

1880 Colias hyale Elwes, Trans. Ent. Soc., p. 137.

1884 Colias hyale Lang, Butt. Eur., p. 53. pl. 12, figs. 34, 4.

1884 Colias hyale Elwes, Trans, Ent. Soc., p. 23.

1886 Colias hyale Pryer, Rhop. Nihon., p. 8, pl. ii, figs. 4a, 4b.

1893-94 Colias hyale Leech, Butt. China, Japan & Corea, II, pp. 431-436, pl. xxxiv, figs. 1-14.

1907 Colias hyale Bingham, Fauna Brit. Ind. Butt., Vol. II, pp. 234-236.

1913 Colias hyale Eckstein, Schmett., 1 Bnad, pp. 59-60.

1914 Colias hyale Frohawk, N. H. Brit. Butt., Vol. I, pp. 44-51, pl. 9.

1927 Colias hyale Evans, Ident. Ind. Butt., p. 51, B. 16, 7.

1929 Colias hyale Matsumura, Ill. Comm. Ins. Jap., vol. I, p. 6, pl. iv, fig. 4.

1931 Colias hyale Matsumura, Ill. Ins. Jap.-Emp., p. 473, No. 58.

1906-32 Colias hyale Seitz, Macrolep. World, Vol. I, p. 65, pl. 25, g.

1932 Colias hyale var. poliographus Uchida, Icon. Ins. Jap., p. 868, fig, 1708.

1876 Colias erate Murray, Ent. Mo. Mag., xiii, p. 34.

1884 Colias erate Lang, Butt. Eur., p. 54, pl. 12, fig. 4.

1884 Colias erate Elwes, Trans. Ent. Soc., pp. 20 & 23.

1840 Colias neriene var. chrysodona Boisduval, Gen. Ind. Meth., p. 7.

1853 Colias helichta Lederer, Verh. Zool-bot. Ges. Wien., ii, p. 33.

1885 Colias helichta Swinhoe, Trans. Ent. Soc., p. 343.

1871 Colias sareptensis Staudinger, Cat. Lep. Eur., p. 5.

1882 Colias lativitta Moore, P. Z. S., p. 225.

1860 Colias poliographus Motschulsky, Entud. d' Ent., ix, p. 29.

1869 Colias simoda de l' Ocza, Lép. Jap., p. 16.

1881 Colias subaurata Butler, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (5), vii, p. 138.

1881 Colias elwesii Butler, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (5), vii, p. 138.

Host: Phaseolus, Glysine, Pisum-spp.

Appearance: April, May, July, October.

Locality: Hangchow.

#### GENUS DERCAS

Type D. verhuelli Van der Hoeven, from China

Dercas 1847 Doubleday, Gen. Di. Lep., p. 70.

Dercas 1870 Butler, Cist. Ent., i, p. 45, pl. 2, fig. 1.

Dercas 1885 Distant, Rhop, Malay, p. 308.

Dercas 1893-94 Leech, Butt. China, Japan & Corea, II, p. 445.

Dercas 1898 de Nicéville, A. M. N. H. (7), ii, p. 478.

Dercas 1907 Bingham, Fauna Brit. Ind. Butt., Vol. II, pp. 225-226.

Dercas 1906-32 Seitz, Macrolep. World, vol. I, p. 62.

Dercas 1927 Evans, Ident. Ind. Butt., p. 48, B. 13.

#### D. enara Swinhoe

1842 Rhodocera lycorias Doubleday, Gray's, Zool. Misc., p. 77, 含(Nec. 字).

1849 Gonepteryx wallichii Doubleday, Proc. Ent. Soc. Lond., v, p. xlvii.

1865 Gonepteryx urania Butler, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., p. 458, pl. xxvi, fig. 5, \$\precep\$.

1882 Dercas wallichii Elwes, P. Z. S., p. 402.

1888 Dercas wallichii Elwes, Trans. Ent. Soc., p. 415.

1893-94 Dercas wallichii Leech, Butt. China, Japan & Corea, II, pp. 445-446, pl. xxxv, fig. 3, 3.

1898 Dercas decipiens de Nicéville, A. M. N. H. (7), p. 483.

1899 Dercas brindala Swinhoe, A. M. N. H. (7), iii, p. 107.

1967 Dercas lycorias Bingham, Fauna Brit. Ind. Butt., Vol. II, pp. 227-

1827 Dercas lycorias Evans, Ident. Ind. Butt., p. 48, B. 13, 2, pl. 9, fig. B. 13, 2.

1893 Dercas urania Swinhoe, Trans, Ent. Soc., p. 308.

1906-32 Dercas enara Seitz, Macorlep. World, Vol. I, p. 62, pl. 27, e. Locality: Ching-Yuan.

#### **GENUS PIERIS**

Type P. rapae Linnaeus, from Europe.

Pieris 1801 Schrank, Fauna Boica, pp. 152, 164.

Pieris 1805 Latreille, Hist. Nat. Crust. et. Ins., xiv, p. 111.

Pieris 1893-94 Leech, Butt. China, Japan & Corea, II, p. 447.

Pieris 1905 Holland, Butt. Book, pp. 276-277.

Pieris 1907 Bingham, Fauna Brit. Ind. Butt., Vol. II, pp. 167-168.

Pieris 1913 Eckstein, Schmett., 1 Band, pp. 55-56.

Pieris 1927 Evans, Ident. Ind. Butt., p. 42, B. 4.

Pieris 1906-32 Seitz, Macrolep. World, Vol. I, p. 44.

Mancipium 1806 Hübner, Tentamen, p. 1.

Mancipium 1836 Boisduval, Sp. Gén., i, p. 434.

Mancipium 1847 Doubleday, Gen. Diurn. Lep., i, p. 42.

Pontia 1904 Moore, Lep. Ind., vi, p. 136.

Pontia 1907 Fabricius, Illig, Mag., vi, p. 283.

Ganoris 1816 Dalmann, Vet-Akad. Handl., xxxvii, pp. 61, 66.

Parapieris 1897 de Nicéville, J. A. S. B., p. 563.

# P. napi Linnaeus

1758 Papilio napi Linnaeus, Syst, Nat. ed. x, p. 468.

1767 Papilio napi Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., i, 2, p. 760.

1884 Pieris napi Lang, Butt. Eur., p. 31, pl. vii, fig. 1.

1893-94 *Pieris napi* Leech, Butt. China, Japan & Corea, II, pp. 447-448, pl. xliii, figs. 1. ♦, 2. ♀.

1905 *Pieris napi* Holland, Butt. Book, p. 289, pl. II, figs. 8, 9, larva, pl. v, figs. 57, 63, 64, chrysalis.

1913 Pieris napi Eckstein, Schmett., 1 Band, p. 57, tafel 2. fig. 4.

1914 Pieris napi Frohawk, N. H. Brit. Butt., vol. I, pp. 25-29, pl. 5.

1927 Pieris napi Evans, Ident. Ind. Butt., p. 42, B. 14. 7.

1929 Pieris melete Matsumura, Ill. Comm. Ins. Jap., vol. I, p. 6, pl. iv, fig. 2.

1930 Pieris napi Matsumura, Ill. Ins. Jap.-Emp., p. 478, No. 75.

1906-32 Pieris napi Seitz, Macrolep. World, vol. I, p. 48, pl. 21. b.

1932 Pieris napi var. nesis Uchida, Icon. Ins. Jap., p. 858, fig. 1688.

? Pieris napi Richard, Butt. Brit. Isles, p. 38, pls. 10. 13, 14.

Host: Various kinds of Cruciferae and Reseduceae.

Appearance: April, June, September.

Locality: Hangchow, Tien-Mu-Shan (Lin-An).

### P. melete Ménétriés

1857 Pieris melete Ménétriés, Cat. Mus. Petr. Lep., ii, p. 113, pl. 10, figs. 1, 2, ⋄, ♀.

1897 Pieris melete Watson, Jour. Bomb. Nat. Hist. Soc., x, p. 669.

1898 Pieris melete de Nicéville & Mackinnon, Jour. Bomb. N. H. Soc., xi, p. 590.

1893-94 Pieris melete Leech, Butt. China, Japan & Corea, II, pp. 448-454, pl. xliii, figs. 3 ♦, 4 ♀ var.

1930 Pieris melete Matsumura, Ill. Ins. Jap.-Emp., p. 478, No. 74.

1932 Pieris melete Uchida, Icon. Ins. Jap., p. 858, fig. 1687.

1906-32 Pieris melete Seitz, Macrolep, World, Vol. I, p. 47, pl. 21, b.

1872 Synchloe melete Butler, P. Z. S., p. 64.

1894 Mancipium melete de Niceville, Sikhim Gazetteer, p. 168.

1865 Pieris ajaka Moore, P. Z. S., p. 490, pl. 31, fig. 16 ♀.

1886 Ganoris ajaka Doherty, J. A. S. B., p. 135.

I882 Ganoris dulcinea Butler, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (5), ix, p. 18.

1904 Danaus ajaka Moore, Lep. Ind., vi, p. 132, pl. 519, figs. 2, 2a, 2b, 3, 3a, 3b, 숙 우.

1880 Pieris napi var. orientis Oberthur, Etud. d' Entom., v, p. 13.

1907 Pieris napi race melete Bingham, Fauna Brit. Ind. Butt., Vol. II, pp. 173-174, fig. 44.

1886 Pieris napi Pryer, Rhop, Nihon., p. 6, pl. iii, figs. 8a, 8b.

1929 Pieris napi Matsumura, Ill, Comm. Ins. Jap., vol. I, p. 7, pl. iv, fig. 7.

1860 Pieris aglaope Motschulsky, Etud. d'Entom., ix, p. 328.

1887 Pieris melete var. veris Staudinger, Rom. sur. Lép., iii, p. 126, pl. xvi, figs. 1, 2.

1888 Pieris erutae Poujade, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, p. xix.

Host: Cruciferous-plant

Appearance: May, September

Locality: Hangchow, Tien-Mu-Shan (Lin-An)

#### P. canidia Sparrman

1768 Papilio canidia Sparrman, Amaen. Acad., vii, p. 504.

1779 Papilio gliciria Cramer, Pap. Exot., ii, pl. 171, figs. E, F.

1871 Pieris canidia Kirby, Syn. Cat. Di, Lep., p. 455.

1888 Pieris canidia Elwes, Trans. Ent. Soc., p. 415.

1898 Pieris canidia Mackinnon & de Nicéville, Jour. Bomb. N. H. Soc., xi, p. 590, pl. 5, fig. 21, pupa.

1893-94 Pieris canidia Leech, Butt. China, Japan & Corea, II, pp. 455-456.

1907 Pieris canidia Bingham, Fauna Brit. Ind. Butt., vol. II, pp. 172-173.

1927 Pieris canidia Evans, Ident. Ind. Butt., p. 43, B. 14, 10.

1931 Pieris canidia Matsumura, Ill. Ins. Jap.-Emp., p. 478, No. 73.

1932 Pieris canidia Uchida, Icon. Ins. Jap., p. 857, fig. 1685.

1906-32 Pieris canidia Seitz, Macrolep. World, Vol. I, p. 45, pl. 20, a, b.

1836 Pieris gliceria Boisduval, Spec. Gén. Lép., i, p. 524.

1844 Pieris glieriria Kollar in Hügel's Kashmir, iv (2', p. 409.

1846 Pieris napi Gray (nec. Linnaeus), Lep. Ins. Nepal., p. 6, pl. 6, fig. 2 含.

1904 Danaus canidia Moore, Lep. Ind., vi, p. 133, pl. 520, figs. 1, 1a-1h, ♦, ♀.

1877 Synchloë claripennis Butler, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (4), xix, p. 96.

1877 Synchloë sordida Butler, 1. c..

Host: Cruciferous-plant.

Appearance: May- June.

Locality: Hangchow Tien-Mu-Shan (Lin-an).

### P. rapae Linnaeus

1758 Papilio rapae Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. x, p. 468.

1767 Papilio rapae Linnaeus, Syst, Nat., i, 2, p. 759.

1777 Papilio rapae Esper, Schmett., i, 1. pl. iii, fig. 2.

1798? Papilio rapae Hübner, Eur. Schmett., figs. 404, 405.

1881 Ganoris rapae Butler, P. Z. S., p. 612.

1880 Ganoris mannii Butler, P. Z. S., p. 411.

1904 Danaus rapae Moore, Lep. Ind., vi, p. 131, pl. 519, figs. 1, 1a-1c, 송,우.

1851 Pontia mannii Meyer, Stell. ent. Zeit., p. 151.

1884 Pieris rapae Lang, Butt. Eur., p. 30, pl. vi, fig. 4.

1886 Pieris rapae (Pryer), Rhop. Nihon., p. 6, pl. iii, fig. 6.

1893-94 Pieris rapae Leech, Butt. China, Japan & Corea, II. pp. 456-458.

1905 Pieris rapae Holland, Butt. Book., p. 280, pl. xxxv, fig. 3 \(\text{9}\), pl. 11, figs, 11, 12, larva, pl. v, figs. 58, 65. chrysalis.

1907 Pieris rapae Bingham, Fauna Brit, Ind. Butt., vol. II, pp. 169-170.

1907 Pieris rapae Wright, Colored Pl. Butt. West Coast, pl. vi, fig. 48.

1913 Pieris rapae Eckstein, Schmett., 1. Band, pp. 56-57, T. 2, fig. 3.

1914 Pieris rapae Frohawk, N. H. Brit. Butt., Vol. I, pp. 19-24, pl. 5.

1927 Pieris rapae Evans, Ident., Ind. Butt., p. 43, B. 4. 12.

1929 Pieris rapae Matsumura, Ill. Comm. Ins. Jap., vol. I, p. 6, pl. iv, fig. 1.

1930 Pieris rapae Matsumura, Ill. Ins. Jap.-Emp., p. 479, No. 76.

1932 Pieris rapae Uchida, Icon. Ins. Jap., p. 857, fig. 1686.

1906-12 Pieris rapae Seitz, Macrolep. World, vol. I, p. 46, pl. 20, fig. c.

? Pieris rapae Richard, Butt. Brit. Isles, pp. 36-38.

1880 Pieris rapae var. orientalis Oberthür, Etud. d'Entom., v, p. 13.

1882 Pieris rapae var. mandschurica Speyer, p. Stetl. ent. Zeit., p. 379.

1836 Pieris brassicae var. crucivora Boisduval, Sp. Gén., p. 522.

Host: Cruciferous-plants

Appearance: March, April, July, October.

Locality: Hangchow.

# GENUS ANTHOCHARIS

Type A. belemia Esper, from N. Africa.

Anthocharis 1836 Boisduval, Sp. Gén., i, p. 556.

Anthocharis 1847 Doubleday, Gen. Diurn. Lep., i, p. 55.

Antho: haris 1893-94 Leech, Butt. China, Japan & Corea, II, pp. 475-476.

Anthocharis 1905 Holland, Butt. Book, p. 282.

Anthocharis 1913 Eckstein, Schmett., 1, Band. p. 58.

Anthocharis 1906-32 Seitz, Macrolep. World, Vol. I, p. 53.

Euchlog 1916 Häbner, Verz, bek. Schmett., p. 94.

Euchloé 1871 Kirby, Cat. Diurn. Lep., p. 505.

Euchloe 1905 Holland, Butt. Book, p. 282.

Euchloë 1913 Eckstein, Schmett., 1, Band, p. 58.

Euchloë 1927 Evans, Ident. Ind. Butt., p. 42, B. 3.

Synchloe 1816 Hübner, Verz. bek. Schmett., p. 94.

Synchloe 1907 Bingham, Fauna Brit. Ind. Butt., vol. II, pp. 179-180.

#### A. bambusarum Oberthur

1876 Anthocharis bambusarum Oberthür, Etud, d'Entom., ii, p. 20, pl. iii, fig. 4.

1893-94 Anthocharis tambusarum Leech, Butt. China, Japan & Corea, II, p. 478.

1906-32 Anthocharis bambusarum Seitz, Mtcralep. World, Vol. I, p. 54, pl. 22, h.

Host: Arabis, Sisbrium, Caraamine-spp.

Appearance. March-July.

Locality: Hangchow.

# A. scolymus Butler

1866 Anthocharis soclymus Butler, Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool., ix, p. 52.

1886 Anthocharis scolymus Pryer, Rhop. Nihon., p. 6, pl. iii, figs. 4a, 4b.

1893-94 Anthocharis scolymus Leech, Butt. China. Japan & Corea, II, pp. 479-480.

1932 Anthocharis scolymus Uchida, Icon. Ins. Jap., p. 863, fig. 1698.

1929 Midea scolymus Matsumura, Ill. Comm. Ins. Jap., vol. I, p. 7, pl. iv, fig. 8.

1930 Midea scolymus Matsumura, Ill. Ins. Jap.-Enp., pp. 477-478, No. 72. 1906-32 Midea scolymus Seitz, Macrolep. World, Vol. I. p. 55, pl. 23, fig. 2.

Host: Bitter cress

Appearance: April-May, July-September.

Locality: Hangchow.

# 流 要

本局自成立後在浙江各處採集螺類標本,九年於茲,先後共得一百 十九秤。內計鳳蝶科 Papilionidae 者十五秤,粉蝶科 Pieridae 者十一秤,眼蝶科 Satyridae 者二十六秤,蛱蝶科 Nymphalidae 者三十九種,弄蝶科 Hisperidae 者三十一種,小灰蝶科 Lycaenidae 二十種,班蝶科 Danaidae 環紋蝶科 Amathusiidae 及小夾蝶科 Nemeobiidae 者各二種,長層蝶(天狗蝶)科 Libytheidae 者一種。大多數種類為杭州之西湖所產。

一九二九年,本局第一任局長費耕雨先生,曾將西湖之蝶類作分類之研究,不幸因病中止。無遺著留存。在 1929 至 1931 ,標年本室助理沈鶴齡及周羽儀二先生繼續採集,蝶類標本漸臻完備。 1931 年春,本局桑蟲研究所主任程淦藩先生作分科之整理。 1932 年六月間,德人漢納博士,來西湖採集,至本局參觀蝶類標本,頗承營許,並檢定學名多種。

述者以標本室之蝶類,已多數有學名,乃參考書籍,作此名錄。並將其同物異名 Synonym, 列於每種之下。復將每種寄生之種類,發現之時日以及其採地,置於目錄之下,以供研究蝶類者之參考。

本刊因篇幅有限,本文名錄,先刊其鳳蝶科及粉蝶科之部,其他將另在新農村月刊或其他刊物發表。

# 桑蟥(桑白蠶)之生活及防治方法(1)

# THE BIOLOGY AND CONTROL OF THE MULBERRY WHITE CATERPILLAR

RONDOTIA MENCIANA MOORE (Lep. Bombycidae)

视 汝 佐 Chu, Joo-tso.

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<sup>(1)</sup> 本文著者祝芝馨先生前任江蘇省昆蟲局桑蟲研究所主任,對此蟲研究凡四年, 殊為精詳,有獨到之處,泃為鉅製;惟用名與局兩岐!查桑橫任浙之土名甚多 ,如白蠶,蟻蟲,野蠶,桑蠶,鰾蠶,油蟲等,據本省縣誌及沈氏農書記載, 皆稱曰「蟻」或「蟥蟲」」,蓋為「橫」及「蝗」之轉音,本局基此向沿肝「桑蟻」之名, 因以「桑橫」標題,以承本局舊稱;為尊重著者意見,文中仍用「白蠶」。 編者

### ABSTRACT

Rondotia menciana Moore is the most serious pest of mulberry trees in Eastern China. Annually it has three types of voltinism, the monovoltine, bivoltine. and trivoltine. These types are interchangeable, monovoltine can change to bivoltine or trivoltine or vice versa. One female may lay eggs for the different types. Within a hibernating egg-mass, there are often mingled with non-hibernating eggs. The real cause for this phenomenon has not yet been ascertained. Perhaps it may due to the change of temperature, humudity and food supply. According to observations females laying hibernating eggs are, on the ventral side of abdomen, covered entirely with dark brown hairs and those that do not lay hibernating eggs with light-yellow, as same as the other parts of the body. No matter when the hibernating eggs of the different types are laid, they all hatch out at about the same period after the middle of June. Investigation shows that about 30% of the eggs of any types in Kiangsu Province are parasitized by Chalcid. This pest not only eats up the leaves that are to be used by the summer and fall broads of silkworm but also stunts the growth of mulberry trees in the coming year. Removing the egg-masses, picking of cocoons, spraying with croton emulsion upon caterpillars, and protecting their natural enemies are the most effective controls.

# 緒言

白蠶爲我國最重要之桑樹害蟲,歷年損失至鉅;爲害時期,適在夏秋兩季,尤爲旬秋蠶之一大障碍。

本題研究之目的,在考查白蠶之生活與習性,以為防治之基礎。

作者於民國十八年四月,奉江蘇省昆蟲局局長張巨伯教授之命,駐無錫研究桑 樹害蟲。 白蠶工作, 即始于此。 迨二十一年春, 來浙江省昆蟲局, 在杭州本局寄 生蜂研究室, 復從事白蠶寄生蜂之研究; 本篇之材料,即為四年中, 任兩局考查之 結果。

在無錫研究時,假用江蘇省立教育學院內房屋,承該院院長高踐四先生之贊助,並與以種種便利,殊為感謝!楊君煥春及貢君邦靜,分赴各處,實地調查,胡君永錫幇助室內飼育白,蠶寄生蜂之學名,承美國農部昆蟲局 C. F. W. Muesebeck 氏及日本 T. Uchida 氏之審定;浙省寄生蜂考查之材料,蒙本局推廣部主任徐國棟之助,多方收集,特申謝忱!本題承張巨伯教授之指導督促,復蒙校正,更爲銘感!

# 工. 昆蟲分類上之位置

CLASS-Insecta (昆蟲綱)
ORDER-Lepidoptera (鱗翅目)
SUBORDER Heterocera (蛾亞目)
FAMILY Bombycidae (家蠶蛾科)
GENUS-Rondotia Moore
SPECIES-Menciana Moore

# 工. 名稱

1. 學名 Rondotia menciana Moore

1885, Rondotia menciana Moore-Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (5) 15, P. 110.

1887, Rondotia lurida Fixsen-Rom. Sur. Lep. iii, P. 346, Pl. 15, fig. 8.

按 Rondotia 一屬,在東亞已發表三種;一種在中國西部四川之重慶,嘉定府及巫山等處發見者,係 Rondotia lineata Leech,在 1898 年 Leech 氏所定,此種前翅前緣角沿外緣有一黑色區,下達第四脈(即第三中脈 M 3 )內至黑橫紋;一種在中國中部東部及朝鮮發見者,係 1885 年 Moore 氏所定之 R. menciana,及 1887 年 Fixsen 氏所定之 R. lurida,此兩種之區別,僅在後翅肛角有無黑緣纓,故 Leech 氏認為同一品種;在江浙所見者,後翅肛角有緣纓,均係 Rondotia menciana Moore 一種。

2. 中名 白蠶之名,我國古籍已有記載,惟各地沿用土名,因之物同名異, 頗不一致。茲以江浙各處所用之名稱,彙列於後,以供參考。

白 蠶(無錫,南京,杭州,)

松花蠶(蘇州, 許墅關)

洋白蠶(無錫,吳江,武進,宜與,溧陽,金壇) 野 蠶(南京)

桑 蟥(杭州)

桑 蠶(浙江昌化)

白 蟥(吳興,吳江,嘉興)

小白蠶(蘇州,無錫,武進)

8. 英文名稱 白蠶為東亞原產,未發見于歐美,本篇所用之英文名稱 White caterpillar 乃張巨伯教授所定。

# Ⅲ· 分佈

自蠶在地理上之分佈,僅限中國及朝鮮,1885年 F. Moore 氏所記,產于江 浙交界之太湖沿岸;1898年 J. H. Leech 氏所記,產于中國中部,東部及朝鮮; K. Grünberg 氏所記,亦產于中國之中部東部及朝鮮,1901年 Staudinger 及 Robel 氏所記,亦產于中國及朝鮮;1908年 M. A. Conte 氏所記,則產于江蘇 吳江之吳熡及六都兩處。觀此則白蠶之分佈似僅在我國及朝鮮,其他產桑各國尚未 發見。 朝鮮境內,如慶尚道,尚州郡,安東郡及茂城郡等處均有之。

我國境內,白蠶分佈區域,據調查所知,僅江浙皖三省有之,江浙產桑繁盛之區,均有其踪跡,尤以太湖沿岸,如江蘇之蘇,錫,吳各縣,及浙江之杭,嘉,湖一帶,爲害最烈;以作者之觀察,江浙白蠶之分佈,似以太湖爲中心;近年已蔓延達揚子江兩岸,及發塘江區域。

在蘇省產桑各縣,如吳江,蘇州,無錫,常州,宜興,金壇,溧陽,丹陽,鎮江,江寧,旬容,江陰,及江北之靖江,均發見白蠶為害;在浙省如吳興,長興,杭縣,德淸,崇德,桐鄉,海甯,嘉興,嘉善,海鹽,平湖,武康,餘杭,富陽,諸暨,於潛,昌化,縣縣,臨安,新登,蕭山,江山,桐廬,紹興,鄞縣,蘭谿,及新昌等縣亦均有白蠶之害。在皖省僅安慶有之,他處未詳。

# Ⅲ·爲害情形與損失

江浙兩省自蠶為害最烈之區,以江蘇之吳江,無錫,蘇州,及浙江之吳與,長 與,杭縣,德淸,桐鄉,崇德,海甯等縣為最烈,每年六七月之变,滿園桑葉,盡 成黃脈,稍遲卽見黃繭纍纍,結于殘葉上,至七月下旬,黃蛾飛舞,擇地產卵,再 遺禍於將來;迨八月上旬,第二化幼蟲為害更甚;在九月中旬,又發生第三化幼蟲 ,惟為害程度,不若前二化之劇。其次如江蘇之南京,鎮江,丹陽,常州,宜與, 江陰,及浙江之嘉興,嘉善,海鹽,平湖,武康,餘杭,富陽,諸暨,於曆,昌化 ,縣縣;再次之如金壇,溧陽,旬容,靖江,及臨安,新登,蕭山,紹與,新昌, 等縣,為害均較輕。

我國對于害蟲之損失,向無統計可攷。在十八年秋,作者曾作蘇省桑蟲之調查, 但於自蠶爲害損失之統計,僅限於吳江,無錫兩縣爲害最重之數區,在吳江境內, 以西南鄉爲害最烈,中南鄉次之,北鄉又次之,東北鄉最少,如震澤,嚴嘉,平望, 及大廟港等區,皆其最烈之區域,被害面積近二萬畝,當年估計損失約二十八萬八 千餘元。在無錫亦以西南鄉爲烈,東北鄉則甚輕,城區之東北隅,亦有受害者,該 縣沿湖之新安,開化,富安,開原四區內,調查所得,被害面積達三萬五千餘畝, 損失估計約五十三萬餘元。(參看第一表)

縣			份	与	Į.	Ý	I.	4	Œ.	錫		
市			THE STATE OF	震 澤	嚴墓	平 望 大廟港		新安開化		富安	開原	
被	害	诚	數	<b>55</b> 60	5781	214 7692		24063   4500   108   6668			6668	
合			計		192	247			359	336		

第一表:江蘇吳江無錫沿湖八區白蠶損失統計(民國十八年)

民國十年秋,浙江省昆蟲局,調查杭嘉兩屬之白蠶狀況,計杭屬(新登,臨 安,為害甚輕未列入計算)六縣被害面積達廿八萬八千畝;嘉屬六縣達十三萬八千

畝,	(參看第二表)兩屬	白蠶之損失約在五百萬元以上。
	第二表:	浙江杭嘉雨屬白蠶損失統計(民國廿年)

題	杭			屬			嘉				曷		
縣	海甯	杭縣	信陽	於潛	餘杭	昌化	崇德	桐鄉	海鹽	嘉興	平湖	嘉善善	
被害敬	110000	八0000	*0000	110000	10000	八000	×0000	MO000	<u>-</u> <del>1</del> 0000	六五〇〇	六000	<b>H.</b> 00	
合計	二八八〇〇〇 一三八〇〇〇												

# ▼. 為害之影響

- (一)與夏秋蠶之影響 白蠶第一化幼蟲發生之時,適當夏蠶時期,以江浙兩省 飼育夏蠶者不多,桑有剩餘,雖受白蠶之害,亦多忽視。迨第二化白蠶發生時,適 當秋蠶飼育之期,為害更甚于第一化,新生之秋葉,常被食盡,此誠飼育秋蠶之一 大問題。
- (二)與春桑之影響 江浙蠶戶,向以春蠶為主,多行春季剪枝,夏季再生新枝, 飼夏蠶者,僅選摘新葉一部,以節過度消耗,若被其害,全株悉歸于盡,若再經二 化三化之害,則來年春桑,質薄而小,產量頓減。
- (三)與桑株之影響 江斯一帶之桑株,每年多僅摘葉一次,(春用桑)或兩次(春夏或春秋兼用)若有白蠶為害,則一年連遭三次之耗損,桑株極易衰老,倘連年被害,則發育頓呈不良之現象,據鄉人經驗之談:謂白蠶食害第五年之桑株,不及未被害之第三年桑株,於此可見影響之大。

# Ⅵ. 形態

# (1) 卵

卵之外形 卵扁平卵圓形,一端較尖,中央凹入,表面密佈多角形突起,在 每角尖外,生纖毛一根。初產之卵呈乳白色,牛透明,至孵化前,內部胚胎變化 ,乃現粉紅色,後一端現一黑點,即孵化之預徵。越冬卵初產出時,係黃白色, 後變褐色。

卵之長徑通常為 0.7 mm. 短徑約 0.6 mm. 高度約 0.3 mm, 茲以民國十八年 無錫三化性第二化卵, 測定之結果列下。

第三表: 卵之大小測定

卯 號	長 徑 (儿)	短 徑 (八)	高 度 (人)	
1	754.4	588.8	386.4	
2	662.4	570.4	257.6	
3	680.8	585.1	331.2	
4	699.2	533.6	331.2	
5	717.6	533.6	460.0	
6	699.2	552.0	294.4	
7	620.0	552.0	441.6	
8	699.2	561.2	331.2	
9	699.2	533.6	303.6	
10	717.6	525.2	396.4	
11	708.4	570.4	331.2	
12	717.6	570.4	303.6	
13	680.8	515.2	331.2	
14	699.2	<b>55</b> 2.0	349.6	
15	717.6	542.8	368.0	
16	708.4	552.0	303.6	
17	736.0	552.0	331.2	
18	699.2	552.0	285.2	
19	671.6	570.4	303.6	
20	680.8	570.4	331.2	
平 均	698.5	554.2	338.6	

卵塊之種類 雌蛾產卵,齊集一處,形呈塊狀,此卵塊有有蓋與無蓋雨種,有蓋者生于桑枝上,為越冬之卵,塊近圓形,中央隆起,初呈棕褐色,後變灰褐;大者長可 12 mm. 寬 10 mm.,小者僅 5—6 mm.。今將越冬卵塊百枚,測得之結果如第四表。

第四表:越冬卵塊之大小測定

聊	長	短
塊號	徑	徑
數	(mm.)	(mm.)
1	6	6
2	6	5
3	6	5
4	7	6
5	7	5
6	7	7
7	7	6
8	7	6
9	7 .	6
10	7	6
11	7 7 7 7	6
12	7	6
13	7	7
14	7	6
15	7 7	7
16	7	6
17	7	7
18	7	5
19	7	
20	7	7 6
21	7	7
22	7	6
23	7	6
24	7	7
25	7	6
26	7	7
21	7	5
28	7	6
29	7	5
30	7	6
31	8	8
32	8	7
33	8	7
34	- 8	- 6

		TO THE OWNER OF THE PARTY OF TH
即	長	短
塊	徑	徑
號數	(mm.)	
35	8	6
36	8	7
37	8	7
38	8	б
39	8	6
40	8	6
41	8	7
42	8	6
43	8	T.
44	8	7
45	8	7
46	8	7
47	- 8	7
48	8	7
49	8	1
50	8	6
51	- 8	7
52	8	7
53	8	7
54	8	6
55	8	6
56	8	6
57	9	7.
58	9	9
59	9	7
60	9	6
61	9	9
62	9	8
63	9	6
64	9	9
65	9	7
65	9	7
67	9	9
68	9	8
-	DEWNE WILLIAM	0

卯	長	短
塊號	徑	徑
數	(mm.)	(mm.)
69	9	9
70	9	8
71	9	8
72	9	9
73	9	9
74	9	7
75	9	б
76	9	6
77	9	7
78	9	7
19	9	6
80	10	8
81	10	6
82	10	9
83	10	8
84	10	9
85	10	8
86	10	6
87	10	9
88	10	8
-89	10	10
90	10	7
91	10	10
92	10	7
93	10	8
94	10	5
95	10	10
96	10	8
97	11	7
98	11	9
99	12	8
100	12	-10
平均	8.4	7.0

無蓋卵塊,多產干桑葉上,卵以雨端相接成行,每行多至十四粒,少者六七粒,中央突起處,多至七八層,外緣僅一二層,並列卵行,多可十餘行,少僅三四行者亦有之。

# (2) 幼蟲

幼蟲之外形 幼蟲長筒形,頭部棕黑色,近前面兩緣,呈黃白色。前面為三角

形,其下即口器。近前面基部者為上層基片;片上有縱走陷溝。基片下即上唇,呈黑褐色。上層下為大顎,亦黑褐色。大颚下部兩侧為小颚,具一對不發達之小顎鬢。 小颚之間為下層,其兩側有一對短小之下層鬢;下層末端中央,有吐絲管。近大顎之外方有觸角,由五節構成。在觸角之外方,有單眼六個,四個排成弧形,一個適 居其中心,第六個在觸角基部附近。

胴部共十二節,前三節適成幼蟲之胸部,各具胸足一對,由三節構成末端有銳 爪,兩足間前面有黑紋,第六節至第九節,各有一對腹足,第十一節背部中央,有一黑色尾角,尾節腹面具一對尾足,末端有吸盤狀肉褥,着生于足之內緣,在外緣 有剛毛甚多。胴部各節有縐紋,縐紋中有黑斑,至老熟時即退,各足基部外方,均有黑斑,尾角基都與背部相接處,有柿托狀黑斑,近尾節末端有工字形黑斑,在此黑斑之前,尚有二條黑紋及中央率黑點。脈部腹面,第四及第五兩節中央,各有一黑點。氣孔共九對,第一對在第一節,第四節至十一節,各具一對,第一節與第十節及第十一節之三對氣孔,較其他各節特大。

幼蟲形色之變遷 幼蟲初化時,為灰白色,有細毛,頭部黑色,第一次脫皮前,體稍帶綠色,並附有白粉,脫皮後,頭部與體毛,雖均着白粉,體仍隱綠色,側線顯明;第二次脫皮後,體面白粉較厚,體毛與頭徑仍附白粉,各節生橫皺紋及小黑點,側線顯明;第三次脫皮後,體粉變淡黃色,側線亦顯;至第四次脫皮後,體粉更黃,頭作深黃色,各節總紋間黑斑點亦顯示,惟侧線不明瞭,第四節至第十節,各節胞面中央,有一黑點,至幼蟲老熟時,僅四五兩節仍有此黑點,各節總紋中黑斑均消失,體乃呈透明狀。

幼蟲之大小與體重 成熟之幼蟲,身長 21 mm. 左右。多至 24 mm.,與家蠶三 眠時相似,將老熟之幼蟲,每頭重約 60 mg. 最重者有 72.5 mg. 茲以民國十八年無 錫第一化自蠶孜查所得各齡之最大長度與體重,列表於後。

偿价	期	一商	营	當	四齡	五. 齡
長	度	3.1 mm.	4.6 mm.	7.6 mm.	12.7 mm.	21.3 mm.
情意	重	3.2 mg.	7.0 mg.	23.5 mg.	48.3 mg.	60.8 mg.

第五表:第一化白蠶各齡之最大長度與體重 (平均數)

# (3) 蛹

蝒之外形 蛹潔白色,長圓筒形;頭部有二黑褐色點,即複眼所在之處,氣孔 六對,翅,足及觸角,均顯示於外;背部各環節凹陷甚深。雌者肥大 ,長 10-15 mm.,横徑 3.5-5mm.,重 0.11-0.13g.;雄者較瘦小,長 8-10.5mm.,横徑 2.5-4mm.,重 0.09-0.1g。

 平均雌者 7.6mg., 雄者 5.2mg.; 第六表乃十八年第二化新鮮之白蠶蛹繭, 雌雄各五十個, 稱得之結果。第七表乃杭州二十一年第二化乾繭, 稱得之結果。

第六表白蠶蛹繭重量之考查

	性別		対	Ê	雌				
繭鯆	(Er.)	10	20	20.	-合計	30 -	20	合 計	
Ri	全量	1.0200	1.8500	2.2000	5.0700	4.0300	2.4000	6.4300	
N9	平均	0.1020	0.0925	0.1:00	0.1014	0 1343.	0.1200	0.1286	
媊	全量	1.0000	1.8000	2.0100	4.8100	3.8300	2.2200	6.0500	
21/13	平均	0.1000	0.0900	0.1005	0.0962	0.1276	0.1110	0.1210	
繭殼	全量	0.0200	0.0500	0.1900	0.2600	0.2000	0.1800	0.3800	
殼	平均	0.0020	0.0025	0.0095	0.0052	0.0067	0.0090	0.0076	

第七表白蠶乾繭重量字考查(單位)

	未羽化繭				d-commonweap	린	羽	化		繭		
	(連蛹)			連	啦	1	設		去	1	Ti	汉
繭 數	全 量	平均量	繭	數	全	量	平均量	繭	數	全	量	平均量
30	720	24.0	1	00	10	60	10.6	5	0	3	92	7.8
30	847	28.2		50	5	50	11.0	5	0	3	10	6.8
20	513	25.6		50	5	65	11.3	5	0	3	25	6.5
50	1192	23,8		30	2	58	8.6	5	0	3	45	6.9
42	1038	24.7		30	2	55	8.5	5	0	3	77	7.5
172	4310	25,4	2	30	26	38	10.3	2	50	17	79	7.1

絲 黄白色,外形與家蠶 Bombyx mori L. 之絲類似,絲長約七十七米突 (meter),直徑12-19 /4,生絲比重為 1.52,練絲比重 1.35,練絲時約損失百分四十;絲之强變不及家蠶絲,其伸度則頗大,比較如第八表;

第八表:白蠶絲與家蠶絲强度及伸度之比較

	强度 (gr.)	伸度(%)
家 蠶 Bombyx mori L.	4.3	11.8
白 賞 Rondotia menciana Moore	3.5	16,6

越冬卵母蛾之蛹色變異 普通蛹色潔白,僅二眼點黑 色,至羽化期近,翅芽部份 方變黃色,若為產越冬卵母 蛾之蛹,不論雄蛹或雌蛹, 其頭胸及翅芽部分均現黑斑,在腹部气孔附近黑色尤顯,近羽化前,雌蛹腹下更呈 棕黑色,此種變化情形,尤於第三化時代最為顯著。

## (4) 成蟲

蛾之外形 圣體被黃色鱗毛,頭小淡黃,在胸背有黃褐色之長毛,產越冬卵母蛾之腹下,更有棕黑色毛,雌蛾體長 10mm. 展翅 35mm.;雄蛾體長 8mm. 展翅 27mm.。

觸角及腹眼 觸角羽狀,黑褐色,二十五節,除基部二節及末節外,其他各節, 均有一對羽狀毛,毛上更生細毛,雌蛾之觸角羽毛較短,故覺狹長;雄蛾觸角, 羽毛較長,乃覺闊短。複眼黑褐色,球狀。

翅 黄色,略呈三角形,前翅前緣近翅端(前緣角)稍屈曲呈弧狀,外緣之上部 與翅端相近處,特陷入呈凹弧狀,在第三中脈(M<sub>3</sub>)上形成尖角,向後即直下達後 緣。後翅前緣及外緣均作弧狀,在第二肛脈(2nd A)與第二吋脈(cu<sub>2</sub>)間,亦凹入 。翅刺黃褐色,長約 1.2mm。

前翅有兩條黑色浪紋,橫過圣翅,一條近外緣,一條近翅基,二條之間,在橫脈上,有新月形黑斑。後翅亦有二條黑紋,惟均不達前緣,靠近後緣部分,其色甚濃,二黑紋之間,在橫脈上亦有一短黑紋,翅基散佈濃黑色點。前翅外緣及後緣肛角附近,有黑緣纓,此纓毛在雄蛾較深,後翅後緣及肛角,均有黑色長緣纓。

前翅徑脈之五分支  $(R_{1-5})$  與第一中脈  $(M_{1})$  同出於一基柄,從中室 (Discal cell) 上角伸出,第三中脈  $(M_{3})$  及第一肘脈  $(cu_{1})$  由中室下角伸出。後翅之徑脈 (Rs) 及第一中脈  $(M_{1})$  則於中部相互癒合,第三中脈  $(M_{3})$  及第一肘脈  $(cu_{1})$  由中室後角分出。

足 灰黄色,着生淡黄色短毛,脛節之先端生黑色毛,並有一距。

雌雄蛾之識別 白蠶蛾之兩性,區別甚易,若為產越多卵之母蛾,則區別更易顯明,茲列表比較於下。

Miles de la company de la comp								
性別	雌	雄						
觸角	羽毛短,呈狹長羽狀,	羽毛長,呈闊羽狀,						
體形	肥大	瘦小						
腹部	腹部膨大,越冬卵母蛾腹下有棕黑色毛,	腹細小,腹下無棕黑色毛,						
尾部	下垂	上舉						
翅色	淡黄	深黄						

第九表:雌雄蛾之比較

### (1) 卵時期

## 一、越冬卵與非越冬卵

白蠶以卵越冬,故有越冬卵與非越冬卵之別,三化性則以第三化卵越冬,二化性則以第二化卵越冬,一化性之卵均為越冬卵;產卵之位置,卵塊形狀、及構造,均各不同,比較如下:

卯塊	越冬卵	非 越 冬 卵		
位置	桑枝上	桑葉上,間有在枝上,		
形狀	近圓形,有蓋,灰褐色,形較小,	不定形,無蓋,乳白色,形較大		
構造	有棕黑色毛羼雜卵粒間,	排列整齊,無毛雜於卵粒間,		
卵數	少(100-250)	多(250-350)		

第十表:越冬卵與非越冬卵之比較

### 二、卵之越冬狀況

越冬卵塊,多產於枝上,其蓋乃母蛾腹下棕黑色毛構成之,蓋面平滑堅實,初 呈棕褐色,後變灰褐色,極與桑枝皮色相似,可混天敵之目,因卵塊有蓋之庇護, 以禦寒氣及雨水,故得安然越冬。

# 三、卵塊之位置

越多卵塊產生之位置,最多在分枝,新條次之,主幹最少;分枝上叉以傾斜枝之下面為最多,上面甚少 在直立枝上者,以方向言,多在東南西三面,居北面者最少,且在枝之外侧多,裹面少,茲就十八年在吳江各鄉調查所得之結果列後。

		牙	) I	sc.	上3 史史。		ノトラピノ	J ULX	一つ旦	-
方位平均	枝		幹	高(英	度 尺)		方	向		考 查 地 點
文查區號數界塊數	新條	分枝	主斢	最高	最低	東	南	西	北	
1	7.5	13.0	1.5	8.0	4.7	8.2	4.6	<b>5.</b> 6	3.7	開弦鄉
2	6.2	11.8	0.9	6.1	3.1	5.2	5.1	<b>5.</b> 0	3.0	旺象鄉
3	7.2	12.0	2.1	8.0	3.3	8.3	5.7	3.4	4.0	八都鄉
4	6.0	9,2	1.1	6.0	2.7	6.0	4.3	3.4	2.6	餛飩兜
5	6.7	1.0	0.8	5.7	2.5	5.1	3.8	3,9	3.5	<b>鑫</b> 澤鄉
6	3.3	8.9	1.2	6.6	2.3	4.5	3.6	3.5	1.9	雙楊鄉

**第十一表:**白鷺越冬卵塊方位之老香<sup>※</sup>

\*\* 民國二十一年作者任杭州拱宸橋白蠶寫害最烈之區,觀察所得,主幹上之越 冬卵塊類多,于近地一呎之處尚有,新條上則甚少,與十八年之考查結果稍異。

2.8	4.6	0.5	5.1	1.8	2.4	3.2	1.5	0.9	震澤鄉
6.0	20.7	1.2	6.9	4.5	7.7	4.9	8.2	7.1	<b></b> 面
4.3	5.3	0	6.3	3.5	1.4	2.4	3.2	2.5	<b>竹里鄉</b>
6.4	6.5	0	7.2	1.8	4.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	虹橋鄉
7.8	16.2	0.3	6.2	3.1	5.1	9.5	5.0	4.6	陶墩鄉
1.7	4.5	0.1	5.0	3.2	1.6	0.8	2.8	1.1	桃源鄉
10.4	8.2	1.4	6.6	2.7	3.8	5.1	5.1	5.3	<b></b>
10.4	5.0	0.5	6.5	3.9	3.1	4.1	4.1	4.5	南塘鄉
2.0	3.0	0.2	3.8	2.2	0.6	3.0	1.2	1.0	開基港鄉
3.5	4.4	0.3	3.8	3.0	1.8	2.5	2.5	1.4	三官大橋鄉
0.4	7.6	9.0	4.2	1.4	4.6	5.5	2.4	4.5	耕讀鄉
0.3	1.7	2.4	2.6	2.1	2.0	0.6	0.9	0.9	平望鎮
4.5	8.3	0.7	<b>5.</b> 8	2.5	1.2	4.4	5.1	3.1	梅堰村
0.6	3.0	0.1	10.0	8.4	1.1	1.1	1.	0.4	張叶港鄉
1.6	7.1	0	10.0	7.3	2.4	2,2	2.7	1.4	蔣家港鄉
8.5	21.0	0.5	11.0	7.1	7.0	8.8	7.1	6.6	西五鄉
3.1	11.6	0.7	9.3	6.4	4.5	3.0	5.0	3.0	遼徐鄉
1.2	4.4	. (	9.1	8.6	1.6	2.6	.10	0.4	張蓼鄉
7.5	11.6	1.2	8.8	5.5	<b>5.</b> 8	6.0	5.3	2.5	富羅鄉
9.3	9.5	1.6	7.7	4.9	<b>6.</b> 0	5.4	5.5	3.5	奏溪鄉
1.8	7.2	0.5	8.1	5.9	1.9	2.8	2.8	1.9	大明鄉
4.85	8.40	1.07	6.82	4.11	3.98	3.99	3.69	2.88	
33.9	58.6	7.5	and the		27.4	27.5	25.3	19.8	
	6.0 4.3 6.4 7.8 1.7 10.4 10.4 2.0 3.5 0.4 0.3 4.5 0.6 1.6 8.5 3.1 1.2 7.5 9.3 1.8	6.0       20.7         4.3       5.3         6.4       6.5         7.8       16.2         1.7       4.5         10.4       8.2         10.4       5.0         2.0       3.0         3.5       4.4         0.4       7.6         0.3       1.7         4.5       8.3         0.6       3.0         1.6       7.1         8.5       21.0         3.1       11.6         1.2       4.4         7.5       11.0         9.3       9.5         1.8       7.2         4.85       8.40	6.0       20.7       1.2         4.3       5.3       0         6.4       6.5       0         7.8       16.2       0.3         1.7       4.5       0.1         10.4       8.2       1.4         10.4       5.0       0.5         2.0       3.0       0.2         3.5       4.4       0.3         0.4       7.6       9.0         0.3       1.7       2.4         4.5       8.3       0.7         0.6       3.0       0.1         1.6       7.1       0         8.5       21.0       0.5         3.1       11.6       0.7         1.2       4.4       0         7.5       11.0       1.2         9.3       9.5       1.6         1.8       7.2       0.5         4.85       8.40       1.07	6.0       20.7       1.2       6.9         4.3       5.3       0       6.3         6.4       6.5       0       7.2         7.8       16.2       0.3       6.2         1.7       4.5       0.1       5.0         10.4       8.2       1.4       6.6         10.4       5.0       0.5       6.5         2.0       3.0       0.2       3.8         3.5       4.4       0.3       3.8         0.4       7.6       9.0       4.2         0.3       1.7       2.4       2.6         4.5       8.3       0.7       5.8         0.6       3.0       0.1       10.0         1.6       7.1       0       10.0         8.5       21.0       0.5       11.0         3.1       11.6       0.7       9.3         1.2       4.4       0       9.1         7.5       11.0       1.2       8.8         9.3       9.5       1.6       7.7         1.8       7.2       0.5       8.1         4.85       8.40       1.07       6.82	6.0         20.7         1.2         6.9         4.8           4.3         5.3         0         6.3         3.5           6.4         6.5         0         7.2         4.8           7.8         16.2         0.3         6.2         3.1           1.7         4.5         0.1         5.0         3.2           10.4         8.2         1.4         6.6         2.7           10.4         5.0         0.5         6.5         3.9           2.0         3.0         0.2         3.8         2.2           3.5         4.4         0.3         3.8         3.0           0.4         7.6         9.0         4.2         1.4           0.3         1.7         2.4         2.6         2.1           4.5         8.3         0.7         5.8         2.5           0.6         3.0         0.1         10.0         8.4           1.6         7.1         0         10.0         7.3           8.5         21.0         0.5         11.0         7.1           3.1         11.6         0.7         9.3         6.4           1.2         4.4	6.0         20.7         1.2         6.9         4.8         7.7           4.3         5.3         0         6.3         3.5         1.4           6.4         6.5         0         7.2         4.8         4.6           7.8         16.2         0.3         6.2         3.1         5.1           1.7         4.5         0.1         5.0         3.2         1.6           10.4         8.2         1.4         6.6         2.7         3.8           10.4         5.0         0.5         6.5         3.9         3.1           2.0         3.0         0.2         3.8         2.2         0.6           3.5         4.4         0.3         3.8         3.0         1.8           0.4         7.6         9.0         4.2         1.4         4.6           0.3         1.7         2.4         2.6         2.1         2.0           4.5         8.3         0.7         5.8         2.5         1.2           0.6         3.0         0.1         10.0         8.4         1.1           1.6         7.1         0         10.0         7.3         2.4	6.0         20.7         1.2         6.9         4.8         7.7         4.9           4.3         5.3         0         6.3         3.5         1.4         2.4           6.4         6.5         0         7.2         4.8         4.6         2.6           7.8         16.2         0.3         6.2         3.1         5.1         9.5           1.7         4.5         0.1         5.0         3.2         1.6         0.8           10.4         8.2         1.4         6.6         2.7         3.8         5.1           10.4         5.0         0.5         6.5         3.9         3.1         4.1           2.0         3.0         0.2         3.8         2.2         0.6         3.0           3.5         4.4         0.3         3.8         3.0         1.8         2.5           0.4         7.6         9.0         4.2         1.4         4.6         5.5           0.3         1.7         2.4         2.6         2.1         2.0         0.5           4.5         8.3         0.7         5.8         2.5         1.2         4.4           0.6         3.0	6.0         20.7         1,2         6.9         4.8         7.7         4.9         8.2           4.3         5.3         0         6.3         3.5         1.4         2.4         3.2           6.4         6.5         0         7.2         4.8         4.6         2.6         2.4           7.8         16.2         0.3         6.2         3.1         5.1         9.5         5.0           1.7         4.5         0.1         5.0         3.2         1.6         0.8         2.8           10.4         8.2         1.4         6.6         2.7         3.8         5.1         5.1           10.4         5.0         0.5         6.5         3.9         3.1         4.1         4.1           2.0         3.0         0.2         3.8         2.2         0.6         3.0         1.2           3.5         4.4         0.3         3.8         3.0         1.8         2.5         2.5           0.4         7.6         9.0         4.2         1.4         4.6         5.5         2.4           0.3         1.7         2.4         2.6         2.1         2.0         0.5         0.9 <td>6.0         20.7         1.2         6.9         4.8         7.7         4.9         8.2         7.1           4.3         5.3         0         6.3         3.5         1.4         2.4         3.2         2.5           6.4         6.5         0         7.2         4.8         4.6         2.6         2.4         2.4           7.8         16.2         0.3         6.2         3.1         5.1         9.5         5.0         4.6           1.7         4.5         0.1         5.0         3.2         1.6         0.8         2.8         1.1           10.4         8.2         1.4         6.6         2.7         3.8         5.1         5.1         5.3           10.4         5.0         0.5         6.5         3.9         3.1         4.1         4.1         4.5           2.0         3.0         0.2         3.8         2.2         0.6         3.0         1.2         1.0           3.5         4.4         0.3         3.8         3.0         1.8         2.5         2.5         1.4           0.4         7.6         9.0         4.2         1.4         4.6         5.5         2.4&lt;</td>	6.0         20.7         1.2         6.9         4.8         7.7         4.9         8.2         7.1           4.3         5.3         0         6.3         3.5         1.4         2.4         3.2         2.5           6.4         6.5         0         7.2         4.8         4.6         2.6         2.4         2.4           7.8         16.2         0.3         6.2         3.1         5.1         9.5         5.0         4.6           1.7         4.5         0.1         5.0         3.2         1.6         0.8         2.8         1.1           10.4         8.2         1.4         6.6         2.7         3.8         5.1         5.1         5.3           10.4         5.0         0.5         6.5         3.9         3.1         4.1         4.1         4.5           2.0         3.0         0.2         3.8         2.2         0.6         3.0         1.2         1.0           3.5         4.4         0.3         3.8         3.0         1.8         2.5         2.5         1.4           0.4         7.6         9.0         4.2         1.4         4.6         5.5         2.4<

按越冬之卵塊,多產於枝上者,其原因有四:(1)桑葉入冬即凋落,若產於葉上,必多損失,產於分枝者,可免此息,在新條上者,至次春剪枝時,仍有一部分被剪去。(2)產在傾斜枝之下面,可免雨水注射之害。(3)產於東南面,向日光之

處,溫度較高,且能避北風之侵襲。(4)越冬卵塊蓋之色,與桑枝皮色相似,產在枝上,可避天敵之目。

非越冬卵,多產于桑葉之反面,間有在枝上者,其原因有二:(1)產卵葉上,孵化後易得食料。(2)非越冬卵無蓋,易受日光蒸發致死,在葉之反面或葉叢中可無此 患。

# 四、卵之經過時日

非越冬卵經過之日數, 視溫度為轉移, 十八年任無錫飼育室內攷查之第一化時, 平均氣溫為 85.2°F, 平均經過須九•二日, 多至十日, 最少八日; 第二化時, 平均氣溫 77.4°F, 經過須一一•七日, 多至十二日, 最少十一日。在十九年第一化, 最長為十日, 最短為七日, 二十二卵塊之平均數為九•三日; 第二化最長為十三日, 最短為十一日, 十一枚卵塊之平均數為一二•一日, 兩年之攷查結果, 均甚近似。茲以十八年度各化卵經過日數與平均溫度, 刻表如下:

第一	一二表:	一二化非越冬	卵之經過	日數與平均	温度之比較	(1929)
4.1	1					

日	化性期,號數		第		化			第	-	化	
	期,溫度,	R 1	R 2	R 3	R 4	R 5	平均	2 R <sub>1</sub>	$2\mathbf{R}_2$	$2R_3$	平 均
	經過日期	M.19- M.27	VI.19- VI.28	M.19- M.28	VI.21- VI.29		_	₩.27-   X.7	<u> </u>	¥.30- IX.9	
	經過日數	9	10	10	9	8	9.2 Fl	12	12	11	11.7
	平均温度 (F)	85.4°	85.30	85.3°	85.5°	84.70	85.2	78.10	77.3°	76.9	77.4°

在 廿年第一化時,曾用低溫\*與室溫比較試驗,結果在低溫中之卵,有延長至二十七日之久,如八月十日產卵至九月六日孵化;又八月三日產卵,至二十六孵化,亦經過二十三日。全時室溫試驗之卵,最久者僅十三天,最短者四天,平均爲九。五日,仍與十八,十九兩年之結果相近(參看第一三表)

\*以冰箱為低溫試驗之用,其溫度定為 60°F. 但是有二三度之差異,不能保持定溫。

第一三表: 一化非越冬卵之經過日數與平均溫濕度之比較(1931)

MM EL MA	卯 號 數 產 卯 日		經過日數與平均溫度及濕度			
列 號 数	產卵日	鄭 化 日	日數	溫度(F)	濕度(%)	
R 1	M. 16	<b>M</b> . 26	10	78.64°	87.88	
2	M. 16	VI. 26	10	786.45	87.88	
3	VI. 17	<b>M.</b> 27	10	78.16°	88.74	

4	<b>VI.</b> 17	<b>M</b> . 28	11	78.10°	88.86
5	∭. 23	W. 3	11	79.93°	85.74
6	<b>Ⅲ.</b> 23	₩. 3	11	· 79.93°	85.74
7	₩. 23	W. 4	12	80.73°	84.76
8	<u>VI</u> , 24	у. 5	12	82.05°	82.89
9	<u>у</u> ј. 24	YI. 31	7	77.860	89.17
10	M. 24	уд. 31	7	77.86°	8).17
11	<u>y</u> [. 25	<u>VI</u> . 7	13	83.30°	80.79
12	<u>VII.</u> 1	<u>√</u> . 11	10	87.180	75.82
13	<b>M.</b> 2	<b>YII.</b> 11	9	87.23°	76.19
14	<b>M</b> . 3	y. 7	4	88.20°	73.77
15	Д. 3	ун. 11	8	87.11°	76.20
16	<u>VI</u> , 4	yg. 12	8	86.70°	76.34
17	₩. 4	ул. 14	10	86.58°	76.24
18	М. 9	<b>M</b> . 20	11	86.01°	74.50
19	VII. 14	<b>VI.</b> 22	8	85.88°	73.98
20	VI. 11	<b>V</b> E. 22	8	₹ <b>5.</b> 88°	73.98
平均			9.5	82.80°	80.93



第一圖 各化越冬卵經過月份圖

越冬卯之經過時日, 視化性而異 , 一化性自七月中旬至次年六月中旬 , 經過十一個月; 二化性自八月下旬 至至次年六月中旬, 經過九個年月, 三化性自十月中旬至次年六月中旬, 祗八月餘, 如下劉所示;

# 茲就作者三年間攷查所得各化性越多卵,經過之日數,示之如下表。

第一四表: 一化性越冬卵經過日數

11 別號數	產卵日期	灣 化 日 期	經 過 日 數
RI 1	'31 M. 17	'32 ∑r. 20	339
2	'31 W. 24	'32 <u>W</u> . 5	347
3	'31 VI. 25	'32 V. 28	339
4	'31 M. 25	'32 <u>V</u> . 28	339
5	'31 VI. 1	'32 Vf. 28	332
6	'31 <u>W</u> . 3	'32 <u>V</u> r. 28	330
平均			337,67

# 第一五表: 二化性越冬卵經過日數

卵號數	産 卵 日 期	彩 化 日 期	經 過 日 數
RII 1	'31 X. 12	'32 Ⅵ. 30	292
2	'31 <u>JX</u> . 15	'ê2 <u>V</u> F. 30	<b>2</b> 89
3	'31 <u>X</u> . 16	'32 <u>V</u> . 30	288
4	'31 <u>JX</u> . 16	'32 1. 6	294
5	'31 <u>IX</u> . 17	'32 <u>V</u> i. 28	285
6	'31 IX. 17	'32 <b>M.</b> 1	288
7	'31 IX 18	'32 <u>V</u> f. 30	286
8	'31 JX. 20	'32 <u>V</u> J. 28	282
9	'31 X. 4	'32 <u>V</u> f. 28	268
10	's1 X. 4	?	?
平 均			285.78

第一六表: 三化性越冬卵經過日數(1)

明號數 日期	產卵日期	孵化日期	經 過 日 期
R III 1	'29 X. 14	'30 页. 15	245
2	'29 X. 16	'30 页. 10	238
3	'29 X. 16	'30 <b>W.</b> 26	254
4	'29 X. 17	'30 贝. 27	254
5	'29 X. 18	'30 <u>VI.</u> 24	250
6	'29 X. 19	'30 <u>VI. 22</u>	247
7	'29 X. 19	'30 贝. 17	242
8	'29 X. 20	?	?
9	'29 X. 25	'30 <u>V</u> F. 15	234
10	'29 X. 25	'30 <u>V1</u> . 2	251
平均			246.11

第一七表:	三化性越冬卵經過日期	龄(2)
<b>第一七</b> 众。	11、11上处令外程则日为	EX ( G )

日期	और प्रीप्त क विश	thind (In the little	Jank 201 em Jilet
卵號數	產卵日期	孵 化 日 期	經 過 日 期
R III 1	'30 X. 7	'31 <u>VI</u> . 8	274
2	'30 X. 11	'31 <u>VI</u> . 6	268
3	'30 X. 13	'31 VI. 6	266
4	'30 X. 15	'31 YJ. 18	276
5	'30 X. 15	'31 <u>VI</u> . 6	264
6	'30 X. 20	'31 YJ. 2	255
7	'30 X. 22	'31 Yū. 6	257
8	'30 X. 24	'31 VI. 3	252
9	' <b>3</b> 0 X, 26	'31 <u>VI</u> . 2	249
10	'30 X. 27	'31 <u>T</u> . 27	243
11	'30 X. 29	'31 W. 2	246

12	'30 X. 29	'41 VI. 2	246
13	'30 X. 31	'31 <u>VI</u> . 26	238
14	'30 ∏, 1	'41 <u>VI</u> . 6	247
15	'40 XI. 1	'31 <b>VI</b> . 2	243
16	'30 X. 7	'31 <u>W</u> . 2	237
17	'30 XI. 7	'31 <u>y</u> J. 5	240
18	'30 XI. 8	'31 <u>VI</u> . 26	230
19	'30 XI. 9	'31 <b>VI. 1</b>	234
20	'30 XI. 9	'31 <b>M</b> . 8	241
21	'30 XI. 9	'31 <u>V</u> J. 26	229
22	'30 XI. 10	'31 <b>VII.</b> 6	238
23	'30 双. 10	'31 <b>M.</b> 6	238
24	'30 XI. 11	'31 M. 21	252
25	'30 X. 11	'31 <b>M</b> . 4	235
26 •	'30 XI. 14	31' \( \text{YI} \). 9	237
27	'30 XI. 14	·31 YI. 13	241
28	'30 Ⅺ. 15	'31 <u>y</u> [. 11	238
29	'30 ∑. 15	'31 VI. 4	231
30	'30 XI. 16	'31 YI. 4	230
平 均			245.83

依上列各表之結果,一化性越冬卵平均經過三百三十八日,最多為三百四十七日,最少三百三十日;二化性平均二百八十六日,最多二百九十四日,最少為二百六十八日;三化性平均二百四十六日,最多二百七十六日最少二百二十九日。 五、卵數之差異

雌蛾產卵之數,越冬與非越冬,相差甚大,產越冬卵之母蛾,所產卵數,僅及 非越冬卵母蛾卵之半數,茲以十八年在無錫考查所得比較如下:

第一八表: 越冬與非越冬卵數之比較(平均數)

化次卵數	越冬卵	非越冬卵
第一化	129	284
第二化	140	296
第三化	123	

第一九表: 越冬卵塊之考杏(1929)

卵塊種類	完 全	無蓋	被寄生
卵 塊 數	142	14	279
百分數	32.6	3.2	64.1

第二〇表: 越冬卵死亡率之考杏 (1929)

卵塊種類	完 全	無蓋	被寄生	
考查卵塊數	10	10	12	
卵數	1514	206	1647	
孵化數	917	181	611	
死亡數	597	115	1006	
死亡率	39%	41%	61%	

越冬卵之減少現象,以作者推想,與母蛾腹下棕黑色毛之生成或有速帶之關係。

### 六、卵之死亡率

卵之死亡,其最大原因,由於卵 小蜂之寄生,卵塊蓋之剝落,(越冬 卵)及氣候之影響。十八年春在無錫 採得之越冬卵四百三十五枚,完全之 卵塊僅三分之一耳。(參閱第一五表)

將採得之各種卵塊任其孵化,以 考查其死亡數量,結果如第二○表:

按上列兩表之考查結果,越冬卵 之平均死亡率,計算如第二〇表:

完全 卵塊 32.6% × .39 = 12.714% 無蓋 卵塊 3.2% × .41 = 1.312% 被寄生卵塊 64.1% × .61 = 39.101% 平均死亡率 = 53.127%

依上法之計算,在十七年無錫白 蠶越冬卵,死亡之數,占百分之五十 以上,但每年卵寄生蜂多少不一,冬 日氣候情形亦不同,皆足以影響此平 均死亡率也。非越冬卵,雖無蓋之保 護,然經過時短,死亡率甚少,除被

寄生者外,死亡之數僅 5-6% (參看下項)

七、孵化率 卵之等化率高低、恰與死亡率成反比;越冬卵塊,經數月之嚴寒,與雨水之侵害,及小蜂之寄生,損失至大,故孵化率甚低。作者曾以完全無損之越冬卵,與無蓋之卵,及被寄生之卵,分別考查其孵化率,其結果如下。

(甲)完全卵塊——將十七年之野外越冬卵塊,卵蓋均完全,分別任其孵化,其最高之孵化率為百分之八十一,最低者僅百分之二十八,平均得百分之六十一。

第二一表: 野外完全越冬卵塊孵化率之考查表 (1928-'29)

考查卵塊號數	R35	R36	R37	R38	R39	R40	R41	R42	R43	R44	合計
卵數	100	157	131	132	155	129	174	174	206	156	151,4
<b> 严化数</b>	73	127	91	96	84	88	48	80	106	124	91,7
孵化率 %	73	81	69	73	54	68	28	52	52	79	60.57

### 又以十八年室內所產之越冬卵十塊,放室內孵化,結果錄下:

第二二表: 室內越冬卵塊孵化率之考查表(1929-30)

考查卵〕 塊影數	RH W1	RH     *2	RH Ma	RH II4	RH JW <sub>5</sub>	RH III	RH III7	RH Ms		RH III <sub>10</sub>	平均
卵數	94	91	76	176	129	121	117	25	130	131	999
孵化數	82	0	22	69	21	66	38	21	112	33	464
孵化率 %	87	0	29	39	16	55	32	84	86	25	46.45

### \* 完全未孵化,未加入統計。

觀以上雨表所得之結果,室內所產越冬卵之孵化率反少,平均祗 46.5% 此減少之原因,或係室內飼育之母蛾不健所致。

(乙)被寄生卵塊——取十七年越冬之被寄生卵十五塊,分別俟其孵化,考查其 孵化率,最高者有 88% 最低者為 4%,平均有 39%。

第二三表: 無錫被寄牛越冬卵塊孵化率考查表\* (1928-'29)

考查卵塊號數	R <sub>16</sub>	R <sub>17</sub>	R <sub>18</sub>	R <sub>19</sub>	Rzı	R22	R <sub>23</sub>	$R_{24}$	R 25	R28	R29	Rao	合 計
卯 數	126	145	174	160	135	117	83	9.	170	132	190	123	1647
孵化數	5	45	<b>3</b> 6	46	6 <b>5</b>	103	33	30	58	35	113	72	641
浮化率 %	4	31	21	29	48	88	40	33	34	27	59	58	38.92

\* R20, R26 及 277 三號檢查時卵粒遺失未加入計算。

又十八年冬在吳江,無錫野外採得之越冬卵,考查所得,幾全部被寄生,僅無 錫之五十塊中,有一塊無寄生蜂。但壽化率均較十七年無錫之越冬卵爲大。 **参**看 下表:

第二四表: 無錫越冬卵孵化率及寄生率考查表(1929-'30)

驯塊	nn 11%	379 1 V 184	寄生數	百多	▶數
號	外级、	門儿数	可土数	孵化	寄生
R1	97	48	35	49	36
2	98	35	51	36	52
3	72	65	1	90	1
4	51	3 <b>5</b>	17	6 <b>5</b>	31
5	135	64	63	4'7	47
6	165	23	125	14	76
7	59	46	9	78	15
8	64	31	30	48	47
9	71	50	15	70	21
10	63	39	21	62	33
11	64	51	11	80	17

12	56	39	11.	70	19
13	93	42	48	45	52
14	60	27	26	45	43
15	62	55	2	89	3
16	78	24	52	80	67
17	73	18	36	25	49
18	86	32	48	37	56
19	75	6	29	8	39
20	50	36	1	72	2
21	82	41	34	50	41
22	78	49	22	63	28
23	40	12	25	30	63
24	41	10	18	24	44

25   59	18	25	31	42
26 63	3   21	32	33	51
27   5	7   25	27	44	47
28   64	1   25	34	39	53
29   5'	7   37	17	65	30
30   43	3 + 15	26	35	60
31   4	7   16	23	33	50
32 117	7   53	39	45	33
33   39	19	17	49	₹4
34 4	9   24	22	49	45
35   34	1   27	6	08	18
36   6'	7   45	1 17	67	25
37   71	3   55	18	72	24
38   7	6   38	30	50	39

39	45	24	21	50	1. 44
40	34	27	6	79	[ 18
41	67	45	17	67	25
42	76	55	18	72	24
43	66	25	32	38	48
44	42	24	9	57	21
45	84	22	44	26	52
46	58	15	3 <b>5</b>	26	60
47	68	3 <b>5</b>	26	51	38
48	97	57	29	59	30
49	31	7	18	23	58
5()*	58	58	U	100	0
合計	3218	1579	1279	49.68	39.75

\* 完全孵化,未被寄生,不加入計算。

第二五表: 吳江越冬卵孵化率及寄生率攷查表(1929-'30)

* A G + 11-16	DD 140 414	卵 數	孵化數	寄生數	百多	子數	採卵地點
考查號數	グアンガー家人	<b>ジャ 変</b> く	外子了七岁人	育主数	孵 化	寄生	水 卯 地 編
R 1	5	573	334	173	58	32	大橋鄉
2	2	306	52	157	17	51	五大港鄉
3	2	478	183	199	38	41	西五鄉
4	5	638	513	72	80	11	震澤鄉
5	2	115	71	9	62	78	雙楊鄉
6	4	<b>5</b> 38	454	78	77	13	蓼墩鄉
7	5	639	459	132	72	21.	畊讀館
8	5	538	275	105	51	20	虹橋鄉
9	2	309	153	130	50	42	便堰鄉
10	5	585	368	104	62	18	開基港鄉
11	2	250	185	41	74	16	張蓼鄉
12	2	388	310	39	80	10	假館鄉
13	2	342	246	81	72	24	五大港鄉
14	5	599	351	175	59	29	梅堰鄉

15	5	895	464	315	52	35	張葉港鄉
16	5	671	393	107	59	16	開孩鄉
17	5	540	355	56	66	10	遼徐鄉
18	5	652	376	149	58	21	吳三鎭
19	5	699	484	175	69	25	八都鎮
20	5	532	265	197	50	37	旺象鄉
21	5	865	404	125	61	19	壇北鄉
22	1	121	104	2	86	1.6	薛家港鄉
* 23	5	374	?	? ? ?		?	奏溪鄉
24	3	490	166	270	31	55	桃源鄉
25	2	373	176	156	47	42	富羅鄉
26	4	570	313	228	55	40	隱讀村鄉
* 27	5	288	?	?	?	?	鑫澤鄉
28	1	. 162	113	40	70	24	胡鄉
29	2	278	143	102	51	37	竹里鄉
30	5	701	449	181	64	26	南塘鎮
31	4	649	252	229	39	35	大明鄉
32	4	462	253	136	55	29	通原鄉
台 計	119	14808	8664	3963	58.51	26.76	

## \* 卵遺失不完全,未加入計算

(丙)無蓋卵塊——越冬卵塊之蓋,一經剝脫,卵子甚易脫落,且易減少其孵化力;作者曾用十七年越冬卵十塊,均已無蓋,作孵化率之考查,結果有百分之五十九孵化。(第二六表)

第二六表: 無錫無蓋越冬卵孵化率考查表(1938-'29)

卯 塊	數	10
卵	數	306

孵化數	181
77 分率	59.15

非越多卵經過之時日較短,雖無蓋之保護,然轉化率仍大,茲將一二兩化野外 所產之非越多邪,考查其孵化率,結果列下。

第二七表: 一二化非越冬卵野外靜化率之考查表(1929)

	第一	- 化	
<b>考查號數</b>	卵數	孵化數	摩化率%
RE 1	198	193	97.4
2*			
3	96	96	100.0
4	120	120	100.0
5	162	104	64.2
6	210	208	96.3
7*			
8	244	243	99.5
9	156	148	94.8
10	158	154	97.4
11*			
12*			
13	95	94	98.9
14	76	72	95.7
15*	Series and the series of the s		
16*			
17	87	86	99.8
18	217	212	97.6

	第二	二 化	
考查號數	卵數	孵化數	浮化率%
2RE 1	87	87	100.0
2	84	82	97.6
3	53	51	96.2
4	74	74	100.0
5	62	62	100.0
6	60	53	0,88
7	66	57	86.3
8	88	88	100.0
9	96	94	98.0
10	102	89	88.2
11	62	61	98.3
12	81	80	98.8
13	169	96	88.0
14	64	63	98.4
15	75	69	93.4
16	63	89	100.0
17	152	152	100.0
18*			

19	148	144	97.8	19	146	120	82.2
20	174	174	100.0	20	32	32	100.0
計合	2141	2048	95.66	合計	1582	1499	94.75

\* 被哪小蜂寄生之卵塊,未加入計算。

按上表所示,野外非越冬卵之孵化率,平均可達百分之九十五,惟因野外被卵 小蜂寄生者不少,故在實際上,不能如表中所示之高也。

### (1) 幼蟲期

### 一、卵之腭化與時刻

越冬卵之孵化,普通在六月上旬,其時氣溫已達 75°F 以上,當孵化時於卵之一端側面,咬一近圓形之小孔,長徑約 230 / / , 短徑約 221 / / , 幼蟲即由此孔出。 非越冬卵,在孵化前兩日,卵上現一黑點,即孵化之預徵。

孵化之時刻,以清晨六時至九時之間為最盛,在第一化時代有百分之七十八, 在第二化及第三化時代均有百分之九十六,在下午或夜間 寧化者甚少,茲以十九年 度統計之結果列下:

									A state of the later of the lat
nt.	化次	第 -	一化	第二	二化	第三	化	合	計
時刻	個數	<b>爬化數</b>	百分數	脬化數	百分數	孵化數	百分數	孵化數	百分數
上	12-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	3-6	92	1.73	0	0	0	0	92	1.25
	5-9	4173	78.34	1550	95.62	410	96.02	6133	83,16
午	8-12	376	7.06	71	4.38	0	0	447	6.06
下	12-3	441	8,28	0	0	17	3.98	458	6.21
	3-6	157	2.95	0	0	0	0	157	2.13
	6-9	85	1.60	0	0	0	0	85	1.15
午	9-12	3	9.06	0	0	0	0	3	0.04
合	計	5327		1621		427		7375	

第二八表: 孵化時刻統計表(1930)

### 二、幼蟲之脫皮

白蠶之脫皮,與家蠶相似,共脫五次,第五次皮于化蛹前脫在繭內。脫皮之前,體膨大而緊漲,粉粒稅落,呈透明之狀,不食不動,以尾足緊附葉上,脫時先由

策胸節與頭部分裂,後間自有看更,舊皮仍向後脫,總縮一處,仍粘於葉上,頭部之皮亦同時說去。市經脫皮之幼蟲,體潤而光,俟皮膚乾燥後,始見粉粒敷於體面。頭部初呈灰白色,後漸變黑,尾角待體面乾燥後乃舉起,亦附有粉粒。 三、幼蟲之經過日數

幼蟲時期之長短,視氣溫之高低而異,據十八年室內飼之結果,在第一化時代平均二十日左右,第二化時約二十二日,第三化時約需二十九日。第一化氣溫最適約80°F內外,經過之日數亦最短;第二化氣溫過高約83°F,白蠶之發育反遲,至第三化氣溫又過低平均祗71°F,故經過日數更延長。茲將十八年及十九年考查之結果,分別錄下。

第二九表: 第一化幼蟲各齡經過日數表 (A)十八年(無錫)

			`			( 2151 22	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,						
量號數 輸 期 II 數	R1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	华均
I	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	4.8
TT.	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	3	2	3	3	4	3.2
Ш	3	4	3	. 3	3	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	3,5
ŢŢ.	6	5	3	5	4	4	3	3	4	3	. 3	3	3,8
.V.	6	6	6	5	4	6	5	6	อั	5	4	7	5.4
合 計	23	24	20	21	19	23	19	21	18	20	18	22	20,7

(B)十九年(無錫)

最號數 輸 m H 數	RШ 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	本 均
I	6	7	5	3	5	6	4	5	5.1
T	3	4	4	4	3	3	4	2	3.4
Ш	4	3	3	3	5	4	3	2	3.4
II.	5	3	4	3	3	4	3	2	3.4
.√.	6	6	4	5	4	5	6	4	5.0
合 計	24	23	20	18	20	22	20	15	20.3
性別	\$	우	\$	\$	4	?	우	\$	字21.0 含193

第三○表: 第二化幼蟲各齡經過日數表 (A)十八年(無錫)

島 島 島 島 島 り り	I	I	Ш	I	.V.	合 計
2 R 1	4	4	2	6	4	20
2 R 2	6	4	6	4	5	25
2 R 3	5	4	4	4	5	22
平 均	5	4	4	4.7	4.7	22,33

## (B)十九年(無錫)

<b>造號數</b>	齢 川 製	I	II	m	II	V	合計	性 別
2 R III	1	4	2	5	3	5	19	\$
	2	5	3	4	3	6	21	\$
	3	5	3	3	4	4	19	<u></u>
	4	4	2	4	4	4	18	<b>♦</b>
	5	5	2	5	3	6	21	4
2 R III	6	4	2	4	4	7	21	9
	7	4	2	5	5	3	19	4
	8	5	3	3	4	6	21	\$
	9	4	2	3	4	4	17	<b>♦</b>
	10	4	2	3	2	5	16	\$
2 R III	11	4	3	3	3	6	19	9
	12	4	3	2	3	6	18	4
	13	4	3	5	4	8	24	4
	14	4	2	4	3	6	19	\$
	15	4	3	4	4	6	21	4

2 R M 16	5	3	3	4	5	20	\$
17	4	2	4	6	8	24	-9-
18	4	2	3	4	6	19	9
19	3	3	4	7	5	22	\$
20	4	6	7	4	7	28	?
平 均	4.2	2,8	3.9	3.9	5.7	20.3	♀20.5 含19.3

第三一表: 第三化幼蟲各齡經過日數表 (A)十八年(無錫)

,						
蟲號數日數	I	П	ĪII	.IV	Ŋ.	合 計
3 R 1	7	5	6	6	9	33
2	6	4	6	4	8	28
3	5	5	7	4	4	25
4	8	4	6	5	11	34
5	5	4	5	7	10	31
6	6	4	4	4	7	25
平 均	6.17	4.33	5.66	5.0	8.17	29.33

(B)十九年(無錫)

盘號數	船 用 數	I	I	Ш	IA	V	合 計	性 別
3 R III	1	5	4	5	7	7	28	\$
	2	5	4	7	6	8	30	ठ
	3	5	4	7	6	11	33	9
	4	5	4	6	5	9	29	4
	5	6	4	6	4	9	29	\$
3 R 111	6	5	4	7	4	5	25	\$

	7	7	3	7	7	7	31	\$
	8	5	4	4	6	7	26	ঽ
	9	5	4	11	4	11	35	\$
	10	5	4	3	6	8	26	\$
3 R III	11	5	3	5	5	7	25	\$
	12	5	4	5	6	8	28	\$
	13	5	3	5	5	7	25	\$
	14	5	3	5	5	8	26	\$
	15	5	4	6	7	9	31	9
3 R III	16	5	3	6	6	8	28	4
	17	5	4	5	6	8	28	?
	18	5	4	7	6	7	29	\$
	19	5	5	6	6	11	33	4
	20	6	5	5	6	9	31	\$
李	均	5.2	3.9	5.9	5,7	8.2	28.8	

就上列各表所示,在十八年之第二化幼虫經過時日,較第一化延長一二日;十九年度一二化幼蟲之經過,極相近似;惟最長日數二化仍較一化為多也。第三化幼蟲,增加之日數更多,兩年考查結果,均較第一化幼蟲期,延長近二分之一。各化各齡之經過日數,亦以一二化相近,三化最長,第一齡經過時期較長,在一二化平均約四五日,在三化須五六日;第二齡經過最短,在一二化約三四日,三化須四五日;第三齡一二化約四日,三化須五六日;第五齡經過時期最長,一二化約五六日;第四齡一二化約四五日,三化須五六日;第五齡經過時則最長,一二化約五六日,三化須八日。凡此各化各齡經過時日之差異,大半受氣溫之影嚮所致。茲以十八年度各化幼蟲經過日數與平均溫度,列表於下,以資比較。

第三二表: 各齡日數與平均溫度(1929)\*

化	次	第	_	化			第		化			第	Ξ	化	
蔚	期」		Ш	N	A	I	H	Ш	I	A	I	II	Ш	M	V.

<b>亚過日數</b>	4.8	3.2	3.5	38	5.4	5.0	4.0	40	4.7	4.7	6.2	4.3	5.7	5.0	8.2
平均溫度 (F)	76.6	79.2°	78.4°	78.8°	8 <b>5.</b> 6	82,3°	33.0	82.3	32,5	83 <b>.2</b> °	74.4	71,8	72.1	70.1	68 2

\*此表係根據上列十八年度幼蟲各齡經過日數各表中,經過之日期內各日平均溫度計算之。

第三三表: 幼蟲時代經過日數與平均溫度 A. 第一化

蟲號數	R 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	华 均
經過日數	23	24	20	21	19	23	19	21	18	20	18	22	20.7
平均溫度 (F)	78.4	78.7	77.2°	78.3°	77.7°	79.1°	79.4	8).3	80.6	80. <b>2</b> °	80.3	81.2	79.3°

B. 第二化

蟲	號	數	. R1	2	3	平均
			20	25		<b>2</b> 2.3
平1	与淵 F)	度	82.3	82.9	82.0°	82.4

C. 第三化

蟲 號 數	3 R1	2	3	4	5	6	平均
經過日數	33	28	25	34	31	25	29.3
华均温度 (F)	70.5°	70.4°	72.2°	70.9°	71.4°	72.5	71.3°

幼蟲時代經過之日數,兩性間亦略有 差異,普通雄者較短,雌者稍長,參看十 九年各化幼蟲經過日數各表,即可知之。 四、幼蟲之長度測驗

幼蟲之長度,亦與氣溫有關,在適合 之氣溫中,溫度愈高,則生長愈速,長度 亦增大,反之則小而遲,但溫度過高生長 亦遲緩。在第一化時氣溫最適,蟲體亦最 長平均達,21.3 mm.,第二化時氣溫過熱 ,發育不暢,蟲體平均祗有18.2 mm.,第 三化時氣溫太低,生活不佳,蟲體亦短僅 18.1 mm.。第三四表乃十八年度各化幼 虫各齡測定之結果。

第二圖:白蠶幼蟲經過日數與平均溫度

第三四表:	各化幼蟲各齡之最大長度與平均溫度比較表(1929	)
-------	--------------------------	---

化次	第		化	第	=	化	第	week	化
脚度	平均	最長	最短	平均	最長	最短	平均	最長	最短
I	3.1	3.5	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8
TI.	4.6	5.2	. 4.0	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.6	5.0	4.0
m	7.6	9.0	6.5	7.8	9.5	5.5	8.1	9.0	6.5
TV	12.7	14.0	11.5	13.2	15.0	11.5	11.9	13.0	10.5
.V.	21.3	24.0	17.0	18.2	23.0	14.0	18.1	21.0	15.0
平均溫度 (F)	79.3°F			82.4°F			71.3°F		

### 五、幼蟲之生長率

幼蟲時代之生長速度,各化各齡均有不同,觀前節所述各齡長度之增加,與經

過數日之差異,即可知生長 速率之差異也。此處所謂生 長率大者,即幼蟲經過時日 少,而長度之增加多,反之 則生長率為小。白蠶幼蟲期 中,以第一化生長率最大, 第二化次之,第三化最小。 (參看下列二表)

# 第三五表; 各化幼蟲生長率\*之比較

化次	第一化	第二化	第三化
最後平均長度	21.3 mm.	18.2 mm.	18.1 mm.
平均日數	20.7 日	22.3 日	29.3 日
生 長 率	1.03 mm.	0.82 mm.	0.62 mm.

第三六表: 幼蟲各齡生長率\*之比較

					-											
蟲	腭長			ᇑ	=		的	=		酚	四		齡	Ŧi		齡
號數	化時度	日數	增長	生長率	日數	增長	生長率									
R 1	1.5	5	1.5	0.30	3	1.5	00	3	3.0	1.00	6	5.5	0.91	6	1.00	1.66
2	1.5	5	1.7	0.34	4	1.0	0.25	4	2.3	0.57	5	6.5	1.30	6	1.00	1.66
3	1.5	5	1.7	0.34	3	1.3	0.43	3	4.5	1.50	3	4.0	1.33	6	7.0	1.16
4	1.5	5	1,9	0.34	3	1.6	0.53	3	2.2	0.73	5	7.0	1.40	5	9.0	1.80
5	1.5	5	1.4	0,28	3	1.6	0.53	3	2.5	0.83	4	5.0	1.25	4	5.0	1.25

6	1.5	5	1.5	0.80	4	2.0	0.50	4	3.5	0.87	4	6.0	1.50	6	6.5	1.83
7	1.5	4	1.3	0.32	3	1.7	0.56	4	2.5	0.62	3	4.5	1.50	5	7.5	1.50
8	1.5	5	1.7	0.34	3	1.8	0.60	4	2.0	0.50	3	5.0	1.66	6	12.0	2.00
9	1.5	4	2.0	0.50	2	1.7	0.85	3	2.9	0.96	4	3.9	0.97	5	12.0	2.40
10	1.5	5	1.5	0.30	3	1.0	0.33	4	3.0	0.74	3	6.0	2.00	5	8.0	1.60
11	1.5	5	1.7	0.34	3	1.3	0.43	3	4.5	1.50	3	5.0	1.66	4	10.0	2.50
12	1.5	4	1.5	0.37	4	2.0	0.50	4	4.0	1.00	3	5.0	1.66	7	10.0	1.43
平均	1.5	4.8	1.6	0.34	3.2	1.54	0.50	3.5	3.67	0.90	3.8	5.28	1.43	5.4	8.84	1.73

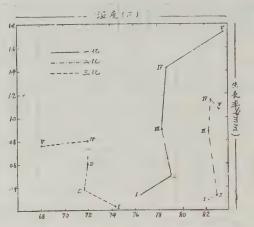
米 此處之生長率,即每日平均增加之長度,本表長度及生長率 之單位均爲 mm。

由上表觀之,第一齡生長率最小,每日平均生長 0.34 mm, 以後逐漸增加, 至第三齡每日可長 0.9 mm;第五齡生長最速,平均每日可增長 1.73 mm,其最長 可長 2.5 mm。白蠶之食量,亦依此比例而增大。故在三齡以後,食量大增,乃為 害桑葉最烈之時也。

生長率之大小亦與溫度有關,在適合之氣溫下,則生長速;過高或過低均能使 生長緩慢,十八年度考查所得,各化各齡之平均溫度與生長率比較列表於後:

第三七表: 幼蟲各齡生長率與平均溫度之比較

化	80	第		化			第		化	,		第	e sandy World See cody	化				
海 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	I	П	III	N	\(	I	II	Ш	II	V.	I	П	III	M	V			
生長	0. 温	0. 垂	0%10	一 四 三	一。七三	0.110	0.==	0°八	一	1.02	0.1回	P. 壳	0. 台	0.70	0.4六			
率		0 =								С	) • 八				C	•六	=	
平均	去。 去。 去	七九。二〇	大。四	<b>汽</b> 。	心言: 古	全。 言	台。00	<b>心</b> 言	二.吾	当:10	七四	七一八〇	01.114	月10	充· 言			
溫(F)		七九•三			八二。四					七一•三								



第三圖 各化幼蟲各齡生長率與平均溫度

### 六、幼蟲之體重#

初孵化之幼蟲,體重約0.2 mg.; 在第一化第一齡之最大體重達5.1 mg. 二齡9.6 mg. 三齡28.9 mg. 四齡54.2 mg. 老熟時最大為72.5 mg.; 在第二化及第三化名齡體重均較第一化為輕,正與前節所述之生長率同一情形也。第三八表乃十八年無錫之第一化幼蟲,各齡考查之結果。

第三八表: 第一化幼虫各齡之體重(單位 mg.)

虫號數	<b>孵化時</b> 體重	一酚	日數	二酚	日數	三齡	日數	四齡	日數	无齡	日數	平均每日加重
RB3	0.2	0.56	5	6.67	5	21.5	5	45.0	3	72.5	4	3. <b>2</b> 8
RB4	0.2	2.50	5	6.89	4	28.9	5	54.2	4	50.0	6	2.08
RB 5	0.2	4.50	4	<b>5</b> .00	5	2.00	5	50.0	3	_	_	
RB 6	0.2	5.10	4	9.60	4	_		44.0	3	60.0	6	
平均	0.2	3.17	4.5	7.04	4.5	23.47	5.0	48.3	3.25	60.83	5.3	2.70
各齡	增重	2.	97	3.	87	16.	43	24.	83	12.	53	
毎日	增重	0.	66	0.	86	3.	29	7.	64	2.	35	
每齡位		3.	30	4.	30	16.	45	38.	20	11.	75	

\* 考查體重時,以同一日孵化之幼蟲 100 頭,作一蟲號數,以後各齡中之體重,亦以同日眠起之蟲,平均計算,如有遲早者均去之。

依上表所記,可得兩種結果:

(1) 各齡之平均重量

第一齡 3.17 mg.

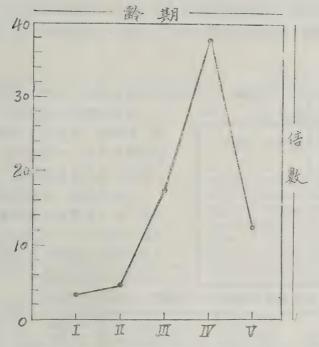
第二齡 7.04 mg.

第三龄 23.47 mg.

第四齡 48.30 mg.

第五齡 60.83 mg.

(2) 各齡體重增加之比較



自一齡至四齡, 所增加之體重,均漸 次遞增,至第五齡乃 減退,其增加之重量 倍數,不及第四齡三 分之一,觀上表各齡 每日增重倍數,則可 知各齡體重增長之大 小矣。

### 七、幼蟲之食量

作者曾作食量試驗多次,均無正確之 結果,故白蠶一頭, 究須食者干葉量,尙 無從得悉。就其食慾 言,各齡不同,第三 齡及第四齡,乃食量 最大之時,第五齡次

第四圖: 第一化白蠶各齡平均每日增長之體重倍數

之,一二齡最小。參看幼蟲之生長率及幼蟲之體重二項,即可見一斑。

## 八、幼蟲之行動

初靜化之幼蟲,常吐絲下垂,隨風飄蕩,傳至他株葉上,廣佈甚速,故在桑枝下部之越多卵,孵化後,若附近有葉可食,則行近葉柄,轉上葉片,無葉時,即吐絲遠揚,以達葉上。幼蟲在早晚之時,均行走於葉面取食,至日中即伏葉反面,以避日光。

## 九、幼蟲之成熟

幼蟲自第三次脫皮後,體面即生黃色粉,至第五齡則黃色更深,成熟期近,黃色粉漸漸稅落,各節於摺紋中之黑斑,亦漸稍退,第六節至第十節,各節腹面中央之黑斑亦消失,體膚緊漲,呈乳白色;半透明狀,幼蟲具此狀態即為完全成熟之徵。

## (3) 蛹期

## 一、化蛹之位置

幼蟲老熟後,即在其最後所食之葉上,結繭化蛹,結繭之地位,在葉背為多; 十八年在無錫曾採集一百卅三繭,內在葉背者為一百十五個,在葉面者祗八個。一 破葉上結繭之數,多至十餘個,在健全葉上結繭甚少。在為害甚烈之區,桑之枝幹 及雜草上,亦有之。

### 二、繭之構造

成熟幼蟲,旣得適當之地位,即吐絲先在葉面或枝上作網,為結繭之基礎,後 吐絲作三條或四條橫走之綱綫,再造繭之本體,繭之外皮稀薄,內層則較密,一端 稍疏,尚能窺見繭內之蛹。

### 三、蛹之經過日數

蛹之經過日數,以各化氣溫不同而異,十八年在無錫考查所知,第一化溫度最 第三九表: 輔之經過日數與溫度(F) 1929 高,經過日數亦最短僅公日;

	7 0. 2 0		711 17 7	(11111111111111111111111111111111111111	( ) III ( ) ( )	,
一日數,	温度	化、	次	第一化	第二化	第三化
平		11	數	6.0 H	7.0 日	17.0 H
平	均	in.	度	85.1°	83,4°	61.9°
最	高	洲	度	970	95°	81°
最	低	7M	度	74°	78°	52°

高,經過日數亦最短僅六日; 第二化稍低,需七日;第三化 氣溫低降甚多,平均須十七日 。又據十九年考查之結果,第 一二化蛹之經過,平均同為六 日半,第三化之蛹在十月內羽 化者平均為十四日半,若至十 一月中羽化,需經十七日以上 ,多至二十八日之外。

第四○表: 各化蛹經過日數與逐日平均溫度 (F) ······1929

	<b>查</b> 蛹	RP 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	2RP 10		12	3RP 13		15
蛹子	七日	₩. 9		И. 14	М. 14	亚 14	И. 15	15	<b>1</b> 6 <b>1</b> 6	VII. 16	22 22	XI.	IX.	X. 5		X. 18
	1	78.2	82.1	88.5	88.5	88.5	89.0	89.0	85.3	85.3	83.7	/	/	71.7	71.8	69.5
Project and Advisor State	2	81.7	85.1	89.0	89.0	89.0	85.3	85.3	83.7	83.7	84.2	/	/	71.8	63.5	66.8
逐	3	82.1	85.3	85.3	85.3	85.3	83.7	83.7	83.7	83.7	86.0	/	/	63.6	63.€	61.7
and the second second	4	85.1	88.5	83.7	83.7	83.7	83.7	83.7	83.1	83.1	81.8	/	/	63.	62.3	63.3
-	5	85.3	89.0	83.7	83.7	83.7	83.1	83.1	84.8	84.8	86.0	/		62.3	64.7	58.0
	6	88.5	85.5			83.1		84.8	81.8	84.8	79.5		/	64.7	62.0	60.3
ON SECURITY AND ADDRESS OF THE PROPERTY OF THE	7					84.8					79.6			62.5	65.0	60.0
华	8											/		65.6	69.5	58.5
	9											/	/	69.	66.8	57.5
均	10											/	/	3.88	61.7	59.8
	11												/	61.7	63 <b>.3</b>	58.2
	12											/	/	63.8	58.(	63.0

int int	13											//	58.0	60.3	59.8
	14											//	60.3	60.0	59.1
	15											11	60.0	5.82	56.8
度	16											11	58.2	57.F	57.4
(F)	17											//			<b>59</b> .0
	18											//			59.4
	19											///			55.4
經日	過數	6	6	5	5	7	5	6	6	6	7	//	16	16	19
华温	均度	83.5	85.9	86.4	86.4	85.1	<b>85.</b> 4	84.9	84.2	84.2	83.4	//	63.9	63.0	59.8
						11	-					I.I. day 1876		11120	

蛹之雌雄與經過日數,依作者十八,十九兩年之考查,均無顯明之影響,在十八年第一化時代統計結果,(見第四一表)同為六日;在十九年第一二化時,雄者稍長,第三化則雌者稍長,亦無一定之差異現象。

第四一表: 第一化雌雄鲕經過日數之比較 (1929)

.1.07	// <sub>4</sub> = 1	7171	//• 17	452 414	經 過	日數
Uni	化 日	33	化 日	」   動	地性	雄
M.	7	VI.	13	1		6
M.	8	VII.	15	1	7	
yī.	9	VI.	15	2	6	
VI.	9	M.	15	4		6
M.	10	VI.	16	2		6
M.	10	VI.	16	1	6	
УИ.	11	M.	17	2	6	
W.	11	VII.	17	3		6
M.	11	II.	19	1		8
M.	12	VI.	17	1		5
M.	12	M.	18	3	}	б

四、羽化前蛹體之變化

在羽化前二日, 蛹之翅芽部分,已隱 現黃色,翅上黑紋, 亦已顯明,若為越冬 卵母蛾之蛹,則腹下 亦同時顯出棕黑色, 腹部各節各有一紋, 各節黑紋間,仍為自 色,迨蛹之內部完全 成長,乃頂破蛹殼, 由繭之大端走出。

## (4) 成蟲期

一、羽化時刻 白蠶蛾羽化之時 刻,多在上午,尤以 早晨六時至九時為最 多,據十九年之結計 ,在六時至九時間,

VI.	13	M.	19	3		6
II.	13	M.	19	2	6	
Va.	14	Vil.	20	4	6	
VI.	14	VI.	20	2		6
M.	15	VI.	22	1		7
VI.	16	M.	22	1	6	
VI.	16	Vil.	22	2		6
191.	17	VI.	23	4		6
M.	18	M.	24	2		6
<u> 75</u> .	18	VII.	24	1	6	
M.	19	VII	25	1		6
M.	20	M.	25	2		5
VII.	20	M.	26	1		6
M.	21	Vi.	26	1	5	
华	均				6	6

第一化有百分之四十 六,第二化有百分之 六十八,第三化有百 分之三十五,九時後 即逐漸減少; 但在第 三化時,早晨溫度甚 低,羽化數減少,故 在九時後至下午三時 止,仍繼續羽化,達 百分之四十以上。三 時至六時,尚有百分 之十三,六時後至早 **晨六時前,羽化者絕** 少。茲以考查之結果 列下。(見第四三表) 二、交尾

自蠶蛾羽化後, 普通雌蛾經過三小時,即行変尾,早者在 一小時內即変尾,如 十九年第二化蛾,於 八月三十一日下午三

第四二表: 各化雌雄鲕經過日數之比較 (1930)

	性	Ittl		雌	拉	推	25	均	
化	次	F1]	平 均	最大	平 均	最 大			
第	-	化	6.33	7.0	6.55	14.0	6.50	)	
第		化	6.30	8.0	6.66	7.0	6.47	7	
第	A	化*	14.80	28.0	14.40	14.0	14.5	5	

\* 第三化蛹在十月內羽化者,經過約兩週,若延至十一月 中羽化,須在十七日以上,多至二十八日。

第四三表: 三化性白蠶蛾各化羽化時刻之攷查(1930)

	北次	第一	一化	第	二化	第	三化	合	計
胡	間數	羽化數	百分數	羽化數	百分數	羽化數	百分數	羽化婁	百分數
Ŀ	12—3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	3—6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	69	31	46.3%	27	67.5%	44	34.9%	102	43.8%
午	9-12	14	20.9%	4	10 %	32	25.4%	50	21.3%
F	12-3	15	22.4%	5	12.5%	31	24.6%	51	21.9%
	3-6	6	9. %	4	10 %	17	13.4%	27	11.6%
	6—9	1	1.5%	0	0	2	1.6%	3	1.3%
午	9—12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

時羽化之雌蛾,至三時二十二分即交尾,其一例也。遲者在六日後,亦能交尾,如十九年第三化蛾,於十一月三日下午三時羽化,至九日下午三時方交尾。雄蛾最短隔一時半交尾,如十九年第一化雄蛾於八月二日上午七時三十分羽化,至九時交尾;最長亦可經過六日,如十九年第三化於十一月九日上午九時正羽化,十五日上午十二時正交尾。羽化至交尾所經時日之長短,與羽化之時刻,及異性之有無而異,倘羽化後滴有異性,又值交尾之適時,隨即交尾,故經過時日甚短少。

变尾之適當時刻,在中午十二時前後,尤以上午十一時至下午三時之間為最盛,但在第一化時日中氣溫過高,正午变尾較少,以上午九時左右最多,下午三時後,仍有变尾,变尾時間,普通約一時二十分;变尾之地位,以葉背及枝上為多。 三、產卵

交尾後隔二小時,乃開始產卵,多至隔一日乃產,普通以十二時為常,產卵之時刻以上午十時前下午二時後為多。產卵之位置,視蛾而異,若為越冬卵母蛾,則產於桑枝上,非越冬卵母蛾,則多產在葉上。產非越冬卵時,卵與卵相連成行,一行產成,再繼續第二行,一層完畢,再繼續在上產第二層,及三層,上層卵行數及每行卵數,均漸減少,在中央多至七八層,每一母蛾,產卵一塊,若中途受驚,即他移另產,產卵經過時間,頗不一致,多至二日方可完竣。若為越冬卵母蛾,產卵時分泌粘液,將應下棕黑色毛,雜入卵粒間,產畢再以毛覆之,並以尾端在卵塊蓋上塵擦,使之平滑堅實。

#### 四、產卵數之差異

影嚮母蛾產卵數之差異原因,可分雨種:

(a) 越冬卵與非越冬卵 越冬卵母蛾之產卵数,恆較非越冬卵減少,相較有一

與二之比,此種減少現象,在各化性中,均有同樣之趨向。

(b) 蛾之强弱 母蛾之健康與否,影響產卵之數甚大,健全之蛾則大多數之卵 能產出,弱者僅產出少數之卵,旋即死亡第四四表乃十八年各化之健全蛾在室內產 卵,所得之平均數。

<b>泰四四表</b>	•	各化雌蛾產出	卵興腹存卵之比較
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The Ri	越多	多卵	非越	冬卵
化次日敷	產出卵數	復存卵數	產出卵數	真存卵數
第一化	85	25	212	14
第二化	118	21	247	39
第三化	115	8	/	/
平均百分數	85.5%	14.5%	89.6%	10.4%

### 五、雌雄蛾羽化數之比較

普通昆蟲兩性之比例,恆 為相等,但有因時期不同,兩 性比例亦異,十八年在無錫會 作野外採集之統計,第一化時 在一桑株上採蛹七十六個,初 化雄者四十六個,占60%雌者 三十個,占40%是雄者較雌者 為多。第二化時在 桑株上, 採蛹一百二十六個,羽化雄者

三十二頭占39%,雌者五十頭,占61%雌者較多,適與第一化時相反。第三化之攷查,則雌雄之數相同。

### 六、蛾之羽化百分率

羽化百分率之高低,與氣候有影響,亦與天敵有重大關係,據十八年在無錫之統計,第一化羽化占百分之五十三,第二化占百分之六十五。若氣候良好,又無天敵,則羽化百分率仍可增加。

### 七、蛾之飛翔及慕光性

白蠶蛾在日中,飛翔力較弱,僅能在桑株間飛行;至傍晚飛翔力較大。白蠶蛾有慕光性,作者於十八年七月二十四日晚八時,在無錫桑蟲研究所室內,裝百支光燈,遠在四十碼外桑田內之蛾,能見室內燈光飛來,一小時內,共得雌蛾三十三個,雄蛾五個;若用三百尺手電,在桑田中照射,蛾亦羣趨電光中飛舞。

### 九、蛾之壽命

蛾之壽命,各化不同,爾性亦稍異;普通溫度愈高則壽命愈短,雄者比雌者略長,越冬卵母蛾又比非越冬卵母蛾略長;就作者十八年孜查所知,第一二化蛾壽命約五日內外,第三化蛾約旬日左右。(參看第四五表)

化次	第一	一化	第二	化	第三	三化
戦場数	最長	平均	最長	平均	最長	平均
<b>这</b> 冬 卵 母 蛾	7.0	ถี.3	4.0	3.0	12.0	8.2

又據十九年三化性 各化蛾之攷查結果,兩 性之差異,及各化之長 短,更可瞭然。按此次 之攷查,在第一化用雌 蛾八十一,雄蛾九十四

-	非越冬卵科	步蛾	4,0	3.0	3,0	2,5	/	/
	雄	我	4.0	2.8	10.0	4.7	13 0	9.2

;第二化用雌蛾五十二 ,雄蛾五十三,第三化 用雌蛾四十三,雄蛾四

十五;其結果錄下。

第四六表:三化性各化雌雄蛾壽命比較(1336)

性別 化次 り 敷	雌	雄
第一化	3,0	38
第二化	4.7	6.6
第三化	13.0	17.0

# 皿. 生活年史

### (1) 化性

白蠶之化性,頗與家蠶相似,有一化性, 二化性,及三化性之別。民國十八年在無錫以 二化性為最多,一化性及三化性較少,故在第 一化及第二化時代,桑田為害最烈,至第三化 被害程度卽銳減。

化性之變化, 與環境之影響甚大, 尤以溫濕及食料之關係為最重要, 其變化情形, 可別為三:

- (1) 各化性間可互相變易,三化性可變爲二化性或一化性,反之亦可。
- (2) 一母蛾產下之卵,每爲不同之化性。
- (3) 同一越冬卵塊中, 雜有非越冬卵, 當年可卵孵化。

十九年在無錫飼育之吳江三化性白蠶,所產之第三化越冬卵,至二十年再飼育,於七月間即有一部分產第一化越冬卵,是已變三化性為一化性,同時一部分所產 非越冬卵,孵化生長,至九月中旬產第二化越冬卵,是變三化性為二化性。又十九 年飼養之南京一化性越冬卵,至二十年七月中旬產非越冬卵,九月中旬產第二化越 冬卵,是變一化性為二化性。白蠶化性間之互有變異,實無疑意矣。

越冬之卵,當年亦能孵化,或一部孵化,一部仍越冬。如十九年飼育之南京一化性,至二十年七月二十四日產一化性越冬卵三塊,至八月三日及十八日均先後孵化,是一化性越冬卵,當年即孵化變爲二化性矣。又如十九年吳江之一化性越冬卵,在二十年八月一日,亦產第一化越冬卵,於當年八月十四日、孵化少數,至二十一年六月二十八日又孵化,凡此各種變化現象,皆受外力之支配所致,其主因及詳細情形,尚待研究。

### (2) 第一化

白蠶之第一化與家蠶之夏蠶同時,十八年度在無錫越冬之卵塊,最早者(1)於六月十七日(中旬平均氣溫76°F) 於化,最遲者在七月九日;幼蟲經過兩旬左右,蛻皮五次,乃化蛹。蛹之發現日期,最早者七月七日,最盛在七月中旬,此時在桑田被害葉上,能見黃繭纍纍。蛹經過一星期,即羽化第一化蛾,最早者於七月十三日

<sup>(1)</sup> 十九年在無錫第一化幼蟲,最早於六月九日壽化,(平均氣溫75.5°F)二十年於六月七日,(平均氣溫78.1°F)二十一年在杭州於五月二日(平均氣溫75.5°F).

見之, 蛾交尾後卽產卵, 卵經一旬左右, 卽縣化為第二化幼蟲。第一化自越多卵形化之時起, 迄一化卵孵化前一日止, 共需五週餘。第一化幼蟲期, 適在夏桑發放時, 受害頗重, 故在六月下旬乃第一化為害最盛之期。若為一化性白蠶, 在七月中旬, 母蛾卽產有蓋之越冬卵於枝上, 二化性及三化性, 則於桑葉產無蓋之卵塊, 此種, 卵塊經旬日再行營化。第四七表乃十八年無錫第一化之經過。

第四七表		自蠶第一化之經過	(1929)
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時期態態	幼 蟲	蛹	蛾	卵		
最早日期	六月十七日	七月七日	七月十三日	七月十七日		
最盛日期(1)	六月下旬	七月中旬	七月下旬	七月下旬		
最遲日期	七月二十六日	七月卅一日	八月六日	八月十二日		
經過日數	= + H	六 月	五. 日	九 日(2)		
附註	(1)表中最盛日期係指靜化,化蛹,初化,產卵而言,以下均同。 (2)一化性之越冬卵,須經過十一個月。					

### (3) 第二化

二化性及三化性之第二化幼蟲,至七月下旬即開始灣化,適與秋蠶同時,影響 秋葉之損失,較第一化尤為重大;且數量增多,為害更烈。十八年度在無錫,第二 化幼蟲,最早於七月二十八日壽化,最遲在八月十三日尚有壽化,幼蟲之經過日數 較第一化稍長,平均需二十二日,多至二十八日(1930),化輔時間最早者為八月十 六日,最盛期在八月下旬;蛹經七日而初化,最早者為八月二十一日,最盛期在九 月上旬;雌蛾交尾後即產卵,二化性之雌蛾,此時即產越多卵塊;三化性雌蛾,則 產第二化非越冬卵塊於葉上,經過旬日外,再行壽化。第二化自第一化卵틁化之日 起,至二化卵膏化前一日止,共須四十餘日,其經過情形如第四八表。

第四八表: 白龗第二化之經過(1929)

	界四八至。	日極和一個人性理				
時	變態	幼蟲	鲕	蚁	项	
最	早日 期	七月廿八日	八月十六日	八月廿一日	八月廿五日	
最	盛日期	八月上旬	八月下旬	九月上旬	九月上旬	
最	選出期	九月一日	九月十一日	九月十六日	九月二十二日	
網	区過 日 數	- + = H	七用	<b>元</b> 日	+ = H *	
Į.	附 註	* 二化性之越冬卯,須經過九個年月。				

三化性白蠶,為數甚少,在九月上旬,第三化幼蟲才孵化,至十一月中旬尚有之。幼蟲時代之經過平均為二十九日,多至三十五日(見第三一表);最早化蛹者為九月二十八日,遲者在十二月一日尚有蛹。蛹之經過平均十七日,最多為二十八日,(見四二表)。第三化蛾羽化之期,最盛在十月底,至遲于十二月二十日尚見蛾,合計第三化所須日數約八個月又五十日左右。其經過如第四九表。

第四九表:	白蠶第三化之經過	(1929-1930)
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時態態	幼蟲	蛹	蚁	卯	
最早日期	九月八日	九月二十八日	十月九日	十月十四日	
最盛日期	九月中旬	十月上旬	十月下旬	十月下旬	
最遲日期	十一月十一日	十二月一日	十二月二十日	*次年十五日	
經過日數	二十九日	十七日	+ н	八個月	
附 註	**十七年的越冬卵,至十八年七月九日孵化完;十八年的,至十 九年七月廿五日方完;十九年的,至二十年九月二十二日尚有 孵化。				

### (5) 各化經過及發生日期之比較

白蠶各化需要之日數,各化不同,化性亦異,第一化一化性平均 須十一個月又二十八日,二化性及 三化性祇須三十七日;第二化之二 化性平均須九個半月又三十日,三 化性祇須四十二日;三化性之第三 化須八個月又四十七日,各期詳細 日數,比較如第五○表。

各化發生時期,已如正,正,及 卫,各節所述,再以十九年度在無錫 第二次之考查結果,與十八年度所 得之結果相較,則發生之時期,更 較真確(見第五十一表)。

第五〇表: 白蠶各化性與各化經過時間之比較

化性	上次	第一化	第二化	第三化
	幼蟲	20.7日		
112	蛹	6.0日		
化	蛾	1.0日		
性	卵	337.7日		
共經	日數	365.4 日		
	幼蟲	20.7日	22.4日	
化	蛹	6.0日	7.0日	
16	蛾	1.0日	1.0日	
性:	No	9.2日	285.8日	
共經	日數	36.9日	316.2日	

<sup>(1</sup> 本妻各時期之經過日數, 機據十八年在無 錫改查所得;僅一化性及二化性之越冬卵 經過日數,為廿年在無錫改查所知; 蛾之 經過日數,乃指羽化日至產卵日之經過而 言。

=	幼蟲	20.7日	22.4日	29.3日
化	峏	6.0日	7.0日	17.0日
	邨	1.0H	1.0日	1.0日
性	卯	9.2日	11.7日	246.1 H
共經	日數	36.9日	4?.1日	293.4日

### (6) 繁殖力

白蠶之繁殖力,因化性不同而 異,以越冬卵母蛾平均產130粒, 非越冬卵母蛾產290粒計算之,在一 化性每年祇生殖一次,且為越冬卵 ,第一年留一卵塊,次年孵化130 頭幼蟲,長成羽化,雌雄各半。

第五一表: 十八年及十九年無錫白蠶發生時期之比較

1	A Se			1			
	化次	第 -	- 化	第二	二化	第三	主化
變態	為期	十八年	十九年	十八年	十九年	十八年	十九年
靜	最早	六月十七日	六月九日	七月廿八日	七月卅一日	九月八日	九月七日
	最盛	六月下旬	六月下旬	八月上旬	八月上旬	九月中旬	九月中旬
化	最遲	七月九日	七月廿五日	八月十三日	八月十四日	十月八日	九月十五日
蛹	最早	七月七日	七月五日	八月十六日	八日十七日	九月廿八日	十月二日
	最盛	七月中旬	七月中旬	八月下旬	八月中旬	十月上旬	十月中旬
化	最遲	七月十七日	八月八日	九月二日	九月七日	十一月十二	十一月二十
羽	最早	七月十三日	七月十一日	八月十一日	八月廿四日	十月九日	十月十一日
	最盛	七月下旬	七月下旬	九月上旬	八月下旬	十月下旬	十月下旬
化	最遲	八月一日	八月十五日	九月十二日	九月十二日	十二月二日	十一月十七
產	最早	七月十七日	七月十六日	八月廿五日	八月十七日	十月十四日	十月十一日
	最盛	七月下旬	七月下旬	九月上旬	八九月夜	十月下旬	十月下旬
卵	最遲	八月二日	八月十六日	九月十三日	九月十四日	十二月四日	十一月二十
附	註	各時代之最 銜接。	<b>遲發生者</b> ,	每多中途死!	亡,故本表所	<b>听列之最</b> 遲日	日期,不能

壹×130=65 雌蛾=卵塊數(一化性第二年越冬)

岩為二化性,則此六十五塊卵,為非越多卵,孵化可得

65×290=18850 幼蟲

成長羽化,雌雄各半計得

臺×18850=9425 雌蛾=卵塊數(二化性第二年越多)

若為三化性,則此項卵塊,為非越多卵,孵化可得 9425×290 = 2733250 幼蟲

成長化蛾,雌雄各年計得:

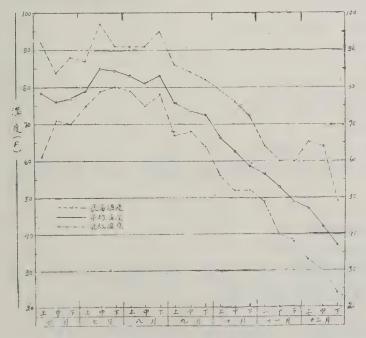
壹×2733250=1366625 雌蛾=卵塊數(三化性第二年越冬)

依上列之計算,係指完全健全無傷者而言,在實際上因天敵或氣候之影響,而 致死亡者,爲數頗多,惟尚無精確之統計,據作者十八年之考查,越冬死亡率約 53%,第一二化卯之死亡率甚小,約占5%

此外在化蛹及化蛾期中,各有死亡,但其多少;則全視外界情形如何而定。

第一年化次		越冬卵一	塊
	第一化	第二化	第三化
一化性	65		
二化性	65	9425	
三化性	65	9425	1366625

第五二表: 白蠶繁殖力之比較



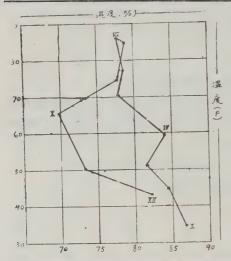
第五圖: 白蠶飼育期中之室內溫度(1929-無錫)

於每日上午六時九時十二時及下午三時六時九時記載六次;以六次平均之,得每日平均溫度,以逐日平均溫度

,計算各旬之平均

溫度。

(附註)飼育室溫度,



滋度(%)-80 70 度 50 NIX ~

第六圖:無錫社橋溫濕度圖(1930) 第七圖:無錫社橋溫濕度圖(1931)

# IX. 天敵

白蠶之天敵,其最重要者,乃各時代之寄生蜂,據作者在江浙兩省調查所知, 已有姬蜂科一種小蜂總科 上種:

- '. 姬蜂科 Ichneumonidae
  - 1) Epiurus nankingensis Uchida
- 2. 小蜂總科 Chalcidoidea
  - 1) Brachymeria euploeae Westw.
  - 2) Telenomus sp.
  - 3) Ocencyrtus sp.
  - 4) Tetrastichus ayyari Roh.
  - 5) (學名未詳,屬 Tetrastichinae)
  - 6) Sympiesis sp.
  - 7) Pleurotropis sp. (二重寄生)

除寄生蜂外;尚有寄生蠅,寄生菌及肉食性步行蟲與青蛙,均能為害白蠶,茲 分述如下:

#### 1. 卵寄生蜂

名稱(1)長腹卵蜂 Telenomus sp.

(2)短腹卵蜂 Ooencyrtus sp.

分佈:南京、無錫、吳江、吳與、長與、杭縣、嘉與、海甯、海鹽、徐杭、於 酒、臨安、桐鄉、崇德、新昌、嵊縣、

其他寄主:未詳

此二種卵寄生蜂,能全時發生,一卵塊內常雜有二種,體均黑色,長約 0.6 mm. 前種前後翅狹長,前翅之 Stigmal vien 長, marginal vien 甚知,後翅 緣毛特長;雌者觸角棍棒狀,雄者聯珠狀,胸腹細長;後者前翅闊, Stigmal vien 短小,後翅短,緣毛亦頗短雌觸角棍棒狀,雄者聯珠狀,末節黑色,胸腹短闊。此二蜂一年中發生之化數,尚未詳,其生活時期,可自五月上旬迄十月下旬。在江浙有白蠶之區域,甚為普通,惟各地之寄生率則不同。在蘇省之南京、吳江,及無錫等縣改查所得,寄生率較大,均在百分之三十左右,如十八年無錫越冬卯之寄生率為百分之三九。七五,見(第二四表)全年吳江之越冬卯,寄生百分之二六。七六,(見第二五表),十九年南京之越冬卯寄生百分二七。一(見第五三表),二十年南京第一化卯寄生百分之二八。三,(第五四表),全無錫第一化卯寄生數達百分之五六。三(見第五五表)。在浙省各縣,寄生率均較小,據二十一年在本局將各縣送來之二十年越冬卯塊,分別攷查,結果以杭縣寄生率最大,祇百分六。九八(見第五六表),與蘇省比較,相差三倍以上,浙省白蠶之害,較蘇省更猖獗,此或其一原因也。

第五三表: 十九年南京越冬卵寄生率考查

<b> </b>	卯塊數	卯數	<b>卵小蜂</b> 羽化數	寄生率%
RH1	5	608	167	27.5
2	5	710	231	32.5
3	6	605	196	29.5
4	5	594	119	20.0
5	5	563	138	24.5
6	5	552	242	43.9
7	5	581	289	49,8
8	5	566	215	38.0
9	5	431	16	3.7
10	5	612	216	35,3
11	4	487	12	25.1

12	5	777	101	13.0
13	8	949	472	4,97
14	5	555	107	19.3
15	5	619	138	22.3
16	5	565	78	13.8
17	5	568	99	17.4
18	5	522	84	16,1
19	5	575	131	22.8
20	5	531	80	15,1
21	5	473	116	24.5
22	5	606	67	11.1
23	6	739	329	44.5
台計	119	13848	3753	27.1%

第五四表: 二十年南京第一化卵寄生率之考查

致	査	卯	號	數	R <sub>1</sub>	R2	R <sub>3</sub>	R <sub>4</sub>	$R_5$	R <sub>6</sub>	R <sub>7</sub>	合計
卵		塊		數	6	5	5	5	5	5	1	32

卵		-			數	500	721	824	807	663	719	173	4407
明	小	蜂	羽	化	數	188	118	136	169	146	378	113	1248
寄		生		率	%	37.6	16.4	16.5	20.9	22.0	25.6	65.3	28,3

## 第五五表: 二十年無錫開原鄉第一化卿寄生率之考查

<b> </b>	WILLIA	1	IN	小蜂羽化		寄生蜂
號數	卵塊數	卯 數	雌	雄	共計*	(%)
R 1	2	256	70	35	172	67.2
2	2	258	43	25	152	58.9
3	2	419	76	22	190	45.3
4	2	352	96	31	163	46.3
5	2	317	66	20	173	54.6
6	2	281	116	116 22		50.2
7	2	336	99	33	141	42.0
8	2	273	133	133 37		70.0
9	2	212	88	88 27		67.5
10	2	363	81	81 22		44.1
11	2	205	94	45	156	76.1
12	2	318	174	48	228	71.7
13	2	162	<b>5</b> 6	37	37 103	
合計	26	3752	1192	401	2114	56.3

\* 共計項內,除已知雌雄蜂較外,尚有性別未詳之蜂亦加入計算。

第五六表卵:浙江省八縣白小蜂寄生率鑑之考查(1931—'32)

A	系			別	J	杭縣	吳興	海鹽	餘杭	海雷	崇德	桐鄉	長與
攷	查	列	J	塊	數	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
卵					數	22021	<b>2</b> 2406	21225	22319	23498	25384	24738	22853
卵	小	蜂	10	化	數	1536	1542	1402	1019	1277	565	681	653

平	均寄生率(%)	6.98	6.88	6.61	4,56	5.43	2,23	2.35	2.88
備	未寄生卵塊數	20	16	5	9	8	27	18	14
	毎塊最小	1.02	1.30	0.5	07	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
考	每塊最大 寄生率%	39.13	29.70	34,60	23.4	55.6	32.5	39.1	39.1

### 2. 幼蟲寄生蜂

名稱:白蠶姬蜂 Epiurus nankingensis Uchida\*

**分佈:南京、無錫、杭縣、餘杭、海富、於潛、吳興、臨安、嘉興、新昌、長興、紹興、** 

其他寄主:(1) 桑螟 Margaronia pyloalis Walk.

- (2) 二化螟 Chilo simplex Butl.
- (3) 茶游債蟲 Clania minuscula Butl.

此蜂能寄生于白蠶及桑嫇,本年逾查紹與寄來之避債蟲時,又發見此蜂,在室 內試用二化蟆越冬幼蟲,亦能寄生,惟在田間,尚未見之。此種于十八年夏在南京 探得,南京白蠶被其寄生者囿多,據二十年第三化白蠶檢查之結果,白蠶繭681個 ,內322 繭被寄生,占47,3%。在衙省各地寄生率亦甚小,就二十一年抗縣,餘

杭,及海窗各地之第一化繭, 攷查結果, 姬 蜂寄生之數,僅千分之一二(見第六○表) 耳。

此姬蜂以蛹在白蠶繭內越冬 第一化蜂 於四月上旬羽化,普通雄蜂羽化較早,雌蜂 稍遲,二十年在南京探得第三化被寄生之白 蠶繭,至二十一年春姬蜂羽化,自四月四日 至九日雄性居多,十日至十六日雌性特多。 致查結果如第五七表。

第五七表: 白蠶姬蜂羽化日期 與雌雄數之比較(1931-'32)

雌數	雄數
1	43
6	13
23	8
42	1
5	0
82	65
55,8%	44.2%
	1 6 23 42 5 82

第五八表: 白蠶姬蜂交尾時刻與經過之考查(1932 第一化) (本表用黑點"•"代表時黑點下即分數)

<sup>\*</sup> 此蜂于 1930 年寄 T. Uchida 氏審定,係一新種,其記載見 Insecta Matsumurana Vol. V. no. 4, P 157-158, 1931.

號	數	REPI	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	平 均
羽化田	9	<b>W</b> .	₹. 11	1]	刊 <u>.</u> 11	₩. 11	₩. 11	₩. 12		N. 12		Ⅵ. 12		₩. 13	
	8	区.6	₩.5	Ŋ.5	11.4	₩.4	₩.4	V. 4	₩.4	7.4	₩. 4	V. 4	₩.4	Ŋ. 6	
· 大日 n	t sil	IV.	ī. 11	N. 11	₩. 11	₹. 11	Ⅳ. 12				₩. 12			Ⅳ. 12	
交尾	于发归	F 1.(	E 8.45	E 8.45	上9.0	년 9.0	上 8.45	E 8.45	F 3.40	下 3,44	下 3.45	F 3.44	F 3.47	下 3 46	
交尾經	至過	.23	.1(	.10	.10	.3(	.30	,32	.16	.11	.7	.16	.13	.16	$.17\frac{3}{13}$
附	註			v-13 產卵					v-13 產卵			v.13 產卵			

蜂之壽命,各化不同,雌雄亦異,在四月間第一化時,雌者最長可五十七日, 平均二十二日許;雄者最長二十八日,平均十四日許。在五六月間第二化時,雌者 最長可十九日,平均約十五日;雄者最長十二日,平均祗十日。在十月後末次初化 之蜂壽命最高,雌者最長可六十四日,雄者最長四十三日。

雌峰交尾後卽寬寄主產卵,最適之寄主為將化蛹之老熟幼蟲,卵產於寄主體外,每一寄主產卵三五粒不等。卵長筒形,乳白色,經五日內外卽腎化,寄生於寄主環節間膜上,吸取體內汁液。白蠶被寄生後,仍繼續結繭,但不能化蛹;姬蜂之幼蟲經過一週左右,卽吐絲作灰黃繭于白蠶繭內,化蛹其中,再經一週乃羽化,越多之蛹在十一月中旬卽有,直至次年四月上旬方羽化。通常一化之總經過,約二十日。

有因氣候或寄主關係,特短少至十二日,即完成一化者如二十一年杭州之第一化:

或延長至三旬以上, 乃能完成一化者如二十年無錫之最後一化:

- 一年中之活動時期,可自四月上旬迄十一月下旬,在室內于一月上旬仍有羽化。 3. 蛹寄生蜂
  - (1) 名稱:大腿蜂 Brachymeria euploeae Westw.

分佈:無錫,杭州,嘉興,徐杭,海甯,於潛,武康,吳興,長興,黃 岩,

其他寄主:(1) 桑螟 Margaronia pyloalis Walk.

- (2) 白粉蝶 Pieris rapae L.
- (3) 枯黃捲葉蟲 Cacoacia asiatica Walk.
- (4) 桑黄捲葉蟲 Pandemis ribeana Hübner
- (5) 燈蛾 Diacrisia sp.

此蜂爲我國極普通之體內寄生蜂,體黑前翅基片淡黃,後足腿節特別膨大,各

腿節末端及脛節,跗節均淡黃,善跳躍。每年發生化次未詳,羽化時由自蠶蛹之胸部背面,咬穿一孔,再由繭之一端穿出。十八年在無錫白蠶第二化時代,攷查結果,被寄生占17.9%.二十一年在本局將杭縣,餘杭,及海甯之第一化繭,檢查,寄生率較小,僅 5%-10.3%,(參看第五九表及第六○表)

第五九表: 無錫第二化白蠶蛹寄生率之攷查(1929)

探蛹日期	蛹 數	被大腿蜂寄 生之蛹數	被寄生蠅寄生之蛹數	其他病死者	健全螎數
<b>M.</b> 7	20	7	0	2	11
<b>M.</b> 21	12	1	0	1	10
<u>VI</u> . 27	32	4	5	. 3	20
W. 31	98	33	6	0	59
区, 1	100	19	29	13	39
IX. 2	56	13	21	4	17
汉. 3	248	28	31	48	142
IX. 7	24	0	6	3	15
IX. 31	30	6	10	2	12
合 計	620	111	108	76	325
百分數		17.9%	17.04%	12.26%	52.42%

第六〇表: 浙江杭縣餘杭及海寧第一化白蠶繭寄生率之考查 (1932)

縣	別檢查	寄生種類	姫 蜂	大腿蜂	寄生蠅	其他病死	健 全	檢查總 蜥 數
	杭縣	蛹 數	0	126	13	994	1366	2499
	拱埠,筧 橋,臨平)	百分率	0	5.04	0.52	39,78	54.66	2100
	餘 杭	蛹 數	7	454	37	1657	2253	4408
	餘 杭(蒼前)	百分率	0.16	10.30	0.84	37.59	51.11	4400
	V- mtz	蛹數	2	156	16	739	1161	2074
海	海富	百分率	0.10	7,52	0.77	35.63	55.98	4013

<sup>\*</sup>考查之蛹繭,係由各縣送至本局,因轉運時損傷甚大,故病死者頗多。

(2) 名稱:金小蜂 Sympiesis sp.

分佈:杭州,吳興,長興,於潛,臨安,武康,餘杭,桐鄉,無錫, 其他寄主:桑螟 Margaronia pyloalis Walk.

此蜂金綠色有光,觸角八節,雌者柄節 scape 長黃白色,梗節 (Pedicel) 黃褐,鞭節 (clavola) 似珠狀,黃褐色,末端二節,合成棍棒形,雄者第三四五上多生一分枝,枝上生羽狀毛。複眼紫紅,足黃白,前翅緣脈長,亞緣脈短。每年發生化次未詳,以蛹在寄主蛹內越冬。

(3) 名稱:大角小蜂(學名未詳,屬 Tetrastichinae) 分佈:無錫

其他寄主:(1) 桑螟 Margaronia pyloalis Walk.

(2) 桑毛蟲 Porthesia similis Fuess. var. xanthocampa Dyar.

此小蜂繁殖頭易,堪以利用,作者僅在無錫一地發見。體黃褐,雌觸角八節, 黃褐色棍棒狀;雄者九節,第一節(柄節)特大,呈扁圓形。每年發生五次以上, 以蛹越多。各化經過日數,各月不同。第一化于五月中旬羽化,在六月間經過二旬 至三旬,七八月間二週至三週,九月上半月,須三週至四週,下半月即須五週至八 週;在九月下旬,即見被寄生之越冬蛹。此蜂產卵時,潛入白蠶繭內,產卵于寄主 體內,一蜂產卵之數,尚未詳悉,一寄生蛹可羽化之蜂數視蛹之大小而異;在桑毛 蟲蛹一寄主最多可羽化二百五十二頭;一白蠶蛹,最多可羽化一百二十頭;一桑螟 蛹,最多可羽化一百〇一頭。一寄主內羽化之蜂,雌雄蜂數之比例,相差甚大,普 通一寄主內僅二三頭雄蜂,第六二表乃二十一年在杭州飼育之第三化蜂,考查之結 果。

第六一表: 大角小蜂各化經過日數與平均溫度(1931(無錫)-1932(杭州))

經 過 時 期	需要日數	平均溫數
'32,√.18-√.13	26	72,8
.∇.31 - \( \tilde{\text{\sqrt}}\).22	22	74.1
<u>И</u> .13− <u>И</u> . 5	22	74,8
双.23-双.11	18	77,4
∏.25 — ∏.12	17	78.1
<u>V</u> f. 6−22	16	87.7
¥[. 8−24	16	88.8

∭.12−27	15	89.9
∭.12−28	16	89.8
₩.14-29	15	90,0
¥.22¥#10	19	87.8
'31,∭.1531	16	83.2
∭.31-]X.20	20	74.2
∭.31−∭,22	22	74.0
'31,∭.31−∭.23	23	74.0

TOT 1 OC	0.1	P2 0
IX. 1−23	21	73.8
区. 123	22	73.8
Ⅸ. 1-24	23	73.8
Ⅸ. 4-26	22	73,5
Ⅸ. 4-28	24.	73.8
X.22-X.25	33	68.2

IX.22 − XI.2	4.1	65.7
IX.22 - <u>X</u> .9	48	64,6
[X.27- X.23	57	62.3
X. 4 − V.17'32	256	49.8
IX. 4 − V.31'32	270	53.7
X.4-VJ.22'32	292	55.2

第六二表: 第三化大角小蜂繁殖率之考查(1932-杭州) (每號一母蜂)

考查母	寄	主	新	蜂	數	毎 蛹 羽
蜂號數	和類	個數	雌	雄	合計	化蜂數
3R.41	桑毛蟲	1	128	1	129	129
2	白蠶頭	1	55	0	55	55
3	白蠶蛹	1	49	2	51	51
4	白蠶婦	1	70	2	72	72
5	白蠶蛭	1	74	1	75	75
6	白蠶蚵	1	111	5	116	116
7	白蠶虾	1	78	3	81	81
8	白蠶蛹	1	83	2	85	85
9	白蠶蚵	2	153	5	158	79
10	白蠶虾	1	49	1	50	50
合計		11	97.47%	2.53%	87.3	79.3

之狀,蛹經旬日,外現黑褐點,即羽化之徵也。

白蠶蛹被寄生 後,經過三日至五 日,即見蛹內之幼 蟲活動,其時蛹體 變灰黃,再越五六 日,蜂之幼蟲即化 蛹,寄主外呈乾縮

第六三表: 大角小蜂壽命之考查(1932-杭州)

温度	日客料	期	死亡	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-50	51-55
- 1			VI.22	우15	44	102	124							
室	給	有	V122	\$ 1	1	1	0							
		Auc	<b>У</b> [[.6	♀ €	17									
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	214	無	VII, 20	含 5	0									
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1104	給	3116	VII.	\$ (										
	水	#	WE.10	우 2	3	8	?							
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		+	<b>M</b> .10	217	10	<u> </u>	3							
	給	有	VIII.10	8										
酒	蜜	Auc	TT CO	9 2	3	4	2 2	79	7	38	50	33	17	3
VIIIL	重	雀 無	Ⅵ.22	\$ 2	2 4	F	7 '	7	0	0 (		) (	(	0

(4) 名稱: 黑角小蜂 Tetrastichus ayyari Roh.

分布: 南京,無錫,杭州。

其他寄主: 桑鎮 Margaronia pyloalis walk.

體漆黑色有反光,長 2 mm, 觸角七節,雌者棍棒狀,末五節黑色,梗節及柄節均黃白;雄者擬聯珠狀,末節大呈黑色,餘黃白有毛。足黃白色,雌腹長大,末端尖,雄腹短小。一年發生化次未詳。

## 4. 寄生蠅

名稱: 白蠶寄生蠅(學名未詳,屬 Tachinidae)

**分布:** 南京,無錫,杭州,餘杭,海甯,

其他寄主: 未詳

此蠅寄生于白蠶幼蟲時代,一年發生囘數尚未詳,被寄生之幼蟲,仍能繼續生

長而化蛹;被害之蛹,初呈灰褐,後變黃褐,至蠅蛆老熟時,乃由寄主腹部第三與 第四節之間,或第四與第五節之間,穿破蛹皮,附着蛹外以化蛹,初化之蛹,呈深 紅色,後變紫褐色;蛹經旬日羽化,將蛹壳頂破,穿過繭衣,向外飛出。此蠅在江 浙桑田內,常常見之。十八年無錫第二化白蠶蛹攷查之結果,寄生數占百分之十七 (見第五九表);二十一年在杭州之臨平莧橋及拱宸橋三處第一化時攷查之成績,寄 生者僅百分之〇•五,同時由徐杭及海寧送來之第一化繭,檢查結果,亦祇達百分 之〇•八四及〇。七七耳。(見第六〇表)

5. 寄生菌

名稱: 白殭病菌 Botrytis bassiana Bals.

分佈: 無錫,杭州

其他寄主: 家蠶 Bombyx mori L.

此病于十八年夏,在無錫東巷發見。幼蟲及蛹均被害生,寄生後體乃堅硬,極似家蠶之白殭病,作者曾在無錫陳巷被害桑田,作一觀察,在第一株上,檢得彼寄生之幼蟲及蛹,二百三十九個,第二株檢得一百八十五個,未死者僅十餘個,惟此菌與寄生家蠶之白殭病菌同稱,易傳染家蠶,難以利用,

#### 6. , 肉食昆蟲及其他動物

白蠶之天敵,除寄生之外,尚有兩種肉食性之天敵。(一)步行蟲Calosoma sp. 其幼蟲色黑,常伏葉下或捲叶內,捕食白蠶幼蟲,捲葉蟲及桑鸞亦常被害。(二)青蛙 Hyla sp. 體長約二寸,色綠,善跳,常攀登桑葉上,取食害蟲。

#### X. 防治法

防除之法,因時代與習性不同而異,茲以試驗有效者,分述於後。

#### (1) 剷除卵塊。

白蠶之卵有兩種一越冬卵有蓋,產於樹枝上;非越冬卵無蓋多產於葉上,剷除 之法亦因之不同。

越冬卵塊 應於冬季農閒之時,用小刀或蟥耙(渐省除杭縣鄉人多用之)入桑田 刮卵,刮下卵塊,集之藏於寄生蜂保護器,使卵內之寄生蜂得羽化繁殖,不致玉石 俱燬。

非越冬卵塊 採除非越冬卵,宜於各化蛾羽化期後舉行之,第一化卵,普通在七月中旬至八月上旬,第二化卵在八月下旬至九月中旬,在此時期內,巡視桑田,見有卵之葉即摘下,間有在桑枝上者亦可用小刀剷下,放入寄生蜂保護器中。

#### (2) 噴射巴豆乳劑殺幼蟲

作者研究白蠶之初即擬從事土產藥劑考查,藉為防治之用。經多次試驗與改整,乃于十八年夏製成巴豆乳劑,當年無錫白蠶為害最甚時,即以此劑噴射,結果頗佳。調製之原料,即巴豆末(1斤)肥皂(1-1.5兩)及清水(20-30斤),後以巴豆之用量過大,所費頗巨,至二十一年又改進,加用石碱,減輕巴豆成分,調製之法,亦稍變;先將巴豆子入磨研末,加少許石碱,入沸水(全置三分之一)浸半小時,濾過

得黄色巴豆液;另取適量之肥皂,細切之,入水全置三分之二煮之,成肥皂乳,乘 熱將兩液混和,充分攪拌,即成巴豆乳劑。其配合量如下:

#### 1932式

巴豆仁 7份(重量) 石碱 2份 肥皂 3份 清水 1000份 施用此劑時,宜在上午九時至十一時,幼虫尚在葉面取食時為最佳,噴射後一小時,卽見白蠶仰臥葉面,或已落地下,被害甚者,排洩黃水,肛門突出。噴射後之桑葉,不能卽時飼蠶,須經過相當時日,方無損家蠶之健康,經過時日之多少, 視天氣情狀而異,尚未能試驗確定,普通經一星期,卽可採用飼蠶。

#### (3) 去葉

初孵化之一化幼蟲,常羣集枝下之老葉,尤以春桑不剪枝者為最盛,宜在越冬 卵幣化期內,將枝下部之葉摘去,可殺不少幼蟲。或在幼蟲為害最烈時,桑葉已無 保留之希望,可將全園之葉剪去,使幼蟲不得食而死,此法雖與桑枝發育有影響, 然為杜絕遺褟計,不得已應用之。

#### (4) 摘繭殺蛹

自蠶之繭,多結在被害之葉上,稍震動之,葉即下落,宜在各化蛹期,入園摘去有繭之葉,或將桑枝搖動,葉落下後收集之,間有在桑枝上者亦摘下,最好將繭放入篾藍中,藍之孔徑在半寸以下,無蓋者可以油紙蓋之,懸桑田內,使蛹寄生蜂羽化飛出。

#### (5) 捕蛾

白蠶蛾飛翔力不大,尤以雌蛾未產卵前,日中交尾期內及旱露未乾之時,均不能遠飛,宜于此時期內捕殺之,在最盛期中,一人每日捕捉七小時,最多可殺一千九百四十二頭。

#### (6) 剪枝

在江渐各地,用春桑時,例行剪枝一次,剪去之新修上,尚有少數之越冬卵塊 ,可被除去,惟剪下之枝條不宜堆桑田附近,以免卵灣化後,其蟲再入桑田也。

#### (7) 利用天敵

白蠶之天敵,已如上節所述,其最要者為卵幼蟲蛹三時代之寄生蜂與寄生蠅, 及其他肉食性天敵,應設法保護與繁殖之,利用天敵以防治,實一有效之方法。關 于天敵之應用方法,擬另顯研究之。

#### 結論

- 1. 白蠶為我國最重要之桑葉害蟲,尤與秋蠶影響最大,且易使樹勢衰老,葉量 減少,在江浙蠶桑區內,歷年受其損失至鉅。
- 2. 此蟲係東亞原產,向在江浙太湖沿岸為害最烈,近已蔓延至楊子江兩岸及錢塘江下游;除我國內地江浙皖三省外,朝鮮亦有之。
- 3. 在江新境內,有一化性二化性及三化性之別,各化性間可互相變易,一母蛾之卵,有不同之化性;且同一越冬卵塊內:雜有非越冬之卵,當年即腎化,其餘之

#### 越冬卵次年孵化。

- 4.一化性蛾在七月中旬即產越冬卵;二化性第二化蛾,在八月下旬產越冬卵; 三化性第三化蛾,在十月中旬產越冬卵。不論一化性二化性或三化性越冬卵,均在 次年六月中旬盛行擊化,為第一化幼蟲;七月下旬,第一化非越冬卵,釋化為第二 化幼蟲;九月上旬,第二化非越冬卵,孵化為第三化幼蟲。
- 5. 越冬卵母蛾之腹下各環節, 生棕黑色鱗毛, 產卵後即以此毛形成卵塊蓋, 越冬卵塊, 多在分枝之外側或傾斜枝之下方, 卵數平均一百三十粒; 非越冬卵母蛾無此毛, 卵塊裸露, 多在葉之反面, 間有在枝幹上, 卵數平均二百九十粒。
- 6.各期之經過,視各化之氣候而異,在無錫十八年之第一化幼蟲二十日, 蠟六日, 蛾五日, 卵九日,越冬卯須十一個月;第二化幼蟲二十日, 蛹七日, 蛾五日, 卵十二日, 着珂卯須九個半月;第三化幼蟲二十九日, 蛹十七日, 蛾十日,越冬卯八個月。
- 7. 白蠶卵不論越冬或非越冬,均被二種小蜂寄生,江浙俱有,在江蘇寄生率約百分之三十左右,最多可百分五十六;在浙省寄生率甚小,最高不及百分之七。除卵寄生蜂外,尚有幼蟲及蛹之寄生蜂及蠅。
- 8. 防治方法 以刮卵,摘蛹,噴巴豆乳劑穀幼蟲,及保護寄生蜂,最為有効。

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#### 圖版說明

#### 第十六圖版

- 1. 雄蛾
- 2. 雌蛾
- 3. 越冬卵品蛾(腹面)
- 4. 觸角(含)
- 5. 觸角(斗)
- 6. 蛹之背面
- 7. 蛹之側面
- 8. 蛹之腹面
- 9. 幼蟲尾足(外面)
- 10. 幼蟲腹足
- 11. 幼蟲中胸足
- 12. 幼蟲
- 13. 越冬卵塊縱切面
- 14. 非越冬卵塊縱切面
- 15. 卵殼 a 孵化孔;
- 16. 卵之外形(上面)

- 17. 卵之外形(側面)
- 18. 卵殼一部放大(外面)

#### 第十七圖版

- 1. 幼蟲頭部前面
- 2. 幼蟲頭部下面
- 3. 幼蟲頭部側面
- 4. 幼蟲尾端腹面
- 5. 幼蟲觸角
- 6. 白蠶長腹卵蜂(含)
- 7. 白蠶姫蜂 (早)
- 8. 白蠶蛹大腿蜂
- 9. 白蠶寄生蠅

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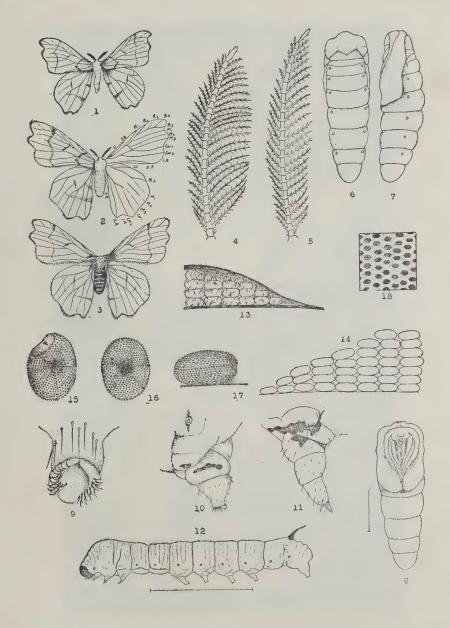
白蠶生活經過日期圖

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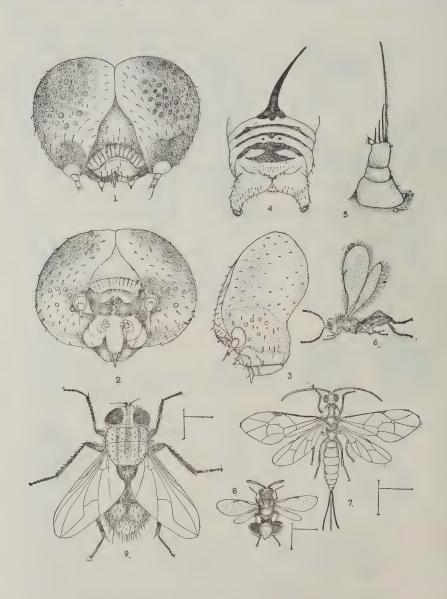
祝汝佐——桑鱑(桑白蠶)之生活史及防治法(一)

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祝汝佐——桑蟥(桑白蠶)之生活及防治法(二)

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年刊第二號第十八圖版

Y. B. No. 2, Plate XVIII



祝汝佐——桑蘋(桑白蠶)之生活及防治法(三)

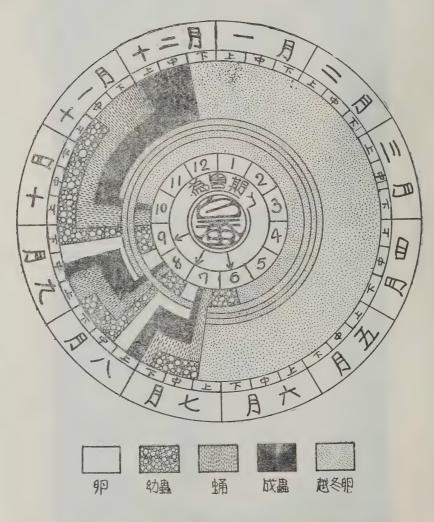
1932 Year Book, Bur. Ent. Hangshow.

年刊第二號第十九圖版

Y. N. No. 2, Plate XIX

# 白蠶生活經過日期圖

(無錫\_\_\_\_1929)



祝汝佐——桑横(桑白蠶)之生活及防治法(四)

# ANALYSIS OF THE STOMACH CONTENTS OF TWO SPECIES OF FROGS

(RANA LIMNOCHARIS AND RANA NIGROMACULATA)
IN THE VICINITY OF KASHING WITH SPECIAL
REFERENCE TO INSECTS.

# 田蛙胃中食物之分析

Liu, Chi-ying 柳支英 Chen, Kan-fan 程淦藩

Introduction. Records relating to the foods of frogs in this region appear very scanty in spite of the fact that the frogs are usually supposed to be beneficial by the country folks. It seems that a study of this nature is very important from the practical point of view. In 1932, attempts were made to secure the common species of frogs in this region and to analyse their stomach contents with special reference to insects. Identification was rendered difficult owing to the many kinds of insects eaten and to their fragmentary remains due to the advanced stages of digestion.

Acknowledgements. The writers are greatly indebted to Dr. A. M. Boring, Professor of Zoology, Yenching University, Peiping, for her kindness in the identification of the frogs. They have had helps from many colleagues, notably Mr. K. J. Chen and Mr. T. L. Ma for the routine work of collecting, preserving, numbering, recording and removal of stomachs from the body of frogs.

**Species involved.** Efforts were made to secure the more common species of frogs which are numerically as well as economically important in this region. At present we have on hand four species which are listed as follows:

- 1. Rana limnocharis
- 2. Rana nigromaculata Hallowell
- 3. Rana plancyi Lataste
- 4. Hyla immaculata

We collected quite a large number of specimens of the first two species

which are by far the most numerous in the field. So we prefer to present the data on these two species first, and it is hoped that records concerning the last two species will be published as soon as we have enough material on hand.

The collection, beginning from Apr. 28, 1932 and ending on Oct. 11 of the same year, comprises 170 specimens of *R. limnocharis* and 50 of *R. nigromaculata*. Most of the specimens were taken from rice fields, while those coming from meadows, mulberry orchards, winter vetch fields and a few fields left in fallow, from the minority.

Procedure. When collected, the frogs were immediately killed in order to prevent further digestion and were later preserved in 4% formalin before dissection. A label bearing the number of the specimen was tied to a leg of each specimen. A record consisting of the time of collecting, the habitat of the frog and the weight of the specimen was kept for each individual with the primary purpose to determine the relation of the time of collecting and habitat to the kinds and number of insects eaten. However, the study of this relation is finally abandoned, as we were not able to collect the specimens at definite periods (dawns and dusks).

#### Data.

Table 1. Results of analyses of the stomach contents of 170 Rana limnocharis and 50 Rana nigromaculata. Kashing, 1932.

Kinds of Invertebrates Eaten	Economic Impor- tance	Rana limnocharis	Rana nigromaculata
INVERTEBRATES OTHER			
THAN INSECTS.			
Sponges ·····	土	24	3
Earthworms	+	5	5
Mollusks	土	13	8
Shrimps	+	3	0
Centipedes	+ · · · · · · · · · · ·	1	0
Spiders	+	32	12
Scorpions	+	15	2
Ticks		1	0

Sowbugs	±	21	()
Other crustaceans	±	3	1
ORTHOPTERA			
Tettigoniidae ······		2	0
Gryllidae		2	0
Gryllodes berthellus Sauss		12	3
Locustidae		10	
Oxya chinensis (Nymph)		3	0
Blattidae		0	1
EPHEMERIDA	土	1	0
ODONATA			
Agrionidae	+	1	0
HEMIPTERA			
Corixidae	<u>+</u>	5	0
Belostomidae		******	***
Sphaerodema rustica F	+	0	2 (plus 5
			eggs)
Miridae ······		5	0
Tingitidae······		1	0
Cydnidae (Cydninae)		1	0
Scutelleridae			
Coptosoma punctissimum			
Monta		1	0
Unclassified Hemiptera	土	2	0
HOMOPTERA			
Cicadellidae ······		5	2
Nephotettix apicalis var.			
cincticeps Uhl		4	2
Tettigoniella viridis L		18	3
Fulgoridae			
Dictyophora spp		1	0
Nisia atrovenosa		1	1
Aphididae ······		60	7
COLEOPTERA			
Çarabidae ······	+	9	8

Haliplidae	±	0	*** ****		1
Dytiscidae ······	+	2	*******	, , , , , , , , , ,	0
Hydrophilidae	+	5	******		1
Staphylinidae	+	8	******	. U t.1 * * g g g	0
Pselaphidae	土	1	4 * 0 * * 3. 4 * 7		0
Mordellidae	***********	1			0
Elateridae		1	*****		1
Coccinellidae	******	•••	• • • • • • • •		
Propylaea japonica Thunb.					
(Adult & larva)	+	7			1
Scarabaeidae		0	*******		2
Adoretus sinicus Brem		0	2		1
Passalidae	±	4	*******	*** ****	0
Chrysomelidae		8		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	1
Monoleptus nigrobilineata					
Mats	442 741 944 944	11			2
Phyllotreta vittata Fabr		. 2			0
Abirus fortunei Baly	10 1 4 4 1 0 1 0 1 0 1	0	20000000		1
Weevils					
Echinocnemus bipunctatus					
Roel.		1			0
Scolytidae					
Unclassified Coleoptera					
TRICHOPTERA	土	2			0
LEPIDOPTERA		_			
Pyralidae (Larva)		0			1
Chilo simplex Butl.(Larva)					
Geometridae (Larva)			********		
Noctuidae (Larva)					
Hesperiidae					_
Parnara guttata Brem.					
(Larva)		1	,.,		1
Unclassified Lepidopterous		. 1			
larvae		99			0
DIPTERA		44			

Tipulidae	AMAGE & & & \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ 1 % 1.	4		0	
Chironomidae	土	12	* * * * * * * * * *	0	)
Tabanidae		17	*****	1	
Stratiomyiidae	土	1	*****	0	)
Dolichopodidae	±	0		1	
Phoridae ································	1	0	*******	1	
Syrphidae	Terretory entres	1	19.010.0000.02.4	0	)
Muscidae		2		0	)
Chloropus oryzae Mats		4	9:000		)
Unclassified Diptera	1	47	18/9 8 418 9 CH	7	7
Unclassified Dipterous larvae	1	4	010 0 10 010 010	(10 10 0 0 0 0 10 10 E	)
HYMENOPTERA					
Braconidae	±	3	*******		)
Chalcididae	1 17 1 20 1 20 1 20 1 21	15	*******	O	)
Mutillidae ·······	± 1000000000.	1	201 000 10	C	)
Formicidae		156	*** *****	16	5
Unclassified Hymenoptera	±	6	******		)
UNCLASSIFIED INSECTS	± .	3	4	'2	2

Unless otherwise stated, all the insects eaten by the frogs refer to adults.

The economic importance of the species or family or any group is expressed by three signs: + signifying "beneficial", - signifying "injurious", and ± denoting either of doubtful importance or not economically important. Of course, the divisions are rather arbitrary in asmuch as lines of clear demarcation between these three groups are lacking and further more the feeding habits of several families are yet very obscure. But for the sake of convenience and comparison, the writers have to rely upon such an arbitrary and artificial method in order to elucidate the economic role played by the frogs in nature.

Another difficulty which occurs to the writers in the valuation of the economic status of the frogs is the inadequate method of calculating the percentage based upon the number of individuals eaten. A large cutworm differs greatly from a tiny ant both in weight and volume. It may take hundreds of ants to be equivalent to a cutworm. At first, it was thought that a better comparison might be obtained by means of

actual weighing or of calculating volume through displacement of water. Nevertheless, this method is not applicable to those insects which have been partially digested or only body fragments such as wings, legs, etc. are left. A better or more reasonable unit of comparison or rating is of urgent need. At present, the writers will leave the problem to the future investigators.

It is interesting to note that besides feeding on the invertebrates, the frogs take in soil particles and plant remains. It is not unfrequent to find that many a stomach between its tissues is infested with numerous parasitic nematodes sometimes forming distinct external nodules. At other times, the intestines are often found to harbour a large number of round worms.

#### Discussion.

Table 2: Summary of the stomach contents of 170

Rana limnocharis.

	Bene	ficial	Inju	rious	Dou	btful	Т	otal
Kinds	Num- ber	%	Num- ber	%	Num- ber	%	Num- ber	%
Invertebrates other								
than insects	56		1		61		118	17.69+
Orthoptera	0		29		0		29	4.35-
Ephemerida	0		0		1		1	0.15
Odonata	1		0		0		1	0.15-
Hemiptera	0		8		7		15	2.25
Homoptera	0		90		0		90	13.49+
Coleoptera	31		45		26		102	15.29+
Trichoptera	0		0		2		2	0.30 —
Lepidoptera	0		33		0		33	4.95 —
Diptera	1	,	27		64		92	13,79+
Hymenoptera	0		156		25		181	27.14-
Unclassified insects	0		0		3		3	0.45-
	89	13.34+	389	58.32+	189	28.33-	667	100.00%

Table 3: Summary of the stomach contents of 50

Rana nigromaculata.

	Bene	ficial	Injur	rious	Doul	otful	Т	otal
Kinds	Num- ber	%	Num- ber	%	Num- ber	%	Num- ber	%
Invertebrates other								
than insects	19		0		12		31	26.05+
Orthoptera	0		5		0		5	4.20+
Hemiptera	2		0		0		2	1.68+
Homoptera	0		15		0	*	15	12.61 —
Coleoptera	10		10		5		25	21.01-
Lepidoptera	0		4		0		4	3.36+
Diptera	0		1		18		19	15.97-
Hymenoptera	0		16		2		18	15.13 -
	31	26.05+	51	42,86-	37	31.094	119	100.00%

From tables 2 and 3 it is clearly demonstrated that the food of these two species of Rana chiefly consists of insects. Only a small portion belongs to other invertebrates, half of which are more or less beneficial and the remaining half are somewhat doubtful as to their economic importance. Of the many groups of insects eaten, the following four orders of insects, i. e. Hymenoptera (notably Formicidae), Coleoptera (notably Chrysomelidae and Carabidae), Homoptera (notably Aphididae) and Diptera, combine to form the majority of the victims of the Rana. Orthoptera, Lepidoptera and Hemiptera invariably constitute a small percentage while others such as Odonata, Ephemerida etc. are more or less casual in character.

With reference to the economic status of the frogs, one can safely conclude that about 50 percent of their food are the foes of farmers, about 30% of doubtful value in nature and about 20% beneficial. By the way, it should be remarked that invertebrates other than insects are largely responsible for the high percentage of the beneficial group.

Within their power of reach, the food composition of frogs of a given locality is directly influenced by the biotic components of the environment. Numerical abundance seems to be a very important factor. Let us abstract a portion of our original data to illustrate this point.

Table 4: Summary of the Stomach contents of 13

Rana limnocharis

Frog No.	Collectin	g Date	Habitat	Stomack Contents
69	4 P. M.	6/27	Mulberry	Tettigoniella viridis nymph, 2.
	aut in select works. In		orchard	
70	. ,,	× 9.9	,,	Tettigoniella viridis nymph, 5;
				Ants, 2; May-fly, 1.
. 71	. 59	99	99	Ants, 5.
72	59	,,	99	Propylaea japonica, 1.
73	,,,	,,	,,	Ant, 1.
74	,,,	91	,	Tettigoniella viridis nymph, 1.
75	91	,,	99	,, ,, ,, ; 2;
				Corixidae, 1; Hemiptera, 1;
				Caterpillar, 1.
76	,,	99	,,	None
77	32	5-5	99	Ants, 8.
78.	2.7	99	57	Tettigoniella viridis nymph, 1;
				Ants, 3; Spider, 1.
79	99.	,,		Tettigoniella viridis nymph, 1;
				Ant, 1; Hemiptera, 1; Sponge
				1.
80		29`		None
81.	. " 25.	,,	,,,,	Gryllodes berthellus, 1.

The habitat is a tract of land surrounded by rice fields and planted with young mulberry trus and sparsely Coveered with grasses. This is an ideal place for the breeding of the large rice leafhopper, Tettigoniella viridis as we know this species lays its overwintering eggs under the bark of young mulberry tree trunks and breeds on grass in early summer. As a matter of fact, the nymphs of this species were very numerous by the time when the collecting of frogs was undertaken in this area. Thus, it is not difficult to see that twelve nymphs out of a total number of eighteen, as stated in Table No. 1. (or twothirds of the total amount of this species) came from this locality.

The last point we wish to bring out is that the stomach contents of R. limnocharis and R. nigromaculata shown in table I represent a more

or less typical sample of the terrestrial and aquatic insect components of a rice field in this region. Species like Oxya chinensis, Nephotettix apicalts var. cincticeps, Tettigoniella viridis, Nisia atrovenosa, Monoleptus nigrobilineata, Echinocnemus bipunctatus, Chilo simplex, Parnara guttata and Chloropus oryzae are already known as rice pests. Others such as Coptosoma punctissimum, Tettigoniella viridis, Adoretus sinicus, Abirus fortunei and Dictyophora spp. have been recognized to injure mulberry trees. There are many families, notably Tettigoniidae, Gryllidae, Locustidae, Cicadellidae, Fulgoridae, Aphididae, Scarabaeidae, Chrysomelidae, Scolytidae, Geometridae, Noctuidae, Tipulidae, Tabanidae which are capable of injuring either the mulberry tree or rice plant.

The fact that the larvae of *Chilo simplex* were eaten by the frogs is supposed to have occured during the process of migration. The presence of the small lady-bird beetle, *Propylaea japonica* is certainly due to the infestations of aphid colonies on rice plant and winter vetch, a common green-manure crop in this region. The yellow striped flea beetle, *Phyllotreta vittata* perhaps owes its origin to the farm practice of planting vegetables in the mulberry orchard or to the scatterea vegetable gardens in this region.

In short, the region is characterised by the cultivation of rice and mulberry. It is not unreasonable to find that the analyses of the stomach contents of the frogs revealed or examplified to a certain extent the terrestrial and subterrestrial insect componets of this region. On the other hand, the aerial fauna was poorly represented simply because they are out of the reach of the frogs.

The beneficial service rendered by the two species of frogs mentioned above needs no further argument. It is suggested that, besides taking specific steps to formulate protective laws, the government should urge people to breed some other particular species of food-frog through introduction or selection which must be carried out on a sound scientific basis.

#### 述 要 柳支英 程淦藩

田蛙胃中之食物,昆蟲實佔大部(Rana limnocharis 含 82%; Rana nigro-maculata 含 74%) 其他均屬昆蟲以外之無脊椎動物。昆蟲之中,以膜翅目鞘翅目同翅目與雙翅目為最豐富。達百分之六十以上。除如直翅目鱗翅目半翅目亦佔百分之十以上。蜻蜓與蜉蝣兩目,純係偶然之食物。

至其食物之經濟價值,則百分之五十概屬有害。百分之二十為有益類。所除百分之三十則隸於無足輕重或生活未明類。惟有益類之所以達百分之二十, 生由昆蟲以外之無脊椎動物如蜘蛛等所致。若就以上之百分數言之根據身罪相抵原則,則二種田蛙均不失爲農田之良友,人民法律咸應予以保護,

# 稻粉枯病菌研究初步報告

Observations on the Physiological Characters of  $PHOMA\ GLUMARUM$ , the Causal Fungus of Grain-blight of Rice-plant.

朱學會 Chu, Hsue-tseng

#### Abstract

The rice grain-blight (*Phoma glumarum*) may be a minor disease in other places but is very prevalent in Chekiang especially along Hangchow, Siaoshan etc. in whose districts, it caused a loss of 25.33% in 1932. This paper treats merely on its physiological characters which may serve as means for its control.

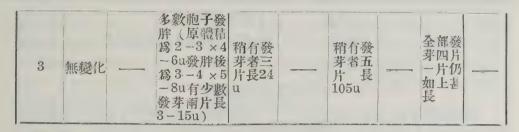
#### 緒言

稻粉枯病係由 Phoma glumarum 菌寄生所致。為害本極輕微,故東西學者 咸以 Minor disease 視之;惟吾人去秋在杭州蕭山一帶調查其被害損失,竟達 25.33 % 以上,而被害米粒之各種性狀,亦呈顯著之多變現家;(詳見浙江省立植 物病蟲害防治所專門報告第二號)是則本病之在吾逝亦可謂爲稻作上之重要病害矣 ,爰擬進行研究其病原菌之生理性質,俾爲防治之助,茲將試驗結果分述於後:

#### I. 病原菌之發芽 一、發芽方法

Phoma glumarum 之 Pycnidiospora 發芽,係作胞子之懸滴培養,置入30°c 溫箱而於一定時間後,鏡檢結果,知本菌於 30°c,度之下,經12小時後,即有少數發芽,而多數則經此時間後,於發芽前一先吸水膨大,更於其內容生一膈膜,分胞子內容爲二細胞,然後始生發芽管,故大多經14—20小時方行發芽,茲錄試驗之結果于下:

据 张 服	2-10	12	14	16	20	21	32	36	42
1	無變化	三片上少芽為 管子 3-9u				發芽管 销者達 60u	發芽管 叉增加 長者 140u		
2	無變化	胞子稍發胖	•		多 多 多 等 等 等 等 形 成 之 。 他 。 的 。 。 的 。 。 的 。 。 。 的 。 。 。 。 。 。 。 。 。 。 。 。 。				三片上有少數發芽



#### 二、發芽與溫度

本菌胞子之 30°c 下發芽情形旣如上述,又為探究其溫度三基點故將其置於 35°c 40°c 及室溫下,觀察記載之結果如次:

- (1) 35°c3 月 15 日下午 4 時入 35°c 定溫箱中,16時後,多數發胖,24 時後 有二三發芽無隔膜,46 時後發胖甚盛,仍無分裂者,發芽不多,54 時後仍甚少。
- (2) 35°c3 月26日上午9.5時入35°c 之定溫箱內,2時後檢其胞子中生成顯明之 兩個油球,但外形未有變化,12時後胞子稍形膨大,22時後少數發芽亦有分裂為二 細胞者,但為數基少,48時後,胞子更形膨大惟發育不良。
- (3)室溫下:3月15日下午將胞子作懸滴片,置室溫下(觀察期內溫度2-14°c) 則24時後,已有少數發胖分成二裂(生膈膜)及發芽者。40時後發胖較多,生隔亦多 ,發芽尚少;54時後發胖較多生隔亦多發芽較多。
- (4)室溫下3月26日上午將胞子作懸滴片保置室中,其時溫度為16-17.5°c 經48時後,則胞子悉行膨大分裂而抽出發芽管,在30°c將(參觀上節)發芽須時旣短,而伸長亦速且其胞子發胖後中生隔膜,較此而高即不適當矣。
- (5) 40°c下: 胞子置任何養液中,雖經48小時猶毫無發芽,僅有少數略形彭大 其體而已。

#### 三、發芽與營養液之關係

將本菌柄胞子用蒸餾水。葡萄糖液。及忽汁醬油培養液三種作懸滴培養,置於 平溫下(試驗中溫度1°c-14.5)則葱汁中發芽最良,蒸餾水次之,而糖液之發芽反 較不良,錄其記載如次:

A.	蒸餾水	12 時後	未變化
		24 時後	年數胞子胖大發芽有隔膜
		48 時後	多數發芽有隔亦多
		72 時後	<b>全上</b>
В.	糖液	12 時後	稍發胖
		24 時後	稍有發芽不甚佳無隔
		48 時後	發芽較多惟不甚佳無隔
		72 時後	發芽較多惟不甚佳無隔
C.	葱汁醬油加糖	12 時後	稍發胖

24 時後

多數發芽甚佳

48 時後

發芽者菌絲甚多已成菌絲叢

72 時後

仝上

#### 四、發芽與毒物

本質試驗為本研究中重要目的之一,蓋探知病原菌胞子對于藥液之抵抗力, 則可從知防治上噴射藥劑之種類及濃度等等,吾人會就常用穀菌劑如 Bordeaux, mixture, Copper Soap, Tillantin, Uspulum, Copper Sulphate, 等五種,先行 試驗,至試驗方法則原擬將胞子調入消毒水中作胞子液以棉紗撚鬆浸入胞子液中, 經相當時後取出而浸於藥液中,經一定時間取出,待乾燥後置入培養基上,以觀其 發育與否,按此試驗胞子甚微,而手續又繁,無良好結果,其後乃係作濃厚之胞子 液後,以白金耳取二三滴調入於少量之藥液中,經一定時間後,覆將胞子鈎取於少 量之殼菌水中洗滌之,然後移植於培養基上;又以此液懸滴培養以觀其發芽情形, 所得結果如次:

· 東液種類別	浸時間	5分	10分	20分	30分	60分	90分
Uspulum	-2%	+	+	+ :	土	_	nine;
Tillantin	.2%	+	+	+	+	土	
Copper Sulphate	-2%	+	+	+	+	+	+
Bordeauz mixture	.5%	+	4	+ .	+	+	+
Copper soap	.5%	土	-	_	_ :	-	-
Uspulum	.5%	+	+	_	+	_	_
Tillantin	.5%	+	+	+	+	+	+
Copper Sulphate	.5%	1	+	+	+	+	+
Bordeaux mixture	1%	+	+	+	+	+	+
Copper soap	1%	-	_			-	Minne
Uspulum	1%	+	_		-	_	words
Bordeaux mixture	2%	-	-	passers	-	parents.	-
Tillantin	1%	+	+	+	+	+	+
Copper Sulphate	1%	+	+	+.	+	+	+

就上表觀之, Phoma glumarum 之柄胞子於百分之一硫酸銅 Tillatin 及 Bordeaux mixture 中,浸渍 離達 90 分鐘尚有 發芽能力,而在 0.2%之 Uspulum

中浸 60 分鐘, 0.5% Uspulum 液浸 20 分鐘, 1% Uspulum 中浸 10 分鐘,即不能發芽。又於 2% Bordeaux mixture 及 05% 銅皂液中浸渍者,雖僅五分鐘已不能發芽。由此則可知本病菌之防治或可用 0.5% 銅皂液噴射或用 0.5% Uspulum 浸 20 分鐘,或用 2% Bordeaux mixture 浸種等法以收防治之効,惟本項室內記錄能否即可供田間應用,則尚待試驗而可决也。

# II. 病原菌之發育

#### 一 培養基之關係

本菌於各種培養基上之生育狀況,亦稍事試驗之,據觀察結果多數普通常用之培養基上,本菌皆能發育,而於營養分多之培養基中其菌絲之生成尤以氣生菌絲之生成稅以氣生菌絲之生成特盛,柄子器之形成則較為遲緩,且每有多數柄子器聚集成堆之現象。而於養分不佳良之培養基上,則菌絲之生成甚稀少,而又無氣生菌絲之生成柄子器之形成則較早,且多分散全培養基面,本工作之進行為本年暑中7月22日始,自此經二週間而完成記載,因恆溫裝置之不敷的係於常溫下行之。其間之氣溫如次(每日平均)

平期	7 月 20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	8 月 1	2
均 溫Co	32°	31.5°	31.0	32°	31°	32'	31.5°	30 <b>.</b> 5°	31	<b>3</b> 0°	30°	29.5		

- 1. 葱汁醬油洋菜培養基:病菌於此培養基中之生育甚良,菌絲生成速經十日即滿佈培養基表面。(直徑85mm.)菌絲甚密,作結節狀,氣生菌絲甚多,表面白色,底部灰褐色,柄子器之形成不甚良;僅於培養基面中央部略有柄子器堆。
- 2. 葱汁洋菜培養基:在不加醬油之葱汁洋菜培養基中,菌絲之生育不甚良,經二星期後,菌絲擴布尚具 80mm. 直徑大小作薄膜狀,中央部略有結節狀之氣生菌絲,柄子器基少色白。
- 3. 馬鈴薯洋菜培養基:菌絲之生育不良,十日後菌叢面僅 40mm. 直徑,甚薄 柄子器形成亦甚少。
- 4. 稻汁洋菜培養基:二星期後,菌叢面積直徑為80mm. 菌絲作薄膜狀色白無氣生菌絲,柄子器之形成不多。
- 5. 杏汁加糖洋菜培養基:一星期後,菌養滿佈培養基面(直徑 85mm.) 作薄膜 狀無氣生菌絲,表面色白;底部稍呈灰色,但柄子器之形成甚多,疏散於培養基之 全面。
  - 6. 杏汁洋菜培養基:菌絲之生育與杏汁加糖洋菜培養基同,惟柄子器則較少。
- 7.糖液洋菜培養基:菌絲於二星則後達全培養基面,成薄膜狀菌絲甚少,故又稍呈蛛網狀,無氣生菌絲,柄子器於八日內即有形成,散生全面,較杏汁加糖者為佳。
  - 8. 土琅液洋菜培養基:菌絲於本培養基中之生育頗不良,十日後僅至 30mm.

直徑左右, 柄子器亦無生成。

- 9. 土 琅液加糖洋菜培養基:菌絲面積二星期後為直徑 80mm. 呈薄膜狀,色白氣生菌絲柄子器散生全面甚多,點點呈黑星狀。
  - 10. Mayer 氏液洋菜培養基:本培養基與土浪液同,對於菌之生育不良。
- 11. Mayer 氏液加糖:菌絲在本基中生育較上兩者稍佳,十日後菌叢直徑為40 mm 菌叢厚,呈肉色(表面底部均一)惟邊緣不整齊,無柄子器形成。
- 12. 肥田粉洋菜培養基:菌絲呈薄膜狀,無氣生菌絲,二星期後之菌叢大小為直徑 60mm. 色白,柄子器僅於中部生之。
- 13. 稻汁加糖洋菜培養基:菌叢大小為 85mm. 直徑(兩星期後)表面白色,底部 淡灰褐色,菌絲呈節結狀不甚厚,柄子器之形成佳良,多成柄子器堆。
- 14. 馬鈴薯加糖洋菜培養基:菌絲大小為 85mm. 直徑(十日後)表面白色,底部深灰褐色,菌絲呈節結狀甚厚,柄子器之形成佳,多成大形之柄子器堆。

#### 二 光線與發育之關係

菌類之生育與光線之關係至大;故吾人欲探究菌類之生育現象及其適宜之光線 為如何,又於本菌子靈時代之探究上亦當先明其適宜之環境關係,而後可。光線與 發育之關係試驗,即本此意而為之者也。惟是項試驗頗非易事,又以設備及時間關係,不能得完全之結果,茲錄所得之記載如次:

工. 試驗方法——直徑 85mm. 之扁平培養皿消毒後,置入葱汁醬油洋菜培養基,乃移植病原菌之柄胞子於培養基之中央部;以三個為一組分置於紅、黃、藍、白、黑等五種色光箱內,此外又以普通室內分數光為對照此後每日觀察記載其發育之情形,培養結果當如下表所載。

II. 記載結果

項別	菌叢藝	資育(直徑)	大小)	菌	叢 色	彩	柄-	子器于	形成
光別	四日後	七日後	二週後			二週後			二週後
紅色	44mm.	85nim.		Pro   12   13   14	中央深 紅週 版紅	表面灰 色底部	中央稍有形成	較前擴大	多而密 有集成 堆狀者
黄色	46mm.	82mm.	85mm.	底部鱗 紅表面 白色			中央稍有形成		柄子器 不甚多
藍色	45mm.	85mm.		内部全 變鮮紅 色		全紅	<b>有形成</b>	仝前	柄子器 甚多集 成堆狀
黑 色	47mm.	85mm.		中央底部淡紅			有少數 形成	密生底 部散生 之	散生全 底部稍 有集堆
對照	47mm.	85 mm.		中央底部鮮紅色	全部深紅	表面灰 色底部 紅色	叶大相	北北田	菌叢邊 緣有形 成之

#### Ⅲ. 接種試驗

#### 1. 接種部分

按 Phoma glumarum 菌之記載,全為寄生於稻穗部分之病菌;其與稻葉切病菌 Phyllosticta oryzae 之區別即在於寄生部分之不同也。故茲為實驗此科關係乃取本菌接種於稚嫩之葉部及穗部,接種方法為取供試品置入大號試驗管中,另作胞子浮游液噴射之,另更用塗布法即取消毒棉花醮胞子液後塗抹葉部及穗部,此外又有將供試品浸入胞液中片刻而後取出置於試驗管者,凡此種種皆經二次之試驗,其在穗部者籾粒上經一日之後即發現淡褐色斑點,經二日之後斑點增大,色亦變深,五六日後即有柄子器形成,是可知其或染力極强,惟於葉部者則毫無此科情形,故全為陰性。是則本菌與 Phyllosticta oryzae 全為兩種不同之菌型,可得更為明 断矣。

#### 2. 接種時期

#### 3. 接種稻種

作物病害之發生,每以品種而有輕劇之分,調查稻粉枯病之損害時,同一區內亦每因稻種不同而發病狀况大相違異者,故吾人欲明其是否確有關係,並關係之要點為何,因有此項試驗。本試驗所用稻種凡十系自浙江省立農業改良場所分惠者,惟以田間試驗諸多不便,乃前往採取甫抽穗之稻穗,每種三本移歸室內,先以殺菌水洗淨之,乃插入沙鉢中,外加坡置噴射胞子液後,觀察其感染程度,凡如下表:

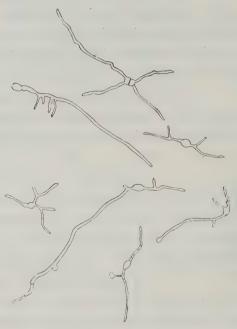
品種號	國染程度	備
4557	A	10日後已有柄子器形成甚多
4558	B	仝 上
4543	C	
4544	A	
4039	B	
4506	A	
4514	В	
3974	A	
3977	В	
3971	C	

(A 為最易感染 B 次之 C 為最難感染)

接種後 4543 及 3971 爾號者以威染强,故柄子器 之形成亦少,其餘則均發生 甚多。由此可知品種之不同 與本病之發生確亦甚有關係 ,惟其所關之要點,即何性 質能使不易威染本病,則尚 未之調查,此當待將來之詳 細觀察也! 1923 year Book, Bur. Ent. Hangchow.

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Y. B. No. 2, Plate XX





第二圖 郑枯病菌柄胞子在 30。c3 日後發芽之形狀

# 浙江吹綿介壳蟲爲害情形及黃岩縣損失量估計

The Damage due to ICERYA PURCHASI MASK. in Chekiang and Its estimated loss in Hwangyen Dietrict.

任明道 Jen, Ming-tao

吹綿介壳蟲之為害,自其在本省分布廣袤情形觀之,决非晚近發生之害蟲。作 者在浙省任研究工作之始,即注意其分布,今春因黃岩受吹綿介壳虫為害橘樹甚劇,由本局呈請建設廳將果虫研究所遷黃研究,作者承其乏,遂得調查是蟲為害情形 及黃岩一縣被害損失量。茲分述所得如下:

#### 被害植物

介壳虫多數為雜食性昆虫,吹綿介壳虫即其一例。據日本靜岡縣內務部調查, 吹綿介壳蟲為害之植物,有四十四科,一百一十種,此外尚有多數植物,在疑似之中,單就果樹類言之,相橘之外,梨,苹果,枇杷,柿,木莓,等等皆是。作者在 浙省調查所知被害之植物,有下列各種:

#### 芸香科 Rutaceae

相橘屬 Citrus (1) 相 Citrus nobilis Lour. (2) 橘 (分早橋、本地早、市橋、乳橋、漫橋、朱紅、漳橋、光橋等名稱) Citrus nobilis var. deliciosa Swingle. (3) 甜橙 (或名廣橋與雪相) Citrus sinensis Osbeck. 卽 Washington novel orange. (4) 柚(分大紅枕、二紅枕、南港枕、白枕、湯罐桃、四季枕、白綠、紅綠、等名稱) Citrus mexima Merril. (5) 金橋 Citrus mitis Blanco.

- (6) 酸橙(分朱欒、鈎頭橙、代代, 小紅橙、等名稱) Citrus aurantium Liun.
- (7) 香櫞 Citrus medica Liun.

金柑屬 Fartunella. (1) 金彈 Fartunella crassifolia Swingle. (2) 羅浮 Fartunella margarita Swingle.

枸橘屬 Poncirus, 枸橘 Poncirus trifoliata Rafinesque.

薔薇科 Rosaceae (1)花紅 (古名林檎) Pirus malus L. var. tomentosa, Koch. 月月紅 Rosa indica L.

壹科 Leguminoceae (1)黃荳 Glycine hispida Maxim. (2)洋槐 Sophora japonica L. (3)紫籐 Wisteria chinensis DC. (4)相思樹 Acacia comfusa.

葡萄科 Vitaceae 葡萄 Vitis vinifera L.

山茶科 Theaceae. 茶 Thea sinensis L. (Cainellia thea, Link)

木犀科 Oleaceae (1)木犀 (或名桂花) Ligustrum lucidum Ait. (2) 冬青 Osmanthus fragrans Lour.

南天星科 Araceae 芋 Colocasia antiquarum Schott. 松杉科 Pinaceae. 馬尾松 Pinus massoniana Lamb.

#### 植物被害部分

吹綿介壳蟲初孵化之幼蟲頗活動,經相當時間,**乃**擇定植物上一部分,附着不動,以口吻吸收樹之養液。通常第一齡幼蟲,多沿葉背之葉脈處以寄生。至第二齡幼虫起,則逐漸移向枝幹等部寄生。老熟幼虫與成蟲,除大部分在枝幹上寄生外,有在近根之大幹與將成熟之果實上寄生者,葉柄與葉脈上亦有之。雄蟲之幼蟲時代,大致與雌蟲相同,惟至將蜗化時,常爬向樹皮裂縫中,作白色繭蛹化。

#### 被害情形

蟲以綿字狀之者,因被害劇烈時 其白色卵囊,遮蓋植物各部,最易引人注目,故英交名 Cottony cushion scale,日交名綿吹介壳蟲。我國農民,各地亦多以棉字形容之,如溫州鄉農名此蟲為棉花ు,黃岩農民則名為棉花子ు故作者命名此蟲時,襲日文之意義,以此名與渐省俗名相附也。吹綿介壳蟲旣有顯著之白色卵囊可以注意,雌蟲為不能飛之昆蟲,我人一掬一蹈之間,均可殼除其子母蟲無數,然竟至懷成巨患者以不加注意,任其蔓延繁殖所致,以目下渐省黃岩縣被害情形言,有數十年高大之橘樹,被其寄生,綠葉盡脫,僅剩殘枝枯梗。次焉者,楊葉稀疏,葉面被煤病菌所蔽,枝幹各部除為吹綿介壳蟲密布外,樹皮有變色與乾裂等現象。馬蟻蝟集,花果不見,農民常謂橘樹被吹綿介壳蟲所害,雖冬季加以修剪清潔等工作,翌春亦不能重抽新枝,疑是蟲或身具毒液,灌注樹皮之內所致;實則因橘樹受害程度已深,此時始進行基本治蟲工作,自屬無效也。尚有望之樹葉繁茂,嫩枝養生,但細察葉背之葉脈一帶,密布幼蟲,或初脫皮呈橙紅色,或裝以白粉,狀如綿絮,是等現象,為目下黃岩縣最普逼之情形,倘不急施防治,則橘樹枯死之數目,將更不可以設想矣。此外樹之各部,已有吹綿介壳蟲點點分布者,幾全縣各處,無地無之。

#### 分佈狀況

吹綿介壳蟲在渐省分布狀況,作者雖未一一實地調查,然在本省柑橘栽培區域 ,除衢縣外,杭縣之塘棲,台屬之黃岩塩海,溫屬之永嘉瑞安平陽樂淸等處,均會 親歷調查。至電屬之鄞縣慈谿穿山等地,聞亦有柑橘與金彈等出產。據熟悉吹綿介 壳蟲形態之黃岩友人云,以上各地均有發見,足見吹綿介壳蟲在浙省之分布,幾遍 各處,茲繪圖以表示其分布狀況如下。



第一圖 浙江省吹綿介殼蟲分佈狀況

### 黄岩縣被害損失量估計

黄岩一縣,本年被吹綿介壳蟲所害,其損失量之調查如表

表內所估經過地段之面積,係根據黃岩縣土地清丈處查悉,至橋樹被吹綿介売 蟲所害而枯死之株數,與被害重傷輕傷等之面積則由作者親歷調查,同時與該縣治 蟲專員洪資灌君所經歷之記錄,互相對照,雖不甚確,亦相差不遠,並附黃岩縣吹 綿介売蟲分布疏密圖如下

# 黃巖縣吹綿介殼蟲爲

間	段	地名	經橋估過園		橘樹枯死株數及損害價值		
名	名	地	區面段積計	枯株死數	橘名種稱	損價害値	
東	1	外東浦 王堰西洋 王堰東洋	2000畝	800	朱早紅橋	*16000元(註一)	
鄉	2	王林 埭水西洋 埭水東洋 仙浦 白石王 白石車 上址 水角	2000畝	300	朱早紅橋	6000元	
南	1	天王寺 方山下 十里浦 土嶼 羽山 山西 高洋 西洋鄭	2500亩	150	朱本橋 紅地 早早 橋市	3000元	
	2	雅林 雅林匯 路邊 下村 石牛渡 胡家匯 車下洋	3000歲	100	未早市 紅橘橘	2000元	
绝队	3	朱家樓 杏林 下洋胡 大埭 下浦鄭 唐浦廟	1500畝	30	朱本橋 紅地 早早 橋市	600元	
西	1	橋上街 聖塘 番岸 后洋 下埭頭 年洋洪 年洋王 年洋張 麻車	2500畝	160	朱早紅橋	2600元	
	2	大樹下 仙浦汪 橋頭王 江田 儀鳳彭 東江河 江田胡 鳳洋 焦坑街 石柜岙 余家嶼 童家洋 牛洋翟	3000畝	80	朱早紅橋	1600元	
鄉	3	仙浦喻 前洋方 中央林 後洋黄 東江 下羅 前洋 鶯頭 下曹 路頭方 西范 七里王 七里	4000畝	100	朱早紅橋	2600元	
76	1	浮橋頭 長塘 邵家浦 西洋 <b>長大</b> 下埠 王林 王林施 白石道頭	3000亩次	200	朱早紅橋	4000元	
	2	前浦西 後浦西 章 <b>家宅 後章</b> 定家村 羅羅王	1000畝	80	朱早紅橋	1600元	
鄉	3	五里牌 冷殿 华洋施 新宅 杜家村	800畝	800	朱早紅橋	16000元	
總	ीं		26300			54400元	

# 害損失量調查估計表

橘樹	橘樹重傷面積及損害價值				橋揭輕傷面積及指害價值				PH. =4.
面積	橋名	損成害數	估計價值	面積	橋稱和名	<b>損成</b> 害數	估計值值	担害價值統計	附註
300前	朱早本 紅橘早	*八成(註二)	* 28800元 (註三)	1000畝	朱早紅橋	成成	48000元	92800元	(註) (註) (註) (三)
200畝	朱早紅橋	七成	16800元	800畝	朱早紅橋	三成	28800元	51600元	十年 左右 一年 左右 一
150畝	朱早紅橋	七成	12600元	800部	朱早紅橋	一成	19200元	34800元	之橘樹每株與常年平均
200畝	朱早紅橋	七成	16800元	1500前久	朱早紅橋	二成	36000元	54800元	株平均以二年前以三元年前以
100畝	朱早紅橘	六成	7200元	800畝	朱早 紅橘	茂	18_00元	27800元	1十元計算 2四十株計
150畝	朱早紅橋	六成	7200元	1000畝	朱早紅橋	一成	24000元	32800元	數算
150龄	朱早紅橋	六成	10800元	1000前	朱早紅橋	成	24000元	36400元	
150畝	朱早 紅橘	八成	14100元	1500畝	朱早紅橋	三成	54000元	70100元	
100畝	朱早 紅橋	七成	8400元	1000畝	朱早 紅橋	一成	24000元	36400元	
30献	朱早 紅橋	六成	2160元	250畝	朱橋紅早	元	6000元	9760元	
150畝	朱早 紅橋	九成	16200元	350畝	朱早紅橋	四成	16800元	49000元	
1680畝		七成	141060元	10000		成五	300000元	4 <b>95,46</b> 0 元	



第二圖 黄岩縣吹綿介殼蟲分佈狀況

結

論

由上述各節可得結論如下

- (1)吹綿介壳蟲為害之植物,據作者調查所知,有八科二十三種。
- (2)分布區域,在本省沿海一帶均有發見,尤以溫台二屬境內為最多。
- (3) 黃岩全縣相橋園面積,約二萬六千餘畝,而被吹綿介売蟲所害,重傷者有一千六 百餘畝輕傷者有一萬畝左右,合二者計之,幾佔全縣柑橘園面積二分之一弱吹 綿介壳蟲確為目下黃岩縣嚴重問題。
- (4)被害橘樹多係朱紅早橋二品種
- (5) 黄岩全縣今年橋產被吹綿介壳蟲損害約計有五十萬元

#### Summary

- 1. According to investigation, the hosts of this pest consist of 8 femilies and 32 species.
- 2. Its distribution is principally along the sea coast of Chekiang but specially abundant in the two counties.
- 3. The citrus area in Hwangyen District amounts of about 26,000 Mow among which 1600 Mow of citrus are severely injured and over 10,000 mow are slightly damaged. So it is the most serious pest in the District and causes about \$500,000 of damage in 1932.

# NOTES ON THE BIOLOGY OF TWO GIANT COCCINELLIDS IN KWANGSI (CARIA DILATATA FABR. AND SYNONYCHA GRANDIS THUNBG.) WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE MORPHOLOGY OF CARIA DILATATA.

# 廣西兩種大瓢蟲

# 生活史紀要與 CARIA DILATATA 之形態研究

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#### 述 要

十三班大瓢蟲 (Synonycha grandis) 與十班大瓢蟲 (Caria dilatata) 在血統方面極近,而分佈亦極類似,均限於東半球之東洋與舊北洲區。前者廣佈於印度,喜馬拉雅,緬甸,菲律賓,婆羅州,蘇門答臘,爪哇,中國(廣西梧州及東三省)台灣,琉球,及日本。後者則已發現於印度,緬甸,蘇門答臘,爪哇,婆羅州,弗洛萊斯,與中國(廣西與東三省)

廣西梧州之附近,常有小竹林,林中之竹葉下面,每被一種蚜蟲所吸害,蚜蟲 除直接吸攝竹葉之營養外,復分泌甘露,該甘露點滴降黏於下方竹葉之上,乃引起 竹葉煤黑病之繁殖,致竹葉崇雙重之損失。

本文所述之兩種大瓢蟲,實為竹葉蚜蟲之大敵。在食料豐富之環境中,十班大 瓢蟲每小時平均能食蚜蟲八十七個餘,裨益竹葉,誠非淺鮮。十三班大瓢蟲雖未經 實驗,然就平日觀察所及及飼育經驗,其食蚜蟲速率之高,要亦為明顯之事實。

兩種瓢蟲之生活更,大致略同,十三斑瓢蟲之卵塊常產於竹葉之平面上,惟各 卵分散直立於葉面。十斑大瓢蟲之卵普通產於線狀物上(如小枝或草莖),列成二行或一行。幼蟲體色不同,終日來往竹林中,剽獵蚜蟲以生。經三次蛻皮,化蛹於竹葉上,旋即成成蟲。在梧州五六月氣候之下,兩種大瓢蟲,自卵以至成蟲,均歷三星期以上之過程。

該蟲飼育尙易,性喜濕潤空氣,忌乾燥,適合於廣西之氣候情形。

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Introduction

The lady-bird beetle is a familiar object to the insect collector and is

also of great interest to the economic entomologist because of its predacious habit. They be long to the Coleopterous family Coccinellidae which may be known by the following characters: "form usually rounded, seldom oval, convex, often subhemispherical, usually shining and glabrous, but in some genera strongly pubescent; antennae usually 11-jointed, terminated by a more or less distinct club, inserted on forehead near eyes; mandibles as a rule, concealed; maxillae with two lobes; thorax transverse and usually short, anterior coxal cavities, except in few genera, closed hehind; elytra covering abdomen, which is composed of five free ventral segments (sometimes of six or seven), the first being furnished with more or less distinct coxal lines; legs short, more or less retractile, tarsi apparently 3-jointed, but really 4-jointed, the third joint being very minute and concealed in the lobes of the second joint; claws appendiculate or toothed."

In 1929 the writer had the opportunity to make a study of two giant species of lady-bird beetles throughout the spring and summer at Wuchow, Kwangsi. The present paper, which is the result of this study, attempts to show, besides the economic importance and life history of the two species, the external anatomy of *Caria dilatata* Fabr. which may help the use of some structures in taxonomic work

The writer wishes to express his grateful acknowledgement to Dr. C. F. Wu of Yenching University for his kindness in making the specific identification. I am also indebted to Mr. M. T. Cheo, of Cornell University who has furnished me the different synonyms of the two insects. Finally, gratitude must be paid to Prof. G. P. Jung, Director of this Bureau for his helpful suggestions and his reading over of the manuscript for publication. Facilities to the literature on the subject are offered to me by the library of the Bureau of Entomology, Kiangsu. which is, perhaps, the richest place of entomological bibliography in China.

#### A. Synonyms

In former times the two genera, Caria and Synonycha, were described under one common genus, the Coccinella by Fabricius (etc.) and Thunberg respectively. It was until Mulsant and Chevrolat who separated them out as Caria and Synonycha. The two species are known under several synonyms which are enumerated as follows:

. Caria dilatata Fabricius

F. Syst. Ent. 1775, p. 82; Spec. Ins. II, 1781, p. 98; Mant. Ins. I, 1787, p. 57; Ent. Syst. I, 1, 1792, p. 277; Syst. Eleuth. I, 1801, p. 367.

Goeze, Ent. Beytr. I, 1777, p. 237.

Gmelin in L. Syst. Nat. ed XIII, 1790, p. 1651.

Ol. Encycl. Méthod. VI, 1791, p. 61; Ent. VI, 1808, Nr. 89, p. 1013, t. 2, f. 15.

Herbst, Natursyst. Ins. Käf. V, 1793, p. 296.

Schönh. Syn. Ins. II, 1808, p. 178.

Perty, Acad. Ludov. Maximil XXV, 1831, p. XXVII.

Muls. Spec. Trim. Sécuripalp. 1860, p. 232; Monogr. Coccinell. 1866, p. 167.

Crotch, Revis. Cocc. 1874, p. 171

auctr III. Mag. Insektenk. I, 1802, p. 179.—Schönh. Sys. Ins. II, 1808, p. 178.

12-maculata Dej. Cat. 3. ed. p. 457.

var. suffusa Crotch, Revis. Cocc. 1874, p. 171.

#### Synonucha grandis Thunberg

Thunb. Nov. Ins. Spec. I, 1781, p. 12, f. 12.

Gmelin in L. Syst. Nat. ed. XIII, 1790, p. 1656.

Ol. Encycl. Méthod. VI, 1791, p. 56.

Muls. Spec. Trim. Securipalp. 1850, p. 230; Monogr. Coccinell. 1866, p. 53.

Crotch, Revis. Cocc. 1874, p. 171.

Matsumura, Thous. Ins. Japan, ed. II, IV, 1908, nr. 780, t. 58, f. 1; 6000 Ill. Ins. Japan 1931, p. 155 fig. 266.

imperialis Herbst. Natursyst. Ins. Käf. V, 1793, p. 261, t. 55, f. 1.--Crotch, Revis. Cocc. 1874, p. 18.

ursicolor F. Mant. Ins. I, 1787, p. 58.--Gmelin in L. Syst. Nat. ed. XIII, 1790, p. 1653.--Ol. Encycl. Method. VI, 1791, p. 65.

versicolor F. Ent. Syst. I, 1, 1792, p. 279; Syst. Eleuth. I, 1801, p. 369.—Herbst, Natursyst. Ins. Kaf. V, 1793, p. 289.—Ol. Ent VI, 1808, nr. 89, p. 1019, t. 3, f. 28.—Schönh. Syn. Ins. II, 1808, p.182.

#### B. Geographical distribution

The Indian and Malay region is very rich in Coccinellidae

especially in the fine giant forms belonging to the Synonychini (Subfamily Coccinellinae) to which tribe both Caria and Synonycha are included. They are two closely related genera and their geographical distribution confines chiefly to the Oriental and Palacearctic regions though not unfrequently extending to Africa and Australia. So far, Synonycha is a small genus comprising of only two species while Caria contains twenty two.

The distribution of the two spcies is in general similar, being found in the vast area between 70°E-140°E. Longititude and 10°S-50°N. Latitude. Synonycha grandis has been recorded from India (Belgaum and Kanara), Himalaya, Burma, Philippine (Manila), Borneo, Celebes, Sumatra, Java, China (Kwangsi and The Eastern Three Provinces viz. Liaoning, Kirin and Hei Lung Kiang), Formosa, Loochoo, Japan, New Guinea (?) and Australia (?). Caria dilatata has been reported from India (Kanara), Burma, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Flores and China (Kwangsi and The Eastern Three Provinces viz. Liaoning, Kirin and Hei Lung Kiang),

#### C. Economic importance

At Wuchow there is quite a large number of bamboo plantations among which two kinds of bamboo, one with broad and large leaves and the other with narrow and small leaves, are of common occurrence. Both are heavily infested by the bamboo aphis (Oregma?). The body of this aphis is measured 3mm. long and 2.5 mm. wide. It is green in color, being little lighter than the green color of the leaf, and is furnished with several dark green wavy bands on the dorsum of the abdomen. It secretes a small quantity of white wax. The apterous viviparous females are by far the most numerous while the winged males are scarcely seen. These little creatures attach themselves to the ventral side of the leaf and suck the plant sap from the leaves thru their haustellate mouth-parts. A large bamboo leaf can afford an heavy infestation of about 2000 aphids and a small one about four or five hundreds. Consequently the growth of the tree is arrested, the plant sap becomes insufficient, the stems and leaves turn yellow and finally the trees break down and die out in the heaviest

cases. These results account for the direct damage caused by the bamboo aphids. In addition to this direct damage, there is an indirect injury which seems interesting as well as astonishing. The aphids frequently excretes the honey-dew from the anal opening. It is produced in such large quantities that it looks, against the sun rays in the morning, as if a light-rain is falling; and it forms a glistening coating on the leaves (dorsal surface) below. Now, this coating of the honey-dew on the bambco leaves introduces and facilitates the growing of a fungous disease called the sooty mold. Its symptoms are characterized by a black powdery covering on the leaf surface. This disease, being epiphytotic in character, does not injure the leaf tissues, but simply utilizes the leaf-surface as a place of attachment. Nevertheless, the black covering of the fungus does injure the leaf by retarding the process of photosynthesis and thus causing physiological changes and checking the growth of the plant. Moreover, the disease is rather prevalent in Kwangtung and Kwangsi and surely causes a certain, though neglected, amount of loss on the part of the bamboo grower. In this case the presence of aphids injures the bamboo on the one hand and introduces a fungous disease on the other. Fortunately the aphids are preyed upon by several species of lady bird beetles of which Caria dilatata and Synonycha grandis are the most feroc-In this respect the two species mentioned above render a valuable two-fold service to the bamboo plant by reducing the number of the aphids and the visitation of the fungus at the same time.

#### D. Rearing methods.

The indoor breeding work was done in the biological laboratory of Kwangsi University on the Butterfly Hill which is opposite of the city of Wuchow and separated from it by a wide canal. Around the laboratory are several bamboo plantations, all of which present an heavy infestation of aphids and sooty mold and an abundance of ladybird beetles. These plantations afford a good place for observation; daily visitations were made which serve as a check on my indoor rearing record. The laboratory

was provided with a thermometer and hygrometer in order to determine the meterological conditions in the room. The experiment was carried out under a mean temperature of 26.8° c (Minimum temperature 25° c and Maximum 27.8° c) and a mean humidity of 86.03% (Minimum 80% and Maximum 92%) thru a period of twenty-seven days from May 9th to June 5th. Meterological records of the last four days from June 2 to June 5 were lacking due to the explorsion of the war near Wuchow and the experiment was brought to a finis in a private house. I regreted very much that for the same reason I had to discontinue my experiment since June 6, but I was still fortunate enough to finish the generation study of these two beetles.

The adults collected from field were reared in a large breeding cage and an abundant supply of aphids on bamboo leaves was renewed every day. For close observation or experiment, individuals or pairs of adults were separately transferred to small cages made of mosquito-netting about 4 in. wide 5 in,-long and 4 in, high, Egg masses gathered from field or from cages were put in individual glass vials in order to watch the incubation period. Young larvae of the first and second instars were bred in glass vials. Larvae of later instars were moved to cylindrical tubes of mosquito-netting with a diameter of 4 cm. and a height of 11 cm, and with the two ends closed by cheese-cloth being kept tight by a rubber band. Aphid supplies were renewed every two days for larvae before the second molting and renewed daily for those after the second molt or even twice in a day for those reaching the 4th instar as condition demands. The larvae were kept in those cylindrical cages until the emergence of the adult. As a matter of fact, the lady-bird beetles are rather easy to handle. During the progress of the breeding work death seldom occurs.

# II. Description of stages

## A. Adult

### 1. Caria dilatata Fab.

Form hemispherical; body glabrous; color varying fron bright

yellow to dark brown; head. brown with a black pattern on the epicranium behind the eyes, inserted into the prothoracic cavity; antennae ll jointed, 9th and 10th joint being slightly dentate along the mesal margin and llth slightly truncate at apex; pronotum, transverse and very convex, deeply retracted at front, widest at middle, with 2 small black somewhat quadrangular spots at base; scutellum, black, equilaterally triangular, more or less straight at the anterior border, concave at sider borders, and sharp at apex; elytron large and convex, dilated and not reflected on the margin, with 5 black small spots (3 near outer margin and 2 near suture); epipleurum very large, concave, complete, with one black spot; hind wing black; front coxae closed behind; prosternal process with 2 long carinae; hind coxae widely separated; claws appendiculate (with a large quadrate basal tooth); length 13 mm., width 11 mm..

## 2. Synonycha grandis Thunbg.

Form hemispherical; body glabrous; color varying from yellow to reddish depending on age; head brown, inserted into the prothorax; antennae Il-jointed, the 9th and 10th dentate and last joint rounded at apex; pronotum, transverse, little convex, widest behind the middle, with a large black quadrangular spot extending from the almost anterior margin to the posterior margin (sometimes divided into 4 smaller spots, with latero-posterior depression (lateral depression being deeper and posterior depression much shallow); scutellum triangular, black, wider than long, more or less concave at the front border, acute at apex; elytron very large, furnished with 8 large black spots, (2 marginal, 3 sutural, and 3 arranged in a line between the suture and the margin ), with margins broadly dilated; epipleurum, very wide, concave, complete, with a black spot about 1/3 distance from the base; prosternal process with 2 short carinae; 2 tibial spurs being present on meso-and meta-tibiae, but none on pro-tibia; claws bifid(with two lobes unequal in length and width and acutely pointed); length, 14 mm.; width 12 mm..

The eggs of Caria dilatata Fab. are spindle-shaped, light yellow in color, and smooth in texture. They have, on the average, a transverse axis of 0.85-0.9 mm. and a longitudinal axis of 1.9-2 mm. with the two ends rather pointed. They are uaually laid in one or two rows, crowding together in a linear series and attached by one end to the small twigs of bamboo or on the stems of wild grasses.

The eggs of *Synonycha grandis* resemble the preceding species in shape, color, size, and texture, and can hardly be differentiated except that the eggs of the latter are laid in masses: 20-40 together with each egg standing separately, yet all scattering on the surface of bamboo leaves. The ends seem blunter.

## C. Larva

#### 1. Caria dilatata Fab.

The young larva upon hatching measures about 2.3 mm. long and 0.9 mm. wide. On approaching maturity, it grows to a much larger size, 14-15 mm. long. Its body is dorso-ventrally compressed, widest at thorax, and tapering at both ends. Except that the prothorax (dorsum), lst abdominal segment (latus), 2nd abdominal segment (latus), and 4th abdominal segment (dorsum and latus) are orange in color, the rest of the segments is black with a bluish bloom. The head of the mature larva shows the following structures; a pair of 3-jointed conical antennae with the last joint (flagellum) mound-like and furnished with setae and sensoria, a pair of 3 ocelli behind each antennal fossae, a very short epicranial stem and 2 epicranial arms running laterocephalad ending in two pits, the clypeus being fused with the front, the labrum being rounded on sides and front, a pair of tridentate mandibles thick and heavy at the base, a pair of maxillae each consisting of a fused cardo and stipes, a palpifer, a well-developed 3-jointed maxillary palpus and a galea, the labium composing the submentum and the ligula bearing the palpifer and small 2-jointed labial palpus. The dorsum of the prothorax is covered by a dorsal shield resulted from the fusion of the pinacula, the chitinized plates which surround the bases of the senti. There is a median orange line on the meso-and metathorax. The pinacula of the dorso-mesal and dorso-lateral senti of the meso- and metathorax have fused together. The abdomen is composed of ten segments, the terminal segment being small, but easily visible from the ventral aspect. The anal sucking disk presents a rosetted appearance which is caused by the evagination of the rectum. Each tibia is furnished at its distal end with an appendiculate claw. Nine pairs of spiracles are present, the prothoracic spiracle being situated caudad on the cephalo-lateral margin of the mesothorax, and the eight abdominal spiracles being found between the dorso-lateral and lateral tubercles. Tubercles (senti) are present on all body segments except the head and the last two abdominal segments. They vary in number and color. For the sake of convenience, they are tabulated below. The lateral senti of the 6th, 7th, and 8th abdominal segments and the dorso-lateral senti of the 8th segment have been lost; only the pinacula remain unchanged there. The pinacula of the 9th segment have fused to form a shield-like plate with the loss of the senti, but setae are present. The ventrum of the body is greyish-yellow and furnished with groups of setae and chitinized plates. There are two groups of setae on each thoracic and lst abdominal segment near the meson, six groups on each of the 2nd to 7th abdminal segments, four groups on the 8th, and two chitinizations on the 9th and 10th segments. A pair of oval rapugnatorial pores is present on segments one to eight. situated on the dorso-lateral aspect of the intersegmental coriae. Compared with Synonycha grandis, the body and legs of Caria dilatata are slender, and the tubercles smaller, and the legs less pubescent.

	Number of pairs of senti present	Color of each pair of senti
Prothorax	1	Dorso-lateral pair black
Mesothorax	Ş	All black
Metathorax	3	Dorso-mesal pair dark brown, dorso- lateral and lateral pairs orange.

lst abd. seg.	3	Dorso-mesal dark brown, dorso-lateral and lateral orange.
2nd ", ",	3 .	Dorso-mesal black, dorso-lateral o- range and lateral black.
3rd " "	3	All black
4th " "	3	All orange
5th " "	3	All black
6th ,, ,,	3	All black
7th ", "	3	All black
8th .,, ,,.	3	All black

## 2. Synonycha grandis Thungb.

When full-grown the larva reaches a body length of 14-16 mm. The body is black with yellow areas including the dorso-lateral and lateral areas of the first three abdominal segments and the whole of the 4th abdominal segment. In general the structures of the head resemble the preceding species except that the labrum is notched at front. The body and legs appear to be more robust than those of the former. The legs are very pubescent, terminated by an appendiculate claw. The pinacula on the thoracic segments have fused to form three dorsal shields. Median suture is present on thorax. The number and color of the senti on the different segments are as follows:

	Number of pairs of senti present	Color of each pair of senti	
Head	Ú		
Prothorax	. 1	Dorso-lateral black	
Mesothorax	3	Dorso-mesal yellow, dorso-lateral and lateral black.	
Metathorax	3	Dorso-mesal and lateral yellow, dorso- lateral black.	
lst abd. seg.	3	All yellow	
2nd " "	3	Dorso-mesal black, rest yellow.	
3rd " "	3	Dorso-mesal and lateral black; dorso- lateral, yellow	
4th ,, ,,	3	All yellow	

5th abd, seg.	3	All black
6th ,, ,,	3	All black
7th " "	3	All black
8th " "	3	All black
9th " "	0	
10th " "	0	

The dorso-lateral and lateral pairs of tubercles on the 8th segment are lacking, but their pinacula are present. The ventrum of the body, like *Caria dilatata*, is of a greyish-yellow and provided with numerous small groups of setae which resemble the former species, but in a less distinct way.

# D. Pupa

#### 1. Caria dilatata Fab.

The pupa, being ovate and light brown, measures about 11mm. long and 8 mm. wide. The dorsum shows a segmented area, an The head and hispid appearance, and a black spotty pattern. pronotum resemble those of the imaginal stage. In the center of the mesothorax there presents a triangular structure which is The metathorax lies caudad and has two the mesoscutellum. black spots. The forewings rest obliquely along the sides of the meso-and metathorax and first two adbominal segments. abdomen appears to be composed of nine segments. Except the terminal one, a mesal pair of small tubercles is present on each abdominal segment. Of the nine abdominal segments, only the third segment is 4-spotted, the 2nd, 4th, 5th and 6th are 2-spotted, and the rest is spotless. Along the sides of the segments 3rd to 6th, a conspicuous tubercle is attached to each of them. pupa is of the exarate type.

# 2. Synonycha grandis Thungb.

The pupa of this species is also brown in color, ovate in shape and similar in size. The thoracic segments together with the fore wings are destitute of spots. Running from the metathorax to the 9th abdominal segment is a pair of small tubercles near the meson of each segment. As a whole, there are five mesal

pairs of black spots which are respectively located on the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th abdominal segments. Each of the 3rd, 4th and 5th abdominal segment bears the pair of lateral tubercles.

# III. Morphology of CARIA DILATATA

The literature on the morphology of Coleoptera is listed in the bibliography. In view of the identification of the different sclerites of the lady bird beetles, Sweetman, whose terminology is mostly adopted in this paper, disagrees with Tao on some pleural sclerites. As to the part on genitalia, the various works of Sharp, Muir Tanner, and Wilson are consulted. Forbes, Graham, and Wilson made detailed studies on wing venation and folding which are very helpful thruout the progress of this work.

## A. Head

The head is broader than long. It is setigerous and brownish yellow except the black eye and black pattern on the epicranium.

## 1. Head capsule

The epicranium, forming the most part of the head capsule, is a compound sclerite being composed of the fused occiput, vertex, and genae. The Y-shaped epicranial suture is obsolete, so the different areas cannot be recognized. There is a bilobed excision at the basal part, leaving an acute apex behind. On the posterior part of the head from its base to the eyes is present a black pattern shown by the dotted area in Fig. 4. In repose this part of the head is inserted into the prothorax, the black pattern being concealed. Microscopically, the surface of the epicranium is furnished with tiny punctures and fine setae.

The broad unpaired sclerite located between the compound eyes and separated from its cephalic boundary by the frontoclypeal suture is the front. Like the epicranium it is punctate and setigerous.

The clypeus lies immediately before the front and projects cephalad between the bases of mandibles. It is elongate, being much broader than long, and is transversely divided by the clypeal suture into two sclerites: the postclypeus being very narrow and

the preclypeus which constitutes the greater part of the clypeus. Both are provided with shallow punctures and longer setae.

The mandibularia is a paired subtriangular sclerite located at the lateral end of the post-clypeus. It serves for the articulation with the condyle of the mandible and usually bears four long setae.

The antennaria is a small annular sclerite situated at the base of each antenna. It forms the point of insertion of the basal joint of the antennae. The antennae are located on basal joint of the antennae. The antennae are located on the cephalo-lateral margin of the head and in front of the eyes. They are clavate and 11-jointed. The scape or basal joint is longest and greatest in diameter, being ball-like on its distal end, and distinctly constricted near its proximal half; the pedicel or second joint, being globular, is much smaller than the scape, but is broader than the first six segments of the flagellum; the flagellum consists of nine joints, first joint being the shortest thruout and distinctly constricted at base, the joints two to six being cylindrical in shape and longer than wide, the last three being broadened on one side and forming a club. The 7th and 8th segments of the flagellum are dentate on one side.

On the cephalo-lateral margin of the head there are two black compound eyes oval in shape and sinuate near the basal joint of antennae. The ectal surface of the eye is uniformly convex and its facetation is finely hexagonal. The ocular sclerites found on the inside periphery of the eyes are also black.

The gula forms the mesal third of the ventral aspect of the central part of the head. Its satures are obsolete except faint short lines, somewhat elevated area, and gular pits extending cephalad from the magnum foramen. An internal view at the gular pits reveals two chitinized plates. The gula articulates with the labium and maxillae at its cephalic margin.

#### 2. Mouth-parts

The labrum is a sub-quadrangular sclerite in front of the clypeus and separated from the latter by the clypeo-labral suture. It bears many long setae on the ectal surface. The area ventral of the labrum is the epipharynx, being membranous and setose in

structure.

The mandible lies immediately below the labrum. It is heavily chitinized and brownish black. Its distal end is bent mesad and terminates acutely at two pointed teeth. The basal and mesal part of the ventral side of the mandible is slightly concave. Into this concavity is borne a ventro-mesal membranous lobe, the sub-mola, which is movable and has a dense fringe of setae along its mesal margin. A two-pointed movable projection is situated caudo-mesad of the mandible. The mandibularia articulates with the mandible at the condyle. The shape and position of the opposite teeth of the paired mandibles are little different so as to permit of their interlocking.

Attached to the sides of the head just be below the mandibles is a pair of maxillae. Each maxilla is pubescent all over and consits of six parts; cardo, stipes, palpifer, subgalea and lacinia. The cardo is heavily chitinized and caudally rounded. Ventrally, the stipes is a triangular sclerite being supported by the cardo at its caudal end. The palpifer situated laterad and dorsad of the stipes is a quadrangular sclerite (which can be best seen thru a dorsal or lateral view of the maxilla) bearing a 4-jointed maxillary palpus at its distal end. The last segment of the palpus is hatchet-shaped and membranous at its distal end which is provided with numerous sensory setae. The subgalea located along the mesal margin of the ventral aspect of the stipes is a welldeveloped elongate sclerite. The galea, which appears to be attached to the subgalea is really borne at the distal end of the stipes The proxagalea, the basal joint, is and consists of two joints. much smaller than the distagalea which bears sensory setae and long bristles. The lacinia arises from the disto-mesal margin of the dorsal aspect of the stipes. When viewed from the ventral side, the lacinia seems to be attached to the mesal margin of the subgalea. It is beset with a brush of hair on its inner margin.

The hypopharynx is a median tongue-like process situated above the labium. It is membranous and bilobed at front.

The labium forms the floor of the mouth. It is attached to the head between the maxillae. It consists of a submentum, a

mentum, united palpigers, united paraglossae and a pair of labial The submentum forms the proximal part of the labium with two acute posterior angles. Bordering the cephalic margin of the submentum is the transverse mentum. Both submentum and mentum are heavily chitinized. The elongate thick fleshy structure attached to the distal end of the mentum is the united palpigers. The labial palpi borne by the united palpigers are 3-segmented, the first segment being short, the second being longest and largest, the third tapering toward the distal end. The united paraglossae form the terminal part of the labium and extendonto both surfaces of the labium. It is very fleshy in structure and slightly convex at front. There is a median longitudinal groove marking the line of union of the two palpigers and the two paraglossae. Sensory papillae are especially abundant on the distal segment of the labial palpi and the cephalic margin of the united paraglossae.

## B. Crevix

The cervix is a flexible intersegmental region and is completely consealed by the close apposition of the head and prothorax. Since it is retracted within the prothoracic cavity, the sclerites therein tend to lose their chitinization and consequently most part of the cervix is membranous.

#### 1. Cervanotum

The dorsal portion of the cervix is the cervanotum. It is a narrow transverse chitinized sclerite divided into two by a median longitudinal suture.

### 2. Cervapleuron

The lateral protion or cervapleuron consists of two sclerites placed end to end one is the cervepisternum bearing 17 setae on its surface, and the candal one is the cervepimeron which tapers to its posterior end.

#### 3. Cervasternum

The ventral portion is entirely membraneous. As a result no chitinized areas can be recognized.

## C. Thorax

#### 1. Prothoax

The protorox forms the most conspicuous of all thoracic segments although the meso- and metathorax are also well-developed. It is brownish yellow and highly sclerotinized, sparsely setigerous and finely punctuated when viewed under the microscope.

- a. Pronotum As a result of the complete fusion of the tergal sclerites, the pronotum comprises only a single piece. It is convex in shape and oval in outline with a cephalic emargination which the head is retreated. The anterior angle formed by the emargination and side margin is more or less rounded and never acute. There are two sub-qunadrangualr black spots near the posterior margin, other part being dark or brownish yellow. The margins are smooth with faint black side lines and a black caudo-central line. It is widest at the middle.
- b. Propleuron The propleuron is, perhap, a fused sclerite of the ventral portion of the pronotum and the pleuron of the prothorax. In fact the pronotum does not end with the lateral carina, but extends further to the ventral surface to fuse with the pleura as shown by crampton. Hence different terms such as subnotum, pseudo-pleurum, ventral pronotum are used by different authors instead of the propleuron. It lies beneath the lateral portious of the pronotum and on the sides of the prosternum. Numerous setae are found to be present on its surface.
- c. Prosternum The prosternum occupies the mesal part of the ventral aspect. It is divided in to an anterior portion called basisternum and a posterior portion known as furcasternum. The basisternum is T-shaped with two cephalo-lateral brandhes (precoxalia) above the coxae and with a mesal sternal process axtending caudad between the coxae. The sternal process fits into a notch or the the furcal pit of the mesosternum. Two longitudinal carinae are present on the sternal process. The furcasternum is limited to the region between and behind the coxae. The narow anterior sclerite of the coxacava is the an-

tecoxal piece and that lying laterad and caudad of the coxacava is the trochantin.

### 2. Mesothorax

The mesothorax is closely united with the metathorax. It gives rise to the elytra above and mesolegs below. In general it is borwnish yellow except the black scutellum and other parts either weakly or strongly chitinized, on the mesonatum.

- a. Mesonotum The mesonotum is well-developed being composed of four principal parts; the presoutum, scutum, scutellum, and parascutellum. In the natural position the anterior margin of the prescutum is slightly V-shaped, but when viewed under compression it is a transverse sclerite partially divided by a median suture into two rectangular areas which are strongly sclerotinized. The area caudad of the median suture and cephalad of the scutellum is the scutum being somewhat fused with the prescutum. Both the prescutum and scutum are concealed under the posterior margin of the pronotum. The scutellum is a shield-shaped elevated sclerite being more or less straight at its cephalic margin, and rather concave at two side borders, and sharp at the apex. It is black and exposed near the base of the elytra. The parascutellum, being weakly chitinized, is a narrow transverse area lying beneath the scutellum and extending laterad under the bases of the elytra. The scutellum and parascutellum lie close together so as to form between them a rut into which the cephalo-mesal margins of the elytra are The phragma is somewhat membaanous and leads sungged. to an invagination.
- b. Mesopleuron The mesopleuron comprises two sclerites: the episternum and epimeron, both of which can be easily seen from the ventral aspect. The episternum is an elongate sclerite extending latero-ventrad of the notum. The epimeron is a rhomboidal sclerite behind the episternum and is divided by a lateral suture into two areas. The other area which is free on its side and appeare as a narrow longitudinal sclerite, can be best seen by a side view. Lying beneath it is the metathoracic spiracle which can be easily detected by an internal

- view. The mesothoracic spiracle is found in the intersegmental membrance between the prothorax and mesothorax.
- c. Mesosternum The basisternum is also a T-shaped sclerite cephalad of and mesad of the coxal cavity. It has a furcal pit at the middle for the reception of the sternal process of the prosternum. The arms in front of the coxa are the precoxalia. The furcasternum is a very narrow transverse area behind the tongue-like portion of the basisternum. Carinae are found extending out from the furcal pit to the episternum and antecoxal piece. The antecoxal piece is situated cephalolateral of the coxa. The mesosternum is brownish yellow with the furcal pit and the radiating carinae darker in color.

#### 3. Metathorax

The metathorax is the widest of all thoracic segments. Like the mesothorax it bears a pair of wings and a pair of meta-legs.

- a. Metanotum The metanotum is composed of four distinct parts: the prescutum, scutum, scutellum, and post-scutellum. prescutum is a broad transverse chitinzed sclerite with the cephalic margin projecting into the body cavity to form the perephragma and with caudal margin blending into a narrow membranous area. A median suture divides the prescutum into two lateral halves. The scutum has been pushed laterad and is divided in the middle by a median groove formed by two triangular elevated processes which meet midway in the scutellar region. These two processes together with the region and behind them form the scutellum. It is strongly sclerotinized bears several rows of long setae. The scutum is thus pushed laterad to lie on the sides of the scutellum. The postscutellum is a narrow transverse band situated behind the scutellum and scutum with the part lying behind the scutellar region heavily chitinized.
- b. Metapleuron The metapleuron consists of the episternum and epimeron. The episternum is again divided into the pre-episternum anepisternam and katepisternum. The pre-episternum is a semi-membranous area lying close to the mesoepimeron and posteriorily beneath the anepisternum of the metapleuron.

The anepisternum, being flask-shaped and weakly-chitinized, extends onto the posterior part of the preepisternum. The katepisternum lies on the ventro-lateral aspect of the melathorax. It is an elongate chitinized sclerite with a tooth on its outer margin and with the caudal part bending mesad toward the coxa. The epimeron presents two subdivilions: the anepimeron being semi-membranous and lying caudad of the anepisternum and the kate pimeron which is a samll sclerite behind the katepisternum.

c. Metasternum The metasternum is the largest of all sclerites. The basistenum has an anterior portion, comprising a scleritized rod between the meso-coxae and two inflexed trapezoidal area cando-laterad of the meso-coxae and a posterior portion which is saddleshaped and longitudinally divided by a median suture. The furcasternum is a narrow mesal sclerite divided by a median longitudinal suture. Lying cephalad of the metacoxae is a is a transverse narrow sclerite which is supposed to be the antecoxal piece.

#### 4. Legs

The leg is pubescent all over. Of the three pairs of legs the metalegs are the longest and the pro-legs the more robust.

- a. Articular sclerites The coxa of each leg is inserted into the coxal covity and is articulated with the body by one or two sclerites: the antecoxal piece and trochantin. When present, they are usually attached to the cephalic and lateral border of the coxal cavity and vary much in shape and size.
- b. Divisions of a leg Each leg consists of five distinct divisions:
  - (1) Coxa The coxa is the proximal portion of a leg. Near tne apex of the coxa (ventral view) there is a coila to receive the artis of the trochanter. The shape of the coxa varies with each pair of leg, the procoxa being transverse and with the basal third covered by the antecoxal piece and trachantin, the meso coxa being large and egg-shaped, and the metacoxa being broadly transverse and attached along its anterior margin.
  - (2) Trochanter Its proximal end is articulated to the coxa

- and the distal end is immovable. It is triangular in outline with an oplique femasuture. There seems no marked difference in structure among the trochanters of the different legs.
- (3) Femur The femur is the largest division being grooved on its flexor surface for the reception of the tibia. It tapers to a coila at its distal end to receive the artis of the tibia. The femoara of the different legs are essentially the same except they are different in length and size.
- (4) Tibia The tibia being elbowed proximally is as long as, but much narrower than the femur. The dorsal surface is also grooved to receive the tarsi. Two tibial spurs are present on the ventral surface at the distal end of the meso-and metatibiae. The protibia is devoid of spurs. The posterior half of the tibia is densely covered with strong setae.
- (5) Tarsus The tarsus constitutes the last division of the leg and apparently consists of four joints. The first tarsus is conical while the second one is triangular. Both are spongy beneath and grooved above. The third tarsus is very minute being concealed near the base of the second joint. The fourth is longer and gives birth to two appendiculate claws which are sub-quadrate at base.

## 5. Wings

#### a. Articular sclerites

- (1) Condyle of the elytra. The knok-like condyle on the antero-mesal margin of the ventral aspect of the elytra serves as a basal or articulating part, lying laterad of the scutellum to articulate with the notum.
- (2) Ossicles of the hind wings. There are three small sclerites at the base of each wing, called ossicles. The anterior one or notopleural ossicle articulates with the anterior notal wing process and the base of subcosta; the middle one or median ossicle articulates with the pleural wing process and the base of radins; and the posterior one or adanal ossicles articulates with the posterior notal wing process and base

of the anals.

## b. Elytra

The fore wings are heavily chitinized and greatly thickened to form the characteristic elytra covering completely the dorsal aspect of the meso-and metathorax and abdomen. It is brownish yellow and bears on its dorsal surface five black spots: two near suture and three near the margin. The margin is somewhat dilated. The epipleurum, being broadened anteriorily and tapering at its posterior end, possesses near the middle a black spot which can be seen from a ventral view.

## c. Hind wings

The hind wings are membraneous in texture and blackish in color. An axillary incision and a posterior lobe are present near the base of the wing. They are folded transversely as well as longitudinally over the metathorax and abdomen beneath the elytra.

#### d. Venation

The modification of the fore wings into the thickened protective organs results in the extreme reduction of their venation. Correlated with the transverse and longitudinal foldings of the hind wing there has been a great modification of the course of the veins and in the formation of the secondary vein like thickenings of the hind wing.

For venation of the hind wing, the writer follows the terminology of Forbes. The costa is marginal and extends only for a little distance. The subcosta and radius have been united near the base for a short distance, than separated for a longer distance and finally united again to end abruptly where a transverse fold occurs  $R_1$  and  $R_3$  have lost their connections with thier main stem. Media has fused with R at base, but has lost its connections with the Medial recurrent vein. Consequently only a small vestige remains attached to the base of R.  $M_1$  is free in the central portion of the wing and  $M_4$  has fused with the cubitus near the end. The cubitus is reduced to an unbranched type. The anal becomes greatly atrophied. Besides there are several secondary vein-like thickenings which

are represented in the figure by stippling.

## e. Folding of hind wing

"Fold naturally follows along lines of least resistance thus bring about a mutual adjustment of position between folds and wing veins. As a rule the folds lie parallel to veins, but if the venation becomes so modified that a fold must cross a vein the result is often a thinning if not an actual break in the vein at the point of crossing." (Graham)

The posterior lobe or area 1 folds under at line ab and lies against the ventral surface of the anal area. Witnin area 1 there is a small fold shown by solid line. Area 2 folds over transversely onto area 4 at the line cde. Area 3 which is a narrow elongate area, folds over onto area 4 at line gfd. Area 4 carrying area 2 on its dorsum folds under area 5 against the ventral surface of the wing at line hfij. Area 6 folds over on line glk. Area 1 is the first to fold, areas 2, 3, 6, are more or less simultaneously folded, while area 4 is the latest. As a result of folding the hind wings when folded under the elytra looks truncate at their tips. Besides there is a small folds in area 4. Dotted lines in the figure indicate the usual variations in the places of folding.

## D. Abdomen

The abdomen comprises eight segments. Each segment is composed of a tergite and sternite which are jointed on the lateral margins, by an area of membrance known as latacoria. Each latacoria of the first give abdominal segments bears a pair of conspicuous spiracles. The first pair of spiracles is much larger than the rest. The spiracles on the sixth and seventh latacoriae are vestigial and can be seen under the low power of microscope. All tergites, except the last one, are weakly chitinized and somewhat semimembranous. The last three tergites bear lateral projections extending into the body cavity. The sterites are well chitinized. The first sternite is completely divided by the metacoxal cavities, so it appears as two conical sclerites lying laterad of the coxae. The second sternite is much larger and connects the abdomen with the thorax. The third sternite is a tongue-like

sclerite, marking off the metacoxae.

## 1. Female genitalia

The female genitalia are borne at the caudal end of the abdomen and are retracted within the eighth segment. The dorsal sclerite, proctiger, being anteriorily membraneous and posteriorily chitinous, is concealed under the eighth tergite and is connected to it by a membranous fold. Perhaps the membraneous part is the reduced ninth tergite. Laterally there is a sclerite named surstylus extending from the pleural region to the ventral side. The ventral part of the genitalia, consists of a paired sclerite, the coxite. The coxites have a membrane attached to them at its dorso-cephalic end, the valva or genital orifice being located between the coxites. The caudal part of each coxite bears a stylus which has several hairs at its apex. There are two brushes of setae located on each side of the stylus. The proctiger, suratylus, and coxies are setigerous. The anal opening is situated above the genital orifice and borne on the proctiger.

## 2. Male genitalia

The male genitalia are also withdrawn into the abdominal ca-The ninth tergite is a distinct sclerite with a connecting membrane at the cephalic end and a narrow chitinous area marking its lateral and caudal bounderies. The tenth tergite is very small being concealed under the ninth and provided with long hairs at its posterior margin. The ninth sternite is rather narrow and bears dorsally at its center a spicule or a slender chitinous process. It is perhaps of a supporting nature. The genital orifice is located immediately above the base of this spicule. the anal opening lics above the genital orifice can be easily distinguished by the fact that there are two memoranous tracts; one leading to the intestine and the other to the enclosing membrane of the aedeagus. The aedeagus, when viewed thru the transparent tergites, extends from the second to the seventh abdominal tergites and lies for the most part on the left side of the abdominal cavity. It is turned on its side, so what we see in its natural position is really its side view. The curvature of the aedeagus requires it to lie on one side and when extended it turns

thru an angle of ninety degrees in order to come in contact with the female genitalia. This fact is characteristic of all members of the Coccinellidae. The median lobe is a curved hollowtube expended at the base and provided with a curved median strut near its proximal end, and circular median foramen and a median orifice at the two extremities. The distal pert of the median lobe is encircled by a supporting structure, the tegmen which consists of the basal piece, tegmeinal strut, basal lobe and lateral lobes. The basal piece, being produced dorsoanteriorily, bears an opening into which the median lobe passes thru and acts as a support for other structures. A long tegmeinal strut projects from the ventral surface of the basal piece and approaches the proximal end of the median lobe by means of muscles. The long basal lobe, surrounding the median lobes, does not, however, fuse to form a complete ring, but has its sides touching and over lapping each other on the ventral aspect. The lateral lobes (claspers) are as long as the basal lobe and bear numerous long setae on the distal half. In repose the lateral lobes are dorsal of the median lobe. A delicate sac-like membrane encloses the aedeagus, leads to the genital segments, and terminates as a genital orifice. All parts of the genital tube except the enclosing membrane are heaviy chitinized. Extensibility and retractibility of the genital tube are carried to an extraordinary perfection and the size of the tubes compared with that of the insect is enormous.

# VI. Life History

# A. Habits of the adult.

# 1. Copulation

After emergence the dults of both species hunt for aphids thruout the day amongest the bamboo forest. As soon as they reach sexual maturity, the male beetle alights on the back of the female and suddenly inserted its median lobe into the oulva of the latter with the lateral lobes protruding out and seizing the venter of the female. During the act of mating the male seems to quiver from right to left and viceversa, while the female on

some occassions rests on some object, but offen times walk on leaves and branches and hunt for aphids as usually. The process of copulation lasts around eight hours. Repetitions of matings are rather frequent among individuals during their period of existence.

## 2. Oviposition

Oviposition takes place several days after copulation. The two species seem to differ in the place where the eggs are to be laid. The egg masses of S. grandis are usually laid on both surfaces of bamboo leaves and the individual eggs of each mass do not approach each other, but scatter freely, yet uniformly, with a distance of 2-4 mm. from its neighbors. On the other hand Caria dilatata frequently lays its eggs on thread-like branches of bamboo or needle-shaped stems of wild grasses, the eggs in each mass are generally arranged in two parallel rows and are in close contact with each other. With regard to the rate of oviposition the writer had observed that one female Caria dilatata and laid 32 eggs in 18 minutes. It takes about 30-35 seconds to lay one egg which seems quite accurate proved and confirmed by several later observations.

#### 3. Feeding

The two species depend upon the bamboo aphids for their living and show a rather specific habit of feeding so far as observation goes. But Dammerman has mentioned in "The Agricultural Zoology, of the Malay Archipelago" that Synonycha grandis feeds on Cregma bambusae Buckt. in Philippine Islands and on Oregma lanigera Zehnt. in Java. This led me to think that theyfeed on aphds other than those inhabitaing the bamboo. The number of aphids consumed by each beetle is enormous.

Table 1: Average number of aphids consumed by individuals of *Caria dialatata* in one hour, at Wuchow, Kwangsi 1929.

Number of adult beetles	Feeding period in hours	Total number of aphids consumed	Average number of aphids consumed per beetle per hour		Square of the deviation
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1	4.5	218	48+	- 39.2	1584.04
1	3.0	172	57 +	- 30.8	948.64
1	2.5	247	98+	+ 10.2	104.04
1	4.5	700	155+	+ 67.2	4515.84
1	4.25	900	211+	+123.2	15178.24
	5.5	143	26	- 61.8	3819.24
1	14.0	655	46+	- 41.8	1747.24
1	4.0	300	75	- 12.8	163.84
1	3.25	140	43+	- 44.8	2007.04
3	5.0	700	46+	- 41.8 (×3)	1747.24 (×3)
3	4.0	1685	140+	+ 52.2 (×3)	2724.84 (×3)
			87.8(average)		43484.40 (Total)

Standare Deviation = 
$$\sqrt{\frac{43484.40}{15}} = \sqrt{2896.96} = 53.84 +$$
  
Probable Error (using Bessel formula) =  $\pm \frac{.6745 \times 53.84}{\sqrt{15-1}} = \pm \frac{36.32}{3.74} = \pm 9.7$ 

So the mean of the the counts is 87.8 ± 9.7

Table 2: Number of bamboo aphids consumed in minutes by adult beetles of Caria dialatata.

	Namber of aphids consumed by				
	Adult No. A.	Adult No. B.			
1st minute	8	10			
2nd ,,	7	13			
3rd "	4	. 9			
4th ,,	3	12			
5th ,,	3	4			
6th ,,	4	rest			
7th ,,	rest	rest			

The fact of the consumption of an enormous number of aphids by Caria dilatata within a given period of time is clearly shown in the tables enumerated above. Before the experiment the adult beetles were fed as usual as to exclude the hunger factor in order to avoid any exaggeration of the figure. The number of aphids before and after feeding was counted under the binocular microscope. For the biometrical correction of the data, the writer attempts to get the standard deviation and then to calculate out the probable error of the mean in order to determine the extent to which the data vary from absolute accurracy. The uncorrected datum according to diometrists is considered to be satisfactory or significant when it is at least 3-4 times its probable error. calculation above shows that the mean is nine times its probable error, therefore it is significant. Other observations pointed out that Synonycha grandis is also a big eater although records are lacking at hand. It appears almost impossible to determine the total number of aphids consumed by an adult thruout its life. regard to their voracious appetite, these two species seem to be unrivalled by any other lady-bird beetle. This is of course, correlated with their gigantic size. With reference to Palmer and Clausen's papers on the feeding records of the lady-bird beetles, it was found that Coccinella 5-rotata Kirby ranks highest by eating 200 aphids (Aphis helianthi) in a single day. But the present species excels it by making an average record of 87 aphids per hour. If we assume that the insect at a issue feeds 10 hours per day, then the number of aphids consumed in a single day, would be 878, which, in some cases. may suffice the total number of aphids eaten by some other coccinellids thruout its entire imaginal period.

#### 4. Length of the adult life

From the beginning of the experiment in May to the end of the experiment in June, adulte collected from the field were bred in cages and so far no death was recorded. Moreover, under the field observations the vast supply of aphids leads to a favorable environment for the insect and hence a lengthy life of the adult. Adults of other lady-bird bettles are known to overwinter and live long period from several months to a little over one year. For the present species I was notable, owing to the short-period spent at Wuchow, to trace the length of adult life.

#### 5. Defensive methods

a. Warning coloration. The bright contrasting and warning colors,

composed of yellow and black and exhibited by both species, together with their gigantic size render them more conspicuous and serve to advertise their unpleasant qualities to other animals such as birds which may happen to prey on them. It is interesting to note that I have collected a chrysomelid beetle (Oides decempunctata Bil.) which is quite common in Kiangsu province and closely resembles Caria dilatata in size and color, and seems to be a case of mimicry.

- b. Feigning death and escaping flight. In the presence of alarm the beetle exhibits feigning death by folding its legs and dropping to the ground. Sometimes instead of dropping to the ground, it suddenly escapes by flight.
- c. Reflex "bleeding" In case the warning is neglected or the insect is seized by some other animal, the adult beetle of both species immediately secretes an amber-colored fluid thru the hypodermal gland pores around the femore-tibial articulations of the legs by putting the gland cells under a high blood pressure thru muscular contraction. This secretion when tasted is very bitter for a long time on the tongue. It is easy to see how the insect is free from the attak of birds. Morever the fluid possesses an offensive oder which is, of course, protective in function.

# B. Egg

# 1. Number of eggs in an egg mass.

The number of eggs per mass shows a great deal of variation. For *Caria dilatata* the range runs more frequently from 14 to 47 with an average around 23; while the range of *Synonycha grandis* varies from 27 to 53, 34 being the average.

## 2. Egg stage.

Under the atmospheric conditions in the laboratory the egg stage runs from three to five days, four being the most common. Table 3: Egg stage of Caria dilatata, Wuchow, 1929.

Egg mass	No. of eggs	Date	Date	Length of the egg
	per mass	laid	hatched	stage (in days)
1,00	P - L LL			

No.	1	30	5/13	5/17	4
,,	4	26	5/21	5/25	4
29	7	37	5/27	6/1	5
99	8	40	5/29	6/2	4
,,	10	23	5/29	6/2	4
99 .	11	20	5/29	6/2	4

Table 4: Egg stage of Synonycha grandis, Wuchow 1929

Egg mass No. of eggs per mass		Date Date laid hatched		Length of the egg stage (in days)	
No.	1	53	5,12	5/16	4
,,	2	27	5/20	5/24	4
,,	3	34	5/22	5/25	3

## 3. Hatchings.

The egg is at first light yellow and gradually turns dark yellow as it approaches hatching. Before hatching the black hairs and spiracles of the young larva enclosed in the egg shell appear thru the chorion. Later, the newly hatched larva crawls out by breaking thru the upper end of the egg shell with its posterior end remaining for a time attached to the shell. The complete process of hatching takes about two to three hours. The egg shell after hatching looks white and transperent.

#### 4. Protection

Caria dilatata shows an interesting protective device of its eggs. I have mentioned in the fore going paragraphs that the eggs of this species are often laid on needle-like objects which have the distal end usually free and the proximal end attached to the main stem of the plants. Every time after the act of egglaying, the female beetle crawls near the proximal end of the needle-like object and cleverly makes a gluey ring around it by winding its body several times around the object and secreting a colorless sticky substance from the tip of the abdomen. This gluey ring is situated about 2-4 mm. proximad of the egg mass. It serves to protect its eggs from the approaching of its enemies such as the ants, spiders, larvae of the leaf rollers, etc. In one

case the waiter, has actually observed a chalcid-fly stuck to death on this gluey ring.

## C. Larva

## 1. Molting and instars

Three molts are observed during their larval stage. Hence there are four instars. It takes about one or two hours to complete the process of each molting. Before molting the larva clings itself to some other object particularly the bamboo leaf by its anal disc and bends its head under the thorax. In each time the new larva frees itself by breaking thru a longitudinal median split on the meso- and metathorax. During molting the larva shows a more or less motion at its free end when disturbed. Immediately after the molting the body of the larva is very soft and the color lighter. Chitinization of the integument and darkening of the color occur in the following few hours. The lengths of different instars very greatly and, as a rule, the fourth instar is of the longest.

Table 5: Length of the different instars of the larvae of Caria dilatata. Wuchow, Kwangsi, 1929.

Larva No.	1st instar		3rd instar	4th instar	Length of the total larval stage
C-1-51 C-1-52 C-1-53 C-1-54 C-1-56 C-1-57 C-1-61 C-1-62 C-1-63 C-1-65 C-1-66	2 2 2 2 3 2 2 4 2 4 2 2	2 2 2 2 1 3 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	2 2 2 2 2 3 2 3 2 2 3 2 3 4	7 7 6 7 6 6 7 6 7 7 6 5	13 12 13 12 13 12 14 13 14 13 14 14 13
Average	2.4-	1.9-	2.4	6.4-	13.16 <b>-</b>
Maximum Minimum	2	3	2	5	12

Table 6: Length of the different instars of the larvae of Synonycha grandis, Wuchow, Kwangsi, 1929

Larav No.	Length of 1st instar (in days)	Length of 2nd instar (in days)	Length of 3rd instar (in days)	Length of 4th instar (in days)	Length of the tota larval stage
S-1- 1 S-1- 2 S-1- 3 S-1- 4 S-1- 5 S-1- 9 S-1-10 S-1-11 S-1-13 S-1-14 S-1-15 S-1-17 S-1-18 S-1-19 S-1-22 S-1-22 S-1-22 S-1-23 S-1-24 S-1-25 S-1-27 S-1-29 S-1-30 S-1-31 S-1-32 S-1-38 S-1-36 S-1-39 S-1-39 S-1-39 S-1-40 S-1-41	න න න න න න න න න න න න න න න න න න න	2 2 2 2 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 3 2 2 3 3 3 2 2 2 3 3 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3	565664657566556655667665566557	12 14 12 14 12 14 12 14 12 14 14 13 14 14 12 13 14 14 15 14 15 14 14 15 14 13 14 15 14
Average	3.0-	2.1-	2.5-	5.7	13.52
Maximum	5	4	3	7	15
Minimum	3	2	1	4	12

## 2. Growth

The larva grows rapidly in the presence of plenty of food. Measurements of the body lengths and widths of the larvae were made after hatching and molting. The following table may serve to distinguish the different instars of the larvae of Synonycha grandis.

Table 7: Body lengths and widths of the different instars of the larvae of Synonycha grandis Thunbg, Wuchow. Kwangsi, 1929

Larva No.	lst instar LXW	2nd instar LXW	3rd instar LXW	4th instar LXW	4th instar full grown, LXW
S-1- 9 S-1-10 S-1-13 S-1-21 S-1-22 S-1-24 S-1-29	$2.5 \times 1$ mm. $2.5 \times 1 +$ mm. $2.5 \times 1$ mm.	$5.5 \times 1$ mm. $5.5 \times 1.25$ mm $4.5 \times 1.25$ mm $4 \times 1.5$ mm. $5 \times 1.25$ mm. $5 \times 1.25$ mm. $5 \times 1.25$ mm. $5 \times 1.5$ mm. $5 \times 1.5$ mm. $5 \times 1.5$ mm.	6.5 × 2mm. 7 × 2mm. 6 × 2mm. 7 × 2mm. 7.5 × 2mm. 7 × 2mm. 6.5 × 2mm. 6.5 × 2mm.	11 × 3mm. 11 × 3mm. 11 × 3mm. 11 × 3mm. 11 × 2,75mm. 11 × 2,75mm. 11 × 3mm.	$14 \times 4$ m m. $14 \times 4$ m m. $14 \times 4$ m m.
Average	$2.5 \times 1$ mm.	$5 \times 1.35$ mm.	6.75 × 2mm.	10.75w2.95 mm.	$14 \times 4 + \text{mm}$ .

In the scarcity of food the larvae may be underdeveloped with a consequent reduction in size of the adult beetles.

## 3. Feeding habit

The larvae of both species resemble the adult in the hunting of aphids thruout their existence. Their capacity and rate of swallowing aphids are directly proportional to the growth which they attain. Experiences of feeding show that a larva of the first instar requires as many as hundred aphids per day, that of the second instar needs about two to three hundred, and those from the third to the last instar necessitates a supply of four to five hundred aphids per day. Of course the numbers given above are approximate instead of accurate. The fact that a correlation exists between the number of aphids consumed and the size of the the larva is, in the main, correct.

#### 4. Protection

The presence of colored bands and spine-like tubercles on the back render them even more formidable than the adults. The anal disc is very usable particularly when it walks from one leaf to another; it is first attached to the leaf margin so as to prevent

from falling and then the larva extends out its limbs to climb to another leaf. Moreover the springing nature of the spiny tubercles may prevent the larvae from being injured in case of falling from a height. To quote from Gage, the repugnatorial pores emit a bad smelling fluid which is of a repulsive nature and serves to protect the larva from its enemies.

# D. Pupa

At the end of the fourth instar the mature larva now becomes inactive for about two days and attaches its last segment to a leaf by means of a viscous substance secreted from the anal disc. The tubercles then diminish in size. It sheds its larval exuvia which is pushed back to its posterior end and now assumes the form of a pupa which appears as a whitish creature. The head is bent under the thorax. Later a change of coloration and chitinization begins to appear within a few hours. The pupal period lasts from four to five days at the end of which the beautiful beetle emerges by breaking thru the dorso-median longitudinal split on the thorax.

The pupa is the weakest stage in the life-cyle of these insects. When ready to pupate, the larva, which undergoes internal changes, is occassionally attacked by the hymenopterous parasites. The writer had once collected a larva of Caria dilatata put into a vial in order to observe the transformation. Instead of assuming into a pupa and changing into an adult, it liberated out forty-two chalcid-lies thru a small hole on the abdomen. The emerged chalcid is 1.5 mm. long with the head equal to the prothorax in width and nearly in length, with a pair of long geniculate and 13-jointed antennae. Its eyes are silvery in color; the wing expance is 3 mm. and the wings are placed a over the abdomen at repose. Of the three pairs of legs, the hind one is longest. Tarsi are 5-jointed and black except that the tarsi and tibial spur of the meso-leg present a silvery appearance.

# E. Study of a generation

The length of a generation of both species is nearly identical.

Under the atmosphenic conditions during the experiment (with a mean temperature of 26.8 c and a mean humidity of 86.03%) the life-cycle requires a little over three weeks. The length for each stage is tabulated as follows:

Table 8: Lengths of the different stages of Synonycha grandis and Caria dilatata, Wuchow, Kwangsi, 1929.

	Synonycha grandis	Caria dilatata
Incubation period Larval period Pupal period	4 days 13.52- days 4.23- days	4 days 13.16- days 5.16- days
TOTAL	21.76- days	22.32- days

The longer stages in the life cycle of both species are the adult and larval stages both of which depend upon aphids for their existence. Hence, the most effective stages for the eradication of the damboo aphids.

I regreted very much for I was unable to go over their lifecycles thruout the year to determine the number of generations that may occur in a year. The detailed daily records are shown in the following tables.

Table 9: Daily record of Caria dilatata at Wuchow, 1929.

Rearing No.	Egg	Egg batched		Date of 2nd molt		Date of pupation	Date of emer-gence
C-1- 51 C-1- 52 C-1- 53 C-1- 54 C-1- 55 C-1- 56 C-1- 57 C-1- 61 C-1- 62 C-1- 63 C-1- 64 C-1- 65 C-1- 66 C-1- 67 C-4- 91 C-4- 92 C-4- 93	5/13 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 5/21	5/17	5/19 " 5/21 5/20 5/19 5/21 5/21 5/19 5/21 5/28 " "	5,21 " " " " " " 5/21 5/22 5/21 5/22 5/21 x 5/22 5/21 x 5/22 " 5/21 " " "	5/23 "" 5/23 5/25 5/25 5/23 5/24 5/25 5/25 5/25 	5/30 5/29 5/30 5/29 5/31 5/80 5/31 5/30 5/31 5/31 5/30	6/4 6/3 6/3 6/4 6/3 6/5 6/4 6/5 "
C-4- 94	6.8			n x	· 1/00/1/49	{	

						(	
C-4- 95	5/21	5,25	5/28	5/30			
C-4- 96	,,	,,	9.9	22	-		
C-4- 97	91	,,	,,	,,			
C-4- 98	,,	29	5/29	"			
C-4- 99	,,	19	5'28	"	_		
C-4-100	,,	. ,,,	,	,,			
C-4-101	,,,	,,	5/29	93	_		
C-4-102				5/31	_		
	99	29	9.9	0/01			
C-4-103	,,	9.9	99	22	_		
C-4-104	,,	29	,,	,,	_		
	,,	//					

Notes: -

- (1) 5/13 = May 13
- (2) x = died
- (3) o = killed for preserving
- (4) = discontinued

Table 10: Rearing record of Caria dilatata at Wuchow, 1929. (calculated from Table 9)

Rearing No.	Incubation	Larval	Pupal	From egg to adult	
	period	period	period		
C-1 51	4 days	13 days	5 days	22 days	
C-1 52	4 ,,	13 "	5 "	22 ,,	
C-1 53	4 ,,	12 ,,	5 "	21 ,,	
C-1 54	4 ,,	13 "	5 ,,	22 ,,	
C-1 56	4 ,,	12 "	5 ,,	21 ,,	
C-1 57	4 ,,	14 ,,	5 ,,	23 ,,	
C-1 61	4 ,,	13 ,,	5 "	22 ,,	
C-1 62	4 ,,	14 ,,	5 "	23 ,,	
C-1 63	4 ,,	13 "	6 ,,	23 ,,	
C-1 65	4 ,,	14 "	5 ,,	23 ,,	
C 1 66	4 ,,	14 ,,	5 "	23 ,,	
C 1 67	4 ,,	13 "	6 ,,	23 "	
Average	4 days	13.16	5.16	22.33	
Meximum		14	6	23	
Minimum		12	5	21	

Table 11: Daily record of Synonycha grandis at Wuchow. Kwangsi, 1929.

Rearing	Egg	Egg	Date of	Date of	Date of	Date of	Date of emer-
No.	laid	hatched	1st molt	2nd molt	3rd molt	pupation	gence
S-1- 1	5/12	5/16	5/19	5/21	5/23	5/23	6/1
S-1- 2	"	9.7	,,	5.7	5/24	5/30	6/4
S-1- 3	,,	99	22	99	5/23	5/28	6/1
S-1- 4	,,,	,,	"	5/22	5/24	5/30	6/5
S-1- 5	22	"	19	5,21	22	29	27
S-1- 6	,,	22	,,,	99	99	,,	X
S-1- 8	9.9	"	"	,,	22	#/90	6/1
S-1- 8	,,,	>>	32	"	99	5/28	$\frac{6/1}{6/3}$
S-1-9	99	29	"	"	yy m / 0.0	5/30	6/1
S-1-10	53	29	2,9	22	5/23	5/28 5/30	$\frac{6}{1}$
S-1-11		99	22	2,9	9.9	9/30	0/2
S-1-12	. 99	"	. 99	X F/o1	5/23	5/28	6/1
S-1-13	22	"	99	5./21	5/24	$\frac{5}{28}$	$\frac{6}{3}$
S-1-14	99	9,9	97	5/22			
S-1-15	9.9	,,	;; E /:)1		*,	0	٠,
S-1-16	99	"	5/21	$\frac{5}{23}$ $\frac{5}{22}$	"	5/28	6/2
S-1-17	99	,,,	5/19	5/21	99	5/30	6/4
S-1-18	,,,	,,	"		19	1	6/3
S-1-19	99	22	,,,	"	5/23		
S-1-20 S-1-21	99	"	5/21	5/23	5/24	5/30	6/3
S-1-21 S-1-22	,,	,,,	5/19	5/21	5/23	5/28	6/1
S-1-23	9.7	,	1	5/22	5/24	5/30	6/3
S-1-24	,,,	22	77	5/21	5/23	5/28	6/1
S-1-25	,,,	"	"	,,,,	5/24	5/29	6/2
S-1-26	27	"	"	"	,,	5/30	6/3
S-1-27	97 97	"	77	,,,	,,,	"	6/4
S-1-28	99	"	"	,,	,,	X	1
S-1-29	,,,	99	,,	,,	,,	5/31	6/5
S-1-30	,,	,,	,,,	,,,	,,	5/30	6/3
S-1-31	2>	,,	27	9,9	,,,	,,,	6/3
S-1-32	, ,,	,,	99	5/23	,,,	5/31	6/4
S-1-33	,,,	22	,,	5/21	,,	5/30	6/3
S-1-34	٠,	,,	,,	,,,	,,	,,,	"
S-1 35	,,	,,	95	27	,,	2/29	6/2
S-1-36	,,	,,	,,,	22	,,	5/30	6/3
S-1-37	,,	,,	,,,	"	X	<b>-</b> 120	0/0
S-1-38	27	,,	,,	,,	2/24	5/30	6/3
S-1-39	,,,	99	,,	,,	2,	5/29	6/2
S-1-40	,,	,,	,,	"	22	5/31	6/5
S-1-41	,,	,,,	5.9	,,,	F/02		0/0
S-1-42	99	,,,	,,	99	5/23	-0	
S-1-43	,,	7/05	X E/90	5/20			
S-3-71	5/22	5/25	5/28	5/30	-		
S-3-72	,,,	"	,,,	"			
S-3-73	99	9,	97	"			
S-3-74			97	22			

S-3-76	5/22	5/25	5/28	5/30		
S-3-77	4.9	,,	22	99	-	
S-3.78	,,	"	22	5/31	amona	
S-3-79	,,,	22	"	5/30	-	
S-3-98	,,	,,	9 9	99	-	
S-3-81	,,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	,,	,, .	_	
S-3-82	,,	99	"	* / 0 1	_	
S-3-83	,,	9.7	99	5/31	~	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A
S-3-84	22	"	99	5/30	-	

Table 12: Rearing records of Synonycha grandis (Calculated from table 11.)

	1			
	Incubation	Larval	Pupal	From egg
Rearing No.	1			
	period	period	period	to adult
S-1-1	4	12	4	20
S-1-2	4	14	5	23
S-1-3	4	12	4	20
S-1-4	4	14	6	24
S-1-5	4	14	6	24
S-1-8	4	12	4	20
S-1-9	4	14	4	22
S-1-10	4	12 .	4	20
S-1-11	4	14	3	21
S-1-13	4	12	4	20
S 1 14	4	14	4	22
S-1-15	4.	14	4	22
S-1-17	4.	13	4	21
S-1-18	4	14	5	23
S-1-19	4	14	4.	22
S-1-21	4	14	4	22
S-1-22	4	12	4	20
S-1-23	4	14	4	22
S-1-24	4	$\frac{1}{12}$	4	20
$S_{-1-25}$	4	13	4	21
S-1-26	4	14	4	22
S-1-27	4	14	5	23
S-1-29	4.	15	5	24
S-1-30	4	14	.4.	22
S-1-31	4	14	4	22
S-1-32	$\overline{4}$	15	$\overline{4}$	23
S-1-33	4	14	$\overline{4}$	22
S-1-34	4	14	$\overline{4}$	22
S-1-35	4	13	$\overline{4}$	21
S-1-36	$\bar{4}$	14	$\overline{4}$	22
S-1-33	$\frac{1}{4}$	14	4.	22
S-1-39	4	13	4	21
S-1-40	4	13	4	21
S-1-41	4.	15	.5	24
			1	

Average	4	13.25-	4.23-	21.76
Maximum		15	56	24
Mixnimum		12	43	20

## V. Summary

- 1. Caria dilatata Fabr. and Synonycha grandis Thunbg. are two giant species of the lady-bird beetles chiefly distributed in the tropical regions of the Orient.
- 2. Their developemt is holometabolous: the egg being yellow and spindle-shaped; the larva spiny and black, striped with yellow; the pupa being ovate and brown, spotted with black; the adult being hemispherical and yellowish borwn, furnished with black spots. Both larvae and adults, owing to their gigantic size and insatiate appetite, consume an enormous number of bamboo aphids during their existence.
- 3. Under relatively warmer and humid climates the life-cycle requires about a little over three weeks in May and June. The life-cycle of the two species is very similar.
- 4. Artificial breeding of the two species proves easy and successful.
- 5. The bamboo aphids, which are very prevalent in Kwangtung and Kwangsi provinces, injures the bamboo by sucking the sap from the plant and by introducing a leaf disease known as the sooty mold. The two giant species of lady-bird beetles discussed in the paper are predatory upon the bomboo aphids. Hence beneficial insect.
- 6. As they are economically beneficial, we should protect and encourage them, and if feasible try to reduce the aphid injury of the bamboo by artificial multiplication of the two giant species.

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acl-ante-clypeus

aepm-anepimeron

aeps-anepisternum

ant-antenna

aos-adnal ossicle

atcp—antecoxal piece

bru-brush

bsl-basal lobe

bsp—basal piece

bss-basisternum

car-cardo

ce-compound eye

cl-claw

cond-condyle

crn-carinae

cvem-cervepimeron

cvep—cervepisternum

cvn-carvanotum

cvp-cervapleuron

cvs-cervasternum

cx-coxa

cxc-coxacava

cxt-coxite

dsgl-distagalea

ecm-enclosing membrane

cpi-epipharynx

epl-epipleurum

epm-epmeron

eps--episternum

fcs-furcasternum

fem-femur

fla-flagellum

for-foramen

fp-furcal pit

gu-gula

hyp-hypopharynx

kepm--katepimeron

keps-katepisternum

lac—lacinia

lbm-labium

lbr—labrum

II—lateral lobe

lp-labial palpus

md-mandible

men-mentum mem-membrane mfm-median foramen mg-median groove ml-median lobe mos-median ossicle ms-median suture mss-mesothoracic spiracle mst-median strut mx-maxilla mxp-maxillary palpus nos-notopleural ossicle pcl—post-clypeus pct-proctiger pcx-precoxalia ped-pedicel peps-pre-episternum pgm-phragma ppf-palpifer ppgm-prephragma

prn-pronotum

prp-propleuron

prs-prosternum

psc-prescutum

prsl-parascutellum

ptpgm-postphragma

mdl-mandibularia

ptsl-postscutellum pxgl-proxogalea sbgl-subgalea sbl-submola sbm-submentum sca-scape scu-scutum sl—scutellum spc—spicule spi-spiracle spu-spur ste-sternite sti-stipes stl-surstylus stp-sternal process sty-stylus tar-tarsus ten-trochantin tcr-trochanter tgm-tegmen tgst-tegminal strut tgt-tergite tib—tibia upal—united palpigers upar-united paraglossae

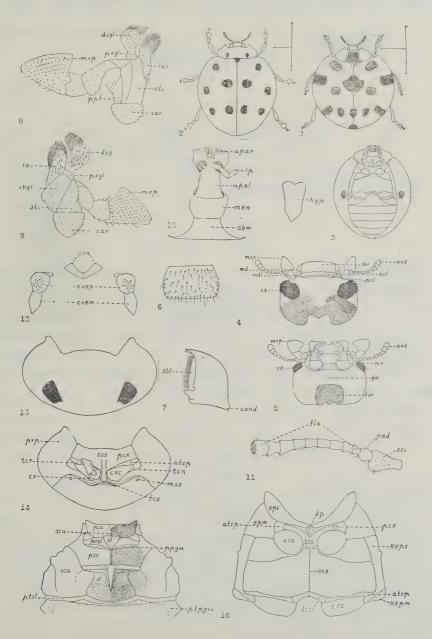
vul—vulva

# 浙江省昆蟲局中華民國二十一年年刊

1932 Year Book, Bur. Ent. Hangchow.

年刊第二卷第二十圖版

Y. B. No. 2, Plate XXI

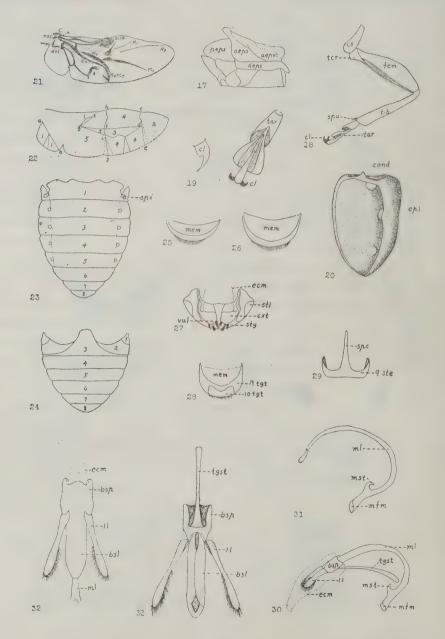


Liu, C. Y .-- Two Coccinellids from Kwangsi. (1)

1932 Year Book, Bur, Ent. Hangchow.

年刊第二卷第二十一圖版

Y. B. No. 2, Plate XXII



Liu, C, Y .-- Two Coccinellids from Kwangsi. (2)

# 誘蛾燈高度光度試驗初步報告

AN EXPERIMENT WITH THE VARIOUS HEIGHTS AND INTENSITY OF LIGHT FOR TRAPPING INSECTS PARTICULARLY FOR RICE BORERS MOTHS AND LEAF HOPPERS

汪仲毅 Wang, Chung-ni

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# I 緒 言

吾浙於民國二十年(1931)春起在杭,嘉,湖,宿,紹,五縣創辦稻蟲防治實施區。擇一適當之區域,其面積約三萬畝至五萬畝。在此區內實施防治稻蟲工作,如改良秧田,採卵捕蛾,點誘蛾燈,拔燬枯心苗及自穗等。此等工作由當地之縣政府負責進行,而受前浙江省立植物病蟲害防治所「二十一年(1932)六月一日以前」及浙江省昆蟲局(二十一年(1932)六月一日以後)之指導。示範於農民以冀其將來作自動之防治。此等工作要以點誘蛾燈一事最為困難。蓋區內地面遼闊,若欲於一時內就普通鉛製之誘蛾燈,於秧田期每一、二畝間點燈一盞,於本田期每四、五畝點燈一盞,其勢有所不可。因是利用二百支燭光之汽油燈,於每三百畝至五百融內設燈一盞。燈之裝置以竹桿三枝搭成三角式之燈架,懸燈其下,燈之下設一直徑三市尺之木盆一隻。試行以來,其成効頗有注意之點。就中最重要者厥有二點:一、為燈光宏以何種光度為最適宜。其次即為燈之高度問題。

待至次年(1932)五縣繼續舉辦實施區,作者仍任指導杭區之責,除臨平區外, 更於西湖青石橋及金沙港一帶,增設小規模稻蟲防治實施區,作者兼理其事。時局 長張巨伯先生及推廣部主任徐國棟先生,以誘蛾燈問題對於實施區前途關係頗大擬 在西湖區舉行此項試驗,試驗經費乃往商之杭縣縣長葉風度先生及建設局長賴法元 先生,復得其讚助,就兩實施區積餘費項下撥銀若干元,與省昆蟲局合作舉辦,委作 者主其事,至五月二十三日正式定議。而汽油燈高度試驗已先四日開始舉火矣。後 十三日汽油燈及電燈光度試驗亦放光,亦即第一年工作之開始。對於讚助者謹致謝 忱!惟作者除上項試驗外同時尚須兼顧臨平區及推廣部一部份之工作。至之月下旬 又奉命歷杭條臨於昌海蕭富八縣,督察第二期治蟲工作,八月下旬。方告終結,復 應江蘇省立教育學院之聘赴無錫。在此期內,草擬誘蛾燈試驗應行事項,委托杭縣 治蟲督促員許菊友君及朱政薪君負責進行,故本試驗誘蛾燈下所得昆蟲之數量大部 胥由二君之記載,其他亦多協助,至為可感。惟引以為憾者:九月上中旬一百支光 汽油燈損壞歷久未能修復,以致停點者凡二旬,而電燈之記載已於八月二十七日作 者寒假回杭,得暇赴浙大農學院將第一年所得結果乞教於吾師蔡邦華教授,頗得其 讚許與熱忱之指示。埋首述作凡二遇。對於蔡師之指導,實深銘感。本試驗之裝置 承同事陸丕承先生之指示,極感盛情!惟當年螟蛾發生較少,致供試材料殊欠充足 ,雖為遺憾,亦不得已耳。

# II 試驗燈之設置及試驗方法

(A) 燈之位置 汽油燈高度試驗及光度試驗均設於西湖青石橋,前者在淨心亭 東數十步處,後者在亭之南百餘武。其地左挹秦亭山右附葛嶺之陰,中央為一大平

誘蛾燈試驗高度光度試驗的「第一圖」

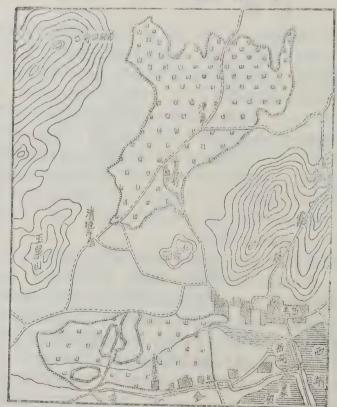


圖 1 試驗燈之環境

原,均屬水田,約千畝 (據浙省測丈隊之記錄 靈慶里田面積為 1187. 687 畝)一望平野,中 無桑木之阻隔(圖1)。 縣治蟲人員即駐守於此 甚便於管理。作高度武 驗者,共有五燈列成正 方形,每角上設一盞,使 四週之燈與中央之燈相 距各為15M成一「十」 字形(圖 2)

汽油燈光度試驗燈 數僅三盞,列成三角形 ,其相距亦各為 15M (圖 3)。電燈試驗燈以 青石橋尚未有電燈之通 達,故不得不設於本局 之南金沙港之北水田中 ,燈之排列式與高度試 驗同(圖 1 圖 2)。 (B) 燈之裝置 其式樣大致為立杆支燈,燈下設漏斗下接毒瓶以收集昆蟲,穀蛾

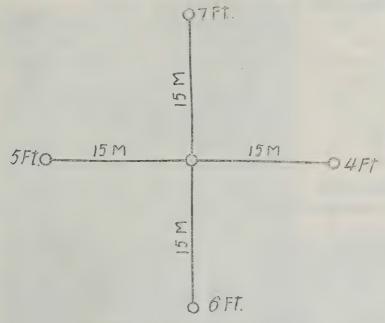


圖 2 高度試驗燈之排列式

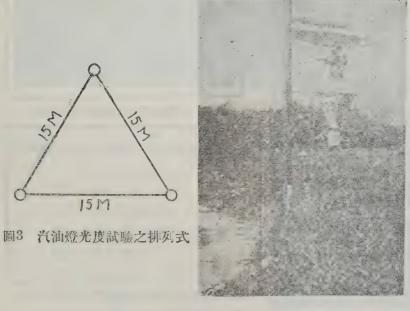


圖 4 汽油燈之裝置

鐵架,將漏斗固結其上,勿使動搖。漏斗孔之中心與燈之中心相一致,漏斗之下口

力不如水盆 。 但檢別昆 蟲較易,合 於試驗及豫 測之用。其 詳細構造如 下:用汽油 燈者(圖 4) 為一5时× 12.5 灰之木 柱入土4限 於距頂端 6 时處裝-20 时×3时之 木條,作直 角相交,下 承一1呎× 2 吹之鉛皮 雨帽,以防 雨水之滲入 漏斗中。更 於其中心設 一鐵鈎,縣 燈其上。鈎 之末端作一 圈,可以加 鎖以防燈之 被竊。距燈 發光處 8 时 之下方,接 --15.5时× 15.5时之鉛 皮漏斗,於

木柱上附一

設有防水之裝置(圖 5)其直徑為2 时連接一毒瓶(容量一磅)可以自由裝卸。電燈之裝置(圖 6),大致與上述者相同,惟燈柱以須裝設電綫,長達22吹。

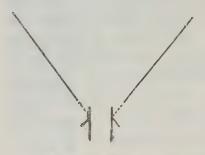


圖 5 燈置之縱切面

- (C)燈之高度高 高度試驗燈,自燈發光 處至田面,計分 4 駅, 5 駅, 6 駅, 7 駅, 8 駅五種。光度試驗者,其高度均為 6 駅。
- (D) 燈之光度 電燈光度試驗,分寫15, 25,40,75,100瓦特 Watt,皆用 Edison 奇 異牌圓形透明無色之燈泡。汽油燈光度試驗, 分為100,200,300,支燭光。高度試驗者, 均用 200 支燭光。皆為上海寶華廠之出品。惟

100 支燭光者與 200, 300 燭光其式樣無從取其同樣者,試驗結果,或不免受其影響

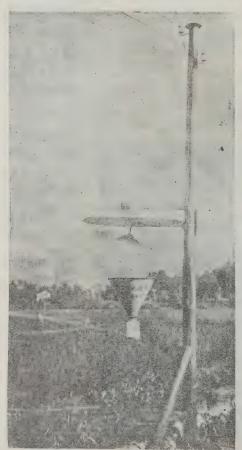


圖 6 電燈之裝置

#### 也。(圖7)

(E) 燈之編號及其位置之循環 每一 種燈於其漏斗上標明號碼(圖4,6,7) 燈光試驗者逐日輪轉其位置,其次序如下 (表1:2)

第一表 汽油燈光度試驗位置之循環

光度號	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8
1. 4. 7.	300支燭	200支	100支
2. 5. 8. 10.	200支	100支	300支
3. 6. 9. 31.	100支	300支	200支

第二表 電燈光度試驗位置之循環

TI /	燈號	No. 9	No,10	No.11	No.12	No.13
1.	6.	Waft 15	25	40	75	100
2.	7.	25	40	75	100	15
3.	8.	40	75	100	15	25
4.	9.	75	100	15	25	40
5.	10.	100	15	25	75	75

上表內之日期為一個月內之代表日期 例如1即表示1日11日21日31日是也

每個毒瓶上亦镖明號數,每晚懸掛時與漏斗上之號碼須相一致。如是於每晨將

瓶上號碼與上表相對照卽了 然矣。

(F)汽油燈油量之實驗 及其用量之决定,六月廿一 日在青石橋舉行,其目的在 求光度各種不同之汽油燈, 每小時所耗之油量,其結果 如下。

300 支燭光之汽油燈一 蓋,加煤油36兩,汽壓一, 自上午八時三十分開始,至 下午四時三十分使其熄滅。 計歷 8 小時,餘油12兩,平 均每小時計費油 3 兩 (1 兩 =33.3 c.c.)。

24 兩,汽壓3,同上歷8小時,使其熄滅,除油4.2兩。平均每小時耗油2.5兩。

200 支者一盞加煤油24 雨,汽壓 4, 每小時耗油 2.7 雨。

100 支者一盞加煤油18 兩,此燈無汽壓數,但打足

圖 7 100 支燭光之汽油燈

汽,至三時半自熄。計歷7小時,餘油3.6兩,平均每小時耗油2.0兩。

根據上項之實驗,規定汽油燈五小時用油量如下:

100 支者………14 兩

200 支者………20 兩

300 支者……24 爾

上列之油量足敷每燈 5 小時之用, 其餘量為備吸油管所不能及者, 必須餘存之量, 故各燈亦不相同。

#### (G) 點燈之日期

(1)汽油燈高度試驗自5月19日至9月21日止,內除5月20,27,30日,6月 1,17,18,25,26日,7月13—31日,8月1,14—21,23,25—31 ,9月1,5—7,13,14,16,17日,共點74日。

- (2)電燈光度試驗自6月5日至8月27日止,內除6月11,25,26日,7月17日。共點80日。
- (3)汽油燈光度試驗自6月7日至9月21日止,內除6月17,18,25,26日7月 13—31日,8月1,14—21,23,25—31日,9月1—17日共點50日。
- (H) 點燈之時刻 各燈於下午7時放光。電燈於6月30日以前,每晚點至天明始熄,此日後至十二時熄,汽油燈每夜至十二時熄。

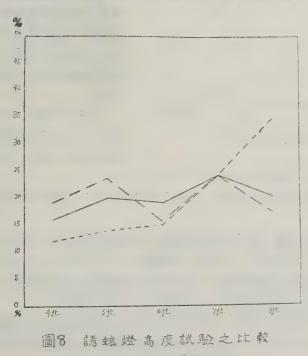
		1		第三表	DE	東武縣	度試驗誘得昆蟲之		月精數	4 /					
1111	1	111	五	颇 戦		**	泽麗	干及	超級		林	9	N	<b>戴</b>	1,000/
月份 燈別	8ft.	7ft.	6ft.	5ft.	4ft.	Sft.	7ft.	6ft.	5ft.	4ft.	Sft.	7ft.	6ft.	oft.	äft.
0:	70	00	70	12	ଦେ	00	60	26	74	21	321	243	292	639	308
ů	30	4.0	4.3	09	65	1414	1787	1172	1446	1097	3525	5211	4300	6422	4565
	13	× ×	£O.	21	hend	783	8-9	257	313	376	3226	6427	2344	OTTO OTTO	5336
∞ °	171	256	194	172	150	2987	1176	0076	543	527	1355	1263	1268	100	5
ő	164	123	105	98	94	422	220	56	69	42	1466	896	793	722	544
湖	383	445	352	361	687	5694	3870	2459	2365	2063	102501	14040	89971	4084	11671
%	03	24	15	03	16	34.5	24	H	14	12	-	24	L E	23.5	14
				第四表	jr.	燈光度	試驗誘得昆	秀得昆	職之月	待數					
蟲別	1 ]	111	7	50 概	مجدت	a jihan	浮廳	子及	紹覧		華	9	1	蝦 類	Vmr
月份 僚别	Watt	25	40	0)	700	Lo	c7	4.0	(2)	100	15	c7.	40	1.5	700
5.															
9.	57	55	65	89	97	637	1418	2343	5216	7891	1376	2115	3255	5619	5727
7.	01	100	00	500	45	211	177	230	625	823	2086	1924	3109	6199	637(
∞'	61	000	114	80	124	182	122	179	269	445	474	613	813	1645	118
9.															
部	128	161	207	201	266	1030	1747	2752	6110	9159	3936	4652	7177	13463	13278
%	ï	16.5	21.5	21	32	ಲ	00 TO	13	29	44	Co	11	16.5	32	31.5
					Ì										-

蟲別	- :	三化剪	!戦	浮層	子及和	質量	共	也之則	類
月份燈別	100 支 燭光	200支	300支	100支	200支	500支	100支	200 支	300支
5.						_			
6.	31	48	53	821	3166	2862	£700	7171	7512
7.	12	12	21	545	556	297	6038	8036	6016
8.	88	97	135	867	603	716	885	1010	926
9.	21	34	12	11	6	7	568	331	128
總計	152	191	221	2258	4831	3882	11191	16548	14582
%	26.5	35.5	39	21	41.5	37	26	39	34

第五表 汽油燈光度試驗誘得昆蟲之月積數

Ⅲ 試驗結果

此篇所述,僅能供一般之參證,未可邊以爲定論,尚有待於繼續試驗。



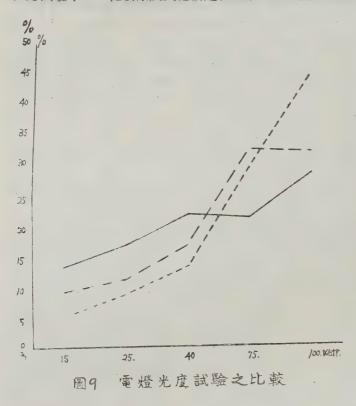
各種不同誘蛾燈下所得 之三類昆蟲,其數量如表 3 ,4,5之所示,由此雖可 以看出其高下,但相互間之 關係,頗費思考,究難有充 分之明瞭觀念。故將此等數 字化作百分數,以曲綫示之 (圖8,9,10,11。)分 論如下:

(1)高度試驗 此項試驗須先申明者,因計劃之初未曾考慮及各燈之位置須循環轉換,以免有編差之誤。 待其後思及,則各燈之位置 程等換,以免有編差之誤。 待其後思及,則各燈之位置 已定,且高度試驗不若光度 試驗之僅須掉換燈泡或轉移 其位置。蓋高度之變遷,其 設置較為繁複也。因此高度 7 吹之燈,其地位較為靠近 山林(圖 1)而 6 呎之燈距由

較遠,吾人得知昆蟲潛伏於山林者較田野爲多,故夜間燈下誘得昆蟲,亦以近山林

者為多也。於此試觀圖 8 各種昆蟲之表示綫,至6 駅高度處,莫不較低,殆即受此影響之故軟?

在此試驗下二三化螟蛾及其他鱗翅目蛾類。對於燈之高度,似無顯著之影響。若必



欲求得一最適之點, 似以7 呎為當。(A) 此中受高度影響 最顯著者,厥為浮塵 子與稻蝨,其上昇之 傾斜綫,設若不受6 呎地位之影響,其急 度之傾斜必更驚人, 明言之即以高為適當 。(B)

- (2)光度試驗
- (a)電燈 概言 之此三類昆蟲皆以燈 光愈强,誘惑性亦愈 大,就中尤以浮塵子 與稻蟲更為顯著(圖 9)。
- (b)汽油燈 浮 壓子與稻蝨及其他鱗 翅目蛾類,均以二百

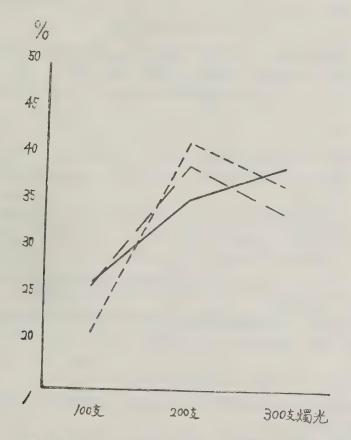
支光為最高率,過此則下降矣。 (圖 10)

- 二三化螟蛾則對于二百支之强光似尤未足,但對於三百支光之上昇度則不甚峻 削也(圖 10)。
- (c)汽油燈與電燈光度之踪合觀 將汽油燈之燭光化作電燈光度瓦特,各仍其原有之百分率作圖(圖 11),可以證明此二種燈光之趨勢相一致,換言之,即三類昆蟲在15—100瓦特之電燈光度下之趨勢與在60—180瓦特之汽油燈光度下之趨勢,其起状顯然相同有一致之趨向,可為上述(a)(b)二點作更有力之明證也。
- (3)螟蛾雄雌性對於高度及光度之關係 此種關係在防治上之價值甚大,然以 二三化螟蛾之雌雄性之檢別,實不易為,因限於人力及時間等關係,未能仔細從事 ,故紀載恐有失真處,惟因其重要不得不就所得之材料列論如次。
- 二三化螟雌蛾對於電燈光度愈强則其慕光性亦愈大,此外又一可注意之點即各 燈逐個月間,除五七兩月因蟲數較少不論外,其除自六月至九月雌蛾百分比有逐漸 減少之趨勢,此種現象或係因時節而生之變化亦未可知,甚感有興味,當另為文以

述之。

# Ⅳ 結 論

(1)高度試驗下二三化螟蛾及其他鱗翅目蛾類,似無顯著之影響,有之似以7 呎為較適。



圖/6 汽油燈光度試驗之比較

- (2)高度(自4呎至8呎)愈高,浮塵子及稻蟲之慕光性亦愈大。
- (3)電燈光度(自 15—100Watt)三類昆蟲之慕光性與燈之强弱成正比,而以 浮塵子及稻蟲為尤甚。
  - (4)汽油燈光以200支燭光為最適點。
  - (5)二三化螟雌蛾慕光百分率亦依電燈光度愈强而愈大。
- (6)自六月至九月二三化螟雌蛾對于總蟲數所占百分率,有顯著逐漸減少之趨勢,是項現象恐與害蟲猖獗上,存有重大之意味也。

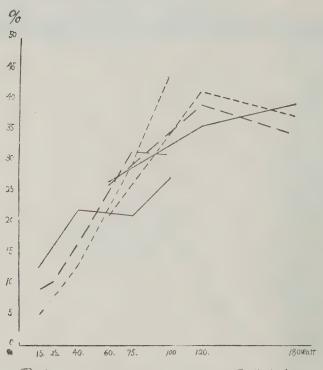


圖11 從汽油燈燭光化作Watt 与雷燈光度之比較

# Summary.

- 1. The Height of a lantern has no influence to Moths, but with 7 feet heigh is the most proper.
- 2. The heigher is the lantern, (that is between 4 to 8 feet), the more are the rice Jassids and Fulgorids attracted to it.
- 3. The intensity of electric light (from 15 to 100 Watt) is directly in proportion to the number of insects attracted, especially with the rice Jassids and Fulgorids. Likewise the percentage of the females of rice borer moth that are attracted to light are also directly proportional to the intensity.
- 4. With the compressed gas lamps, the 200 candle power is the best.
- 5. From June to September, the percentage of females of rice borer moths is gradually decreased. Such tendency may influence their outbreak in the coming year.

# 桑蟥(桑白蠶\*)之藥劑防除試驗

EXPERIMENTS FOR THE CONTROL OF MULBERRY WHITE CATERPILLAR (RONDOTIA MENCIANA MOORE) WITH INSECTICIDES.

### 陳方潔 Chen Fong-ge

本試驗於1932年六月始,至八月底終,經過約二月餘。所用藥劑,共計六十七種,惜大半無效;且少數之藥劑,調製上自信難確,未能盡錄。試驗方法,分為兩種:一種係室內之試驗,一種為田野試驗;詳情分述於后:

I. 室內試驗

#### 1. 試驗材料

- A. 害蟲——桑鱑英名White caterpillar, 學名 Rondotia menciana Moore 供試者係其幼蟲,齡期未能一律;但每次試驗者,大小約同。皆係採自野外。
- B. 寄主植物——湖桑,屬 Morus alba L. 為我國著名品種。
- C. 藥劑——種類共計六十七種,其較有希望者甚少,為免繁冗計,僅就其重要者述之,此中以土產藥劑佔最多。特注重於植物抽出液,以其價廉易得而藥害亦較輕故也。各種藥劑調製法如下:
  - (1)棉油石鹼乳劑A.——其中所含成分,棉籽油佔3%,石鹼(即粗製炭酸鈉)佔3%,水佔94%;法以石鹼粉和水加熱溶化,待完全溶解后,濾去沉澱物,趁鹼液未冷前,將油徐徐加入,隨加隨攪,油加完後,塞其盛器之口,振搖十分鐘。
  - (2)石油乳劑——噴洒液內含石油 2%, 肥皂 1%, 水 97% (均以重量計), 其調製法與(1)同,惟溶化肥皂之前,先削成薄片,溶後毋須濾過。
  - (3)固本皇液A——以10g.固本息,切成碎片,溶於一公升之水內即得,冷後方可使用。
  - (4)自造硫酸烟精A——以自作之硫酸烟精2c.c.加水50c.c.另以1g.之肥息,溶於48c.c.水內,加入攪拌。如溶液溫度猶高,須待冷後使用。
  - (5)除蟲菊皂劑 A——以固本皂 3.75g, 溶於 500c.c. 水中, 再以除蟲 菊粉(極細者) 2.8g. 投入攪拌。

米桑蟥在浙江土名甚多。詳情見本刊桑蟥土名調查一文,本篇附註桑白蠶字樣,所以尊重作者之意見云爾。

- (6)除蟲菊皂劑B——與A約同,惟所用分量,除蟲菊與肥皂均減年。
- (7)巴豆乳劑B——取巴豆末 4g. 浸於 100c.c. 冷水中,經過約二小時,浸時瓶口閉塞,浸后以歸紗濾去其殘渣;另以100c,c.水和0.6g.之肥皂加熱溶解,再加入於巴豆液中攪拌。
- (8)鬧陽花石灰液B——取2g.之乾鬧陽花, 煮於100c.c. 水中, 經沸后30分鐘, 濾出清液, 再以2g. 之石灰調之即成。煮時被蒸發之水應隨時增補之。
- (9) 間陽花阜劑A——養2g.之間陽花於100c.c.水中,達沸點30分鐘后,濾出其液,再以切成碎片之肥皂 1g.加入攪拌至其溶化為止,如尚不能溶化,再稍加熱。
  - (10)鬧陽花息劑B——調法與A同,但所用鬧陽花為3g.
  - (11)鬧陽花皂劑C——調法與A同,但所用鬧陽花為1g.
- (12)鬧陽花液A——養1g. 之鬧陽花於 100c.c. 水中即得,用時濾過取 清液噴洒。
- (13)藜蘆皂液——藜蘆2g.和100c.c.水煮之,至沸後30分鐘去火,將 殘渣濾去,另以肥皂1g.溶於100c.c.水中加入藜蘆液攪拌。
  - (14)藜蘆養液——與上同,但不加肥皂。
- (15)雷公藤皂劑——雷公藤根皮粉 0.67g.,肥皂0.75g.,水100c.c.,調製法 與藜蘆皂劑同。

此外尚有鬧陽花石灰液三種,鬧陽花皂劑三種,鬧陽花雜劑七種,棉油乳劑五種,巴豆乳劑 A,固本皂液 B,自造硫酸烟精二種,黑葉 40 號 A及B,砒酸鉛粉,百部皂液,及其他土產藥劑等;此中以 A,B,C,……等字母分別者,以其成分不同之故。

- 2. 試驗方法一一將樂劑配妥後,採短小桑枝插於盛水之小瓶內,蓋恐其枯萎過速, 瓶口塞以棉花以防桑蟥之墮溺水中;枝上留桑葉數片,以備桑蟥之駐足和取食。 再由飼育桑田內,採回同樣大小之桑蟥,選其强健者各放同量之數目於枝葉上, (每組由10—30頭),逾數分鐘後,將配備之藥劑噴之;所用噴霧器寫同一自勁噴壺,每次噴后,均用清水二次以上洗滌,每組所用幼蟲之齡期雖參差不一,但各組相同,故結果亦不至受者何影響。噴後將各組分別置鐵紗飼育籠內,記以標籤,待第二日及三、四日後之檢查。因桑蟥飼育室內,曾經化蛹變蛾亦無顯著之不適應現象,故此種試驗,未用比較組。

REL	書台	藜蘆義液	藜麠皂液	開陽花煮 液A	開陽花皂	開陽花島	電易 整A	開陽花石 灰液B	型 B B N	%過%兒 趣B	除蟲菊島	自治院製 固術A	国版 企 全 记	石油乳劑	福油石鹼 乳劑A	聚氰石油	the about the
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#### 4. 結果的討論

觀察上表,可知其成績比較有希望者為棉油石鹼乳劑A,石油乳劑,自造硫酸烟精A,除蟲菊皂劑A,除蟲菊皂劑B,巴豆乳劑B,鬧陽花皂劑A,藜蘆皂液,鬧陽花皂劑B等。但乳劑等調製較難,易生藥害,實不便應用;且一部分之藥劑,僅試驗二三次或三四次,難以憑信,即試驗次數較多者,其成績亦時優時劣,似猶不能代表正確之數目。欲明真像,是不能不賴於標準差及其係數。

薬 劑名 稱	試驗次數	平均死亡率 %	標 準 差 S. D.	差 (R 数 C. V.
除蟲菊皂劑B	8	95	14.1±2.38	14.8±2.54
鬧陽花皂劑 A	6	90,8	11.1 <sup>+</sup> 2.20	12.2 <sup>†</sup> 2.40
鬧陽花皂劑B	7	79.0	15.1±2.75	19.1±3.54
巴豆乳劑B	12	80.1	21.7±3.04	270.±4.89
固本皂液A	11	68.6	24.3±4.96	35.4±4.61

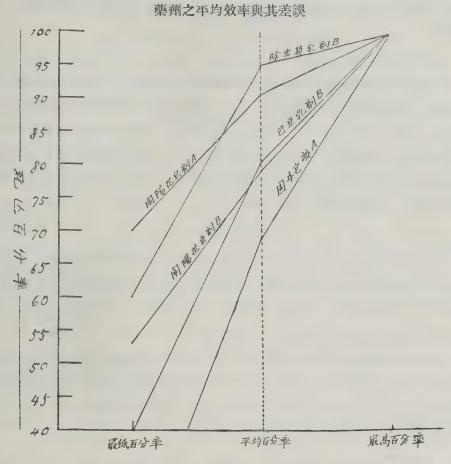
(1) 標準差= 
$$\sqrt{\frac{\boxtimes d^2}{n-1}}$$
 (2) 差係數=  $\frac{{\mathbb R}^{\frac{3}{2}} \times 100}{\text{平均數}}$ 

標準差愈小,則表示平均數值愈近正確,反之則差誤愈大;差係數愈小,則表示可 靠之效率愈高。故此各種藥劑中,以間陽花皂劑 A與除蟲菊皂劑 B最優,除蟲菊皂 劑 B之差係數較鬧陽花為大,此因其成績中,有一次為可疑之數值,致有此現象, 不足以證明其効力之不者於鬧陽花皂劑A 矣。此種關係,猶可於下圖中(第五面)明 之:

此圖中各曲線所示,曲折大者則其數值之差量愈大,即各百分數中,定有少數變化 太大,若效率準確可恃者,則三點連成之線必近於水平線,故知本試驗結果,可信賴之成分頗低!

#### **II**. 野外試驗

野外試驗地點在本局之藥劑試驗園內,其中有湖桑三十餘株,均係移植二年後之小桑。於桑鳞將孵化時,放卵塊於枝葉間任其自然孵化,至幼蟲二三齡時,即開始試驗,就中選數株噴以藥劑,直至幼蟲至五齡時為止,共噴藥四次,所用藥劑,即前試驗初次結果認為比較優良者數種,施藥後即各記以布標,待24—48小時后檢查之。檢查法以每株任擇一枝計其死亡與生存之數目,至總數滿一百為止,因藥劑之粘着力强,中毒之幼蟲,墜地者極少,故未計入。試驗時個人以為巴豆乳劑價值昂貴,希望實少,故僅作一次較比,殊爲憾事!



第三表 藥劑 設桑 橫 致力之野外試驗結果 試驗日期由七月二日至七月十五日 死亡率係24—48小時后檢查所得

藥	齊		名		稱	試	驗	次	數	平均死亡率 %	備	註
鬧	陽:	花	皂	劑	A		4			79 <sup>ac</sup> .	每次噴藥后數日,株 有生存之幼蟲發現	上尙
嗣	陽	恅	息	劑	В		1			100 <sup>ac</sup> .		
除	蟲多	柯	皂	劑	A		2			100°ac.	每次噴藥后數日,株 存之桑噴絕跡	上生
除	蟲多	有 .	皂	劑	В		3			100°3C.	每 <b>次</b> 噴藥后數日,株 存之桑黃絕跡	上生
巴	豆.	7	4	劑	В		1			80 <sup>ac</sup> .		

(本試驗理應任室內試驗之后舉行,但以桑蟣發育時期關係,故提早同時行之) 此試驗所得,雖不能表示情徵,但亦可了其大概;故認爲除蟲菊亳劑B,實有較高 之效率,鬧陽花皂劑 A,成效尚不能决定,巴豆乳劑 B,與鬧陽花皂劑 A較,亦難  $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{F}}$   $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{F}}$   $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{F}}$ 

#### 結 論

以上述兩種試驗結果對照之,當可證實殼桑與之效率,以除蟲菊劑為最優,鬧陽花皂劑,巴豆乳劑次之。但此三者,均含有猛烈之毒質,對家蠶不無危險,此次未作藥害之比較,尚不能斷其優劣如何。若以價值言,除蟲菊粉每磅現值約1—1.7元,鬧陽花每斤約值 0.3元,巴豆(具外殼)約值 0.3元,根據上述各式之計算,除蟲菊皂劑與鬧陽花皂劑價值相差無幾,而巴豆乳劑則貴三四倍;如無其他關係,則使用巴豆乳劑,遠不如使用前二者之為愈矣。

March 9, 1933.

### Summary

Among the many insecticides that are experimented for the control of the Mulberry White caterpillar, Pyrethrum soap folution gives the best result and Rhododendron soap solution and Croton emulsion come the next. These three insecticides are very toxic and may be dangerous to the silkworm which have to feed on the sprayed leaved later. No comparation is made between their toxic effect to the plants and animals. Ecocomically, Pyrethrum soap solution and Rhododendron soap solution are the cheapest and Croton emulsion costs 3 to 4 times more.

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# 桑株束草誘蟲試驗報告第一年

An Experiment with Straw Binding around the trunk and large Branches of Mulberry Trees for Trapping Insects (1932-1933)

程淦藩 Chen, Kan-fan

蔣乃斌 Tsiang, Nai-pin

宋 潮 濂 Sung, Tsa-lien

Abstsact

Most of the lepidopterous mulberry defoliators that hilbernate in form of larvae or pupae can be largely trapped with straws binding around the trunk and large branches of the trees in first part of October.

The procedure consists of: first to fold the straws at their middle making a length of 12-16 inches and then to tie them longitudiually

arond the trunk and branches with 4 or 5 layers thick.

In February and March of following year, the straw bindings are unfolded and the larvae or pupae there in are taken out with few short straws, if they are too long, (cut to 3 or 4 inches) and are kept in a confined cage which will only allow their parasites to escape. Out of an average total number of the specimens on more than 120 trees, the percentage that were trapped by the binding is very great, particularly for the following species.

% on other % in Bindings Parts of tree.

 1. Margaronia pyloalis Walker
 92.54
 7.46
 7.46

 2. Hemerophila atrilineata Butler
 84.47
 15.53
 15.53

 3. Porthesia similis (Fuess) var.
 45.45
 45.45
 45.55

主要桑蟲,除桑黃野蠶等係以卵或蛹越冬外,其他鱗翅目以幼蟲越冬之桑蟲,每屆秋季,麵擇桑樹之裂隙空穴或桑拳下等處,隱藏而越冬;防治此類害蟲,大可利用其習性,於秋季東草於桑株,誘其入草越冬,至來奉解下,則大批以幼蟲越冬之桑蟲,可因之而鏟除。嘉捌一帶農民於桑葉行將凋落之際,向有採桑叶飼羊之事,此於防治桑蟲方面亦有相當效果。作者於本試驗中,爲求得東草誘蟲之於桑株,秋季行捋與不捋葉者,有無同樣效果起見,分別東草於桑株,茲將本年東草試驗之結果,列述於後:

- 1. 束草中之主要害蟲
  - 1.桑螟 Margaronia pyloalis Walker
  - 2. 桑尺蠖 Hemerophila atrilineata, Butler
  - 3. 金毛蟲 Porthesia similis, (Fuess,) var. xanthocampa Dyar.
  - 4. 各種捲葉蟲

此外葉椿象,薊馬,象鼻蟲等,在檢查時,發見甚多,惟未列入統計。

2. 供試用桑株 此次供試用桑株,計分二種,其秋季不行持葉者,係借用嘉興東

門外緯成公司後面桑地;其曾行捋葉者,係借用本局稻蟲研究所農場之桑地。

- 3. 試驗日期 於二十一年十月一日開始東草四次
- 4. 東草方法此次供試用桑株,因農友於整枝管理方面,不甚合法,有分枝甚為參 差而長大,有分枝甚少而衰弱。此次之試驗,凡分枝甚多而長大者,則用稻草 桿對折為二,包覆於各個分幹之下部;分枝甚少者,則束於主幹上部分歧處。 東草關度自十一寸至一尺八寸不等(英尺計算),厚約四五稻桿。東草之寬緊與 否,亦大有關於誘蟲之效果;如過寬易為冬季之大風雨所吹落,如過緊則越冬 之蟲不能潛入,務必求其寬緊適度者為當,且不可在東草上全部分行結束,宜 離東草之上下兩端三寸處用稻草結練乃可。
- 5. 供試用株數 計不捋葉桑株九十三株,捋葉桑株百二十株。
- 6. 解草日期 於二十二年三月六日開始解草檢查,至三月十八日完畢。

第一表 不捋葉的東草之檢查結果

		第一才	て ハガ	了某的束阜	一人饭馆本	市大		
秦安康	東	草	î.	內	其(	餘 株 中	未束治	形份
秦城崇植	桑螟	桑尺蠖	金毛蟲	各種捲 叶蟲	桑 蝮	桑尺蠖	金毛蟲	各種捲叶蟲
15	68	7	1	23	15	3	3	2
6-10	62	47	1	34	14	12	9	3
11-15	72	8	6	8	5	10	18	
16-20	90	16	14	10	1	12	9	-
21-25	98	14	56	13	1	10	4	_
26-30	53	13	13	3		8	4	_
31-35	48	25	5	6	3	15	8	-
36-40	57	22	7	11	5	8	4	_
41-45	89	26	7	16	16	8	8	3
46-50	48	20	2	8	4	24	2	2
51-55	63	24	gaerral	. 8	8	44	8	2
56-60	116	20	33	8	6	9	4	-
61-65	80	30	15	6	1	13	4	-
66-70	59	28	17	14	1	14	2	
71-75	33	19	7	12	1	12	3	-

76-80	47	9	3	11	NO.	24	6	
81-85	39	8	1	_	3	1	6	1
86-90	23	4	2	4	1.	5	2	
91-93	4	4	general	2	_	2	_	
合計	1148	344	190	177	85	332	100	13
百分比例	93.11%	50.88%	65.51%	93.15%	6.89%	49.11%	34.48%	6.84%

第二表 捋葉的束草桑株之檢查結果

位置	束	草	內	其餘	株中未束	部份
秦株號數類	桑螟	桑尺蠖	金毛蟲	桑螟	桑尺蠖	金毛蟲
1-5	1	13		2	3	. 1
6-10	7	3		1	1	
11-15	6	8			1	
16-20	3	12		1	1	
21-25	3	6			1	
26-30	6	11			3	
31 - 35	5	4			8	
36-40	2	6			5	
41-45	1	22	1		1	
46-50		21			1	
51-55	2	3			1	
56-60	4	9				
67 – 65	3	4	1			
6670	2	5		1		
71-75	6					
76-80	2	2	3			

81-85	3	2	1			
86-90	3	3				
91-95		5				
96-100		8			1	1
101-105		7				2
106-110	1	12			1	
111-115	2	4			1	1
116 -120		4			3	
總計	62	174	6	5	32	5
百分比	92.54%	84.47%	54.55%	7.46%	15.53%	45.45%

7. 檢查結果 此次檢查結果,凡舉行將叶之桑株,每株束內最多之蟲數,有三十一頭; 未舉行將葉之桑株,每株束內最多之蟲數,有六十七頭。其中以桑蟆成績為最佳,在未將葉桑株,約94%在束草內,僅6%在束草外。金毛蟲欢之,66%在束草內34%在束草外。尺蠖又次之,51%在束草內,49%在束草外。各種捲叶蟲爲數甚少,祗有百九十個,計在束草內者94%,束草外者6%而已。在曾行將葉之桑株,桑鎮之在束內者93%,束草外者7%;次之爲桑尺蠖,東草內80%,束草外20%;金毛蟲又次之,束草內64%,束草外36%。

第三表 捋叶與不捋叶桑株草內草外每株桑樹越冬幼蟲之平均數

和類	不	捋	葉	拼		葉
項別	每株草内 平 均	每株草外 平 均	每株總計	毎株草内 平 均	毎株草外 平 均	每株總計
桑 蝮	12.34	0.91	13.25	0.52	0.04	0.56
桑尺蠖	3.7	3.57	7.27	1.37	0.3	1.4
金毛蟲	2.04	1.08	3.12	3.12	0.04	0.09

桑株之捋葉與否,確與束草試驗所得之結果,有相互之關係;持葉者额用食料 缺乏而飢斃,不捋葉者可得充分之食料而達越冬之目的。所以将葉之適期,以不致 礙桑株之生理,得以殲滅大批之桑蟲為佳。據作者等之試驗,捋葉適期為十月一日 至十日之間;過早則有芽部二度抽長之危險,過遲則減少殼蟲之效力。嘉湖一帶農 友亦有捋葉之舉,大約在十一月,捋下之桑葉,則用以飼羊,間接與撲滅越冬桑蟲 之目的適相符合;如能提前捋葉,誠大有助於治蟲,而收莫大之效果。

位置	束.	草	A STATE OF THE STA	束		外
种類別	幼蟲總數	被寄生鄉數	寄生率	幼蟲總數	被寄生總數	寄生率
捋 葉 者	42	132	33.56%	29	3	9.37%
不捋葉者	201	143	41.56%	228	104	31.32%
合 計	243	275	53%	257	107	29.4%

第四表 束草內外桑尺蠖被寄生率

由上表觀之,尺蠖之寄生率,以在東草內者較多;且被寄生者,大多係較大之越冬幼蟲。

東草之寬緊適度與否,雖與誘蟲効能有甚大之關係,然據此次之試驗,東草闊度,平均言之,以一尺二寸至一尺三寸為最有效範圍。(此係僅指稻草之對折為二豎東而言,如係橫東,則有過緊過寬之慮,且不便利。)

- 8. 解草方法 先將上下兩端之結解除,繼以所東之草徐徐取下,此時宜注意草內 之虫爲風所吹落,或因解草時,偶而不慎破壞幼蟲所蟄伏之薄繭 而致其受振 下落,不易尋獲。東草解下然後,須巡視束草部份之四週及隙縫間,如有越冬 之幼蟲,即用鑷探入殺死之。
- 9. 解草適期之確定與草之合理處置 解草時期之適否,關係甚大,宜在樹液未曾開始流動及幼蟲未曾活動前行之,遲則効力減少,反為保護害蟲越多而受其損害;故解草適期,宜在早春從事桑株整枝時行之。解下之東草,不宜立即焚燬,而遭其中天敵誤設之損失,應裁草三,四寸長放入寄生蜂係護器或離桑地較遠之場所:一則可以使其中寄生蜂寄生蠅等得以羽化而飛出,二則可使東草內之幼蟲,即能活動,亦以不能達及桑株而餓斃;惟獨於桑螟幼蟲之處理,應在未蛹化或羽化前燒毀之。

二二年三月二十八日嘉與

# 菟絲子數種生理性質之研究

Observations on some physiologyical Characters of

CUSCUTA JAPONICA CHOISY.

崔 伯 棠 Tsui Pe-tang

緒言

杭州山野所產之魙絲子,其學名為 Cuscuta japonica Choisy. 係雜食性之寄生植物 (Polyphagous parasitie) 此種蒐絲為害至烈,西湖山野之各類樹木,一經纏繞,彌不立為摧枯,凡此已于 1931 年之冬月,作者所草杭州附近所產蒐絲子之形態類屬及其寄主之種類一文內 (刊布本局專門報告第九號) 述其梗概;吾人觀其繁殖之速,蔓延之廣,為害之烈,覺其有防治之必要;爰自 1932 年之春始從事於魙絲生理性質之研究,以冀獲得適當防治方法,茲僅將一年來之工作較有結果者,彙錄於此,藉以報告過去工作之崖略。

本篇試驗工作,多蒙業師朱鳳美、施華慶兩先生之指導,又承朱學曾先生及本 室助理員嚴錦瀾先生之多方襄助,謹表謝意!

### I. 種子發芽試驗

### A. 積土深度與種子發芽之關係

自然界蒐絲種子播散地面之後,其埋入土層之深淺,常因種種情况而異,吾入為探知其埋至若何深度始足妨礙其發芽,俾可為翻耕土層以行防治之準則,因有積土試驗之進行。試驗方法係於長方形之木霜內,填土凡五層,每層深為一寸,乃取鮮潔蒐絲種子分播土中,每級用種100粒,分別播種,待發芽後,加以精密之觀察,從其結果得知積土深在1时時,仍能照常發芽,並無妨礙,但積土深至2时時,已有半數不能萌發,若復堆積至3时以上,即完全不能萌苗,茲將試驗結果,(第一表)

第一表 積土深度與寬絲種子發芽百分率

III.	深別	度	表土	深 1 时	深2时	深3时	深 4 时	深 5 时
第	_	面	62	76	32	0	0	0
第	~	画	75	79	41	2	0	0
第	=	圃	80	82	25	0	0	0
第	四	區	71	53	27	0	0	0

(每級用種子100 粒民國21年4月29日)

### B. 浸水深度與種子發芽之關係

我人為探知地面灌水,能否防止募絲種子之發芽;故將種子分別浸清于各種深

淺之水層中,如(1)微濕(2)深半时(3)深1时及(4)深2时等項,于有蓋圓之玻盆內行之,每日將宿水倾除,換以潔水,庶免種粒腐敗,試驗結果在微濕區中發芽最佳,積水深半时時發芽已不甚好,但尚能繼續發芽,至在1—2时深度中,種子吸收過分水濕,體積膨丈,種皮透薄,然終不發芽,而致腐敗,是因種子漬水過深,空氣不能透達,以至菟絲種子窒息而死也,茲將所得結果,(第二表)

			21-22	X.73**UN (X / )			
區	深別	度	徼 濕	深华时	深 1 时	深 2 时	備 攷
第	נינ <i>ו</i>	盆	35	13	0	0	未發芽種子皆腐敗而生惡臭
第		盆	41	8	0	0	仝 上
第	Series Series Series	盆	57	26	0	0	全 L
第	74	盆	53	11	0	0	仝 上

第二表 浸水深度與氮絲種子發芽百分率

# (每區用種子100粒民國21年5月25日)

# C. 浸水時間與種子發芽之關係

由前項寬絲種子浸水深度以觀,則知水深在1时時,即足致弱,但在某種情况內,延長其浸漬時間,是否亦能影響寬絲種子之發芽,為欲判明此種關係起見,因有本試驗之進行;試驗方法,係將種子浸漬清水中,每隔3時即取出種子10粒,在吸墨紙上吸去水分,即分別播種鉛盤內,浸水時間最短者為3小時,最長者48小時,考查是項試驗之結果,則知寬絲種子浸水自3至30小時以內,發芽極佳。又自33至42小時以內,發芽已不優良,但尚能發芽,至浸漬在45時以外,種子即全不發芽矣,今將試驗結果錄次(第三表)如下:

		20-0	·	2 41.2 1		1 000				
時間	區別	第		盤	第		盤	備		攷
3	(h)		+			+		發 芽	良	好
6	(h)		+			+		仝		上
9	(h)	-	+			+		仝		上
12	(h)		+			+		仝		上
15	(h)		+	-		+		全.		Ŀ
18	(h)		+			+		仝		上

第三表 浸水時間與種子發芽

21	(h)	+	+	仝			_1:
24	(h)	+	+	仝			上
27	(h)	+	+.	仝			上
30	(h)	+	+	仝			上
33	(h)	±	+	要	芽	不	良
36	(h)	1.	<u>+</u>	仝			.Ł
39	(h)	<u>+</u>	土	仝			上
42	(h)	-1-		仝			Ŀ
45	(h)	_	- Larrang	多	數	腐	敗
48	(h)		gund	全			Ŀ

+=發芽良好 土=發芽不良 -=不能發芽

### D. 冤絲種子發芽之最高最低溫度

黨絲種子自播散地面後,即於土中越冬,至翌年春暖,復開始發芽侵入寄主,而加大害,查自然界之寬絲開始發芽為4月初旬,而及查本月份之氣溫最高為26°C,最低者僅9°C,。又於去冬預先埋入土中越冬之菟絲種子,亦於4月中旬開始萌發,由是推知菟絲種子發芽之最適溫度當為9°C—26°C之間。乃任實驗室內將以各種不同度數之溫度如5°C,10°C、15°C,20°C,25°C,30°C,35°C,40°C,45°C,50°C,仓其發芽,以藍得知最高量低及最適發芽溫度,以為防治之準據。但實驗結果,知最低發芽溫度與天然界頗多出入,而其最適溫度為30°C—35°C。最高溫度為45°C,過此即不發芽矣。茲將各項溫度內發芽百分率列舉之(第四表)

第四表 3	克絲师	子在各	<b></b> 看溫度了	下發芽百	分率
-------	-----	-----	--------------	------	----

發芽度	5° C	10° C	15° C	20° C	25° C	30° C	35° C	40° C	45° C	50°C
每 100 粒 之發芽率	0%	11%	26%		,			8%	2%	0%
試驗日期	21年 1 月19日	21年 1 月19日	21年1 月19日	21年 2 月 2 日	21年3 月24日	31年 4 月7日	21年 4 月18日	21年4 月19日	21年 5 月 2 日	21年 5 月13日
備考	全不發 芽	多數不發	發芽不 良	發芽不 良	發芽不 良 期 甚 長	發芽最 佳	21年 4 月18日 發芽優 良	發芽不 良 期 甚 長	種子大 等 財發臭	全不 <b>發</b>

E. 菟絲種子之抗藥力試驗

此項試驗目的,係在探究蒐絲師子能否應用藥劑浸漬取理極子,以視有無影響 發芽,得藉此以為防治用藥之依據,至所有藥劑皆為普通常用殺草劑及殺菌劑,如 鋼皂液 (Copper soap) 波爾多液 (Bordeaux mixture) 福爾曼林 (Formalin) 异汞液 Mercuric chloride) 石灰乳 (Calcium hydroxide)……等 30 種,浸漬 方法係將每種藥劑統分為濃,中,淡之三級,每種濃度及浸漬時間,復分 20′. 40′. 60′. 80′. 100′. 120′. 所用冕絲種子各皆25粒,即將新鮮清潔種子各25粒,分別浸漬 於預先配置之藥液內,待經上列各規定時間後,即取出在清水中洗滌,再行播入土 鉢中,發芽結果如下:(第五表)

第五表 菟絲子藥液浸漬發芽表

		2(1) TF 2	*	)E11/10 2	SKIIKI	~ b< /					
	時	E		20'	40'	601	80'	100'	120'	備	攷
藥劑	濃	種度	+	25	25	25	25	25	25		
Ma ta sota		0.15	%	8	4	6	6	5	7	晨法	协为每
銅皂液		0.3	%	- 10	4	10	. 7	13	7		5二日
(Copper soap)		0.6	%	4	6	8	5	3	11	記載一次	<b>凌</b> 發芽
SALD THE SE VILLE		0.5	%	5	7	4	5	6	7		
波爾多液		1	%	8	11	6	4	7	3	仝	Ŀ
(Bordeaux mixu	re)	2	%	10	6	6	7	5	8		
25 AB EL 14	,	0.5	%	11	4	5	5	4	5		
福爾曼林	•	1	%	8	4	3	5	6	8	仝	上
(Formalin)		2	%	6	5	13	5	4	6		
H I W		0.0038	5 %	7	1	4	8	5	5		
昇 汞 液		0.007	%	10	3	4	4	13	6	仝	上
(Mercuric chlori	ae)	).014	%	10	14	6	6	3	9		
THE WAY AT	1	1.25	%	5	5	7	5	8	7		
硫酸 Garner aulnbat		2.5	%	8	7	7	4	9	4	仝	上
(Copper sulphat	e).	0.5	%	7	7	9	12	4	6		
- 1.a. 25		10	%	2	6	4	5	6	7		
石 灰 乳		20	%	8	3	6	3	8	4	仝	.E
(Calcium hydoxi	ue)	40	%	6	9	8	3	7	6	and dead limit from	ar warmen California
	STATES STATES OF THE PARTY NAMED IN	to amountain	Andrew Control of the Party of	-	The state of the same of the s	-	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON NAMED IN				

TA ELA CEP	0.21	%	6	5	6	4	6	5		
硫 酸 鐵	0.42	%	5	8	7	2	7	6	仝	上
(Ferrous sulphate)	0,84	%	11	8	10	7	7	8		
la ' tr' M.	1.55	%	8	4	3	6	6	6		
木 灰 汁	3.1	%	11	4	7	4	6	4	仝	上
(Wood ash)	6.2	%	6	6	7	6	4	6		
F I NE ALL	1	%	6	5	8	3	2	4		
鳥司潑姆	2	%	7	2	2	3	4	2	仝	上
(Uspulum)	4	%	1	1	4	3	0	0		
\$15.0 F11'1 44.5	1	%	8	4	5	7	8	10		
鐵朗 (Tillantin)	2	%	5	4.	5	8	2	6	仝	上
	4	%	8	5	5	5	6	3		
ruls aioù Au	0.004	%	7	8	7	9	4	5		
硝酸銀	0.008	%	3	3	8	4	5	6	仝	.Ł
(Silver nitrate)	0.016	%	4	9	7	5	4	7		
温 施 ひ 永 走	0.01	%	5	1	7	6	7	10		
過酸化水素	0.02	%	7	6	8	3	3	4	소	上
(Hydrogen peroxide)	0.04	%	5	8	10	7	5	7		
±t -ti: F-1	0.373	%	5	5	14	7	2	6		
替 莫 兒	).746	%	9	7	8	4	4	3	仝	上
(Thymol)	.492	%	9	5	8	9	7	7		
Ale AH inte	0.05	%	4	5	4	6	9	5		
水楊酸	0.1	%	6	3	9	6	9	6	仝	上
(Salicylic acide)	0.2	%	8	12	5	4	6	4		

1										
一	0.055	%	1	7	7	6	4	6		
(Potassium bichromate	0.11	%	4	5	7	5	1	8	仝	Ŀ
(1 orassium biem omate	0.22	%	7	5	8	7	5	9		
<b></b>	0.055	%	10	10	3	5	5	9		
	0.11	%	8	7	6	2	7	5	仝	.Ł
(Potassium cyanide)	0.22	%	8	9	7	8	2	7		
阿 冀 尼 亞	0.07	%	7	6	3	3	6	4		
	0.14	%	7	5	6	5	5	0	仝	上
(Ammonia)	0.23	%	10	11	5	9	5	11		
過鑑酸鉀	0.175	%	8	7	8	8	4	7		
(Potassium	0.35	%	7	6	7	6	7	8	仝	上
permanganate)	0.70	%	9	9	6	6	8	6		
鹽化亞鉛	0.095	%	10	8	10	6	6	4		
	0.19	%	7	6	3	10	6	6	仝	Ŀ
(Zinc chloride)	0.38	%	4	6	8	7	6	2		
砌	0.349	%	6	4	5	4	5	3		
	0.699	%	4	4	5	7	5	6	소	上
(Boracic acid)	1.398	%	11	8	4	10	6	4		
明    禁	0.225	%	6	6	5	7	4.	5		
	0.45	%	3	7	4	5	6	7	仝	æ
(Alum)	0.90	%	10	5	11	4	7	4		
單常	0,24	%	8	3	7	7	9	6		
(Tannin)	0.48	%	3	10	3	7	4	4	仝	.Ł.
(Taduid)	0.96	%	8	7	6	7	8	4		

-84° 1.07. 47th	0.89 %	3	3	2	10	2	3		
苛 性 納	1.78 %	7	4	7	0	4	1	仝	Ł
(Caustic soda)	3.56 %	9	8	5	7	7	6		
- N	0.467 %	6	8	6	5	6	9		
<b>氯</b> 氧 冰	0.934 %	8	4	8	4	5	5	仝	上
(Hydrate of chloral)	1,868 %	5	4	8	6	4	5		
	2 %	6	6	6	5	8	8		
鹽代石灰	4 %	5	6	6	4	5	6	수.	上
(Calcium chloride)	8 %	6	9	9	8	10	6		
y.da	5 %	7	5	10	12	4	3		
酒 精	10 %	3	4	10	5	3	2	仝	上
(Alcohol)	2.0 %	8	8	7	8	5	6		
ni/s	8.2 %	9	5	11	7	4	4		
食鹽	16.4 %	5	5	3	4	5	7	仝	上
(Sodium chloride)	22,8 %	6 10	11	9	8	2	6		
Tri With	0.25 %	6 13	7	б	4	6	6		
石 炭 酸	0.05 9	6 6	6	13	5	0	5	全	上
(Carbolic acid)	1.0 9	5	6	5	11	5	8		
6K) 75.4A	0.01 9	6 5	1	7	6	5	4		
路下	0.02 9	9	4	6	12	4	3	仝	上
(Chromic acid)	0.04	26 2	2	3	8	6	3		
硫酸	0.15	% 3	3	6	9	4	4		
	0.3	% 8	5	7	4	3	2	仝	.E
(Sulphuric acid)	0.6	% 7	10	6	5	5	9		

上表係就每25粒種子發芽之實數,由表中記載以觀,則知所用30種藥液浸渍處理蔥絲種子後,與蔥絲種子發芽無大影響,惟所可注意者,有 Uspulum 一區,在 2% 及 4% 之藥液濃度下,頗碍蔥絲種子之發芽,即蔥絲種子在 Uspulum 藥液中,浸漬時間在 20°及 40° 鐘後,雖尚能發芽,但在 100°及 120°之時間內,已足使不再萌發。其次則在 0.4% 之錢酸 (Chromic acid) 液內,比較亦稍能妨碍蔥絲種子之發芽,至其他28種藥劑,效皆不顯。

### Ⅱ. 接種試驗

### A. 吸根及其形成所需之日數

菟絲子自種子萌發後,除幼莖能自行吸收土中水分養料以維持二週間生活外,除皆憑藉吸根以完成其生活全更,故吸根實為菟絲子之最要器官;此項試驗,係將發芽後之幼芽移植於寄主之旁,以觀察其經過幾日後方始纏絡樹枝,又吸根發生前後寄主植物接觸面所起若何變化。而所用寄主概為杭州市工務局所植西湖蘇堤苗间苗木,年齡皆一二年生幼苗,如(1)桃 (Prunus persica S. et Z.)梅 (Prunus mume S. et Z.) (3)銀杏 (Ginkgo biloba L.) (4)垂柳 (Salix babylonica)(5)梧桐 (Sterculia platanifolia L,)(6)栗 (Castanea bungeana DC.)(7)銀白楊 (Populus alba L.)及(8)榆樹 (Ulmus campestris Planch,)等之八種,試驗方法,係將上列八種苗木,洗去根部泥土轉植於水耕培養液 (Water culture)中,每星期更換一次,如是寄主植物得仍繼續生長,乃移植已發芽之菟絲幼莖於寄主附近,幼莖經數小時後,即行纏繞寄主莖枝,初時不生吸根,僅纏捲而已,但隔數日後,乃生吸根,吸根生成之遲速,因寄主植物而異,大概約自2日—8日,茲幾吸根生成所需之日數表示於下:

(1)	桃	2	日)
(2)	梅	4	日
(3)	銀杏	8	H
(4)	垂柳	2	日间明华来院司马用报
(5)	梧桐	5	日子吸根生成所需之日數日子
(6)	栗	7	日
(7)	銀白楊	3	H
(8)	榆	5	日 <sup>j</sup> ·

### B 菟絲幼莖纏繞與寄主莖圍之粗細

菟絲子為一年生之蔓草,種子萌發後之幼莖,能直立土面,莖色鮮黃如絲線狀,幼莖頭部能自由轉動,逢寄主則繞絡之。纏絡後,即於寄主接觸面生長吸根,故纏絡實為菟絲發生吸根之起點,因能纏繞故生吸根,倘寄主莖圍過粗,或表皮細胞堅厚,幼莖即不能纏絡矣。本試驗目的在探知寄主莖圍粗大至某種程度,幼莖即不克纏繞,所用寄主植物為臘梅(Calycanthus prvecox L.)按臘梅為落葉灌木,自地上部分歧大小老嫩之壺枝,以之充作菟絲幼莖之纏繞,非常適當,試驗結果,知幼

莖所纏絡者皆為青綠嫩枝,此種小枝之周圍長度,約自13—32 mm. 又與上面同等 大之老枝,概不纏絡,是則幼莖纏絡與寄主枝條之老嫩,亦不無關係存焉!

#### C. 幼莖再生力之測定

養絲子一般之防治方法,為摘取其蔓莖,然蔓莖之再生力(Regenration)極强,雖留存一小片叚仍能滋蔓生活者,又當摘除之際,難免遺留吸根於寄主莖枝,而每一英时長之甍絲莖蔓,約有吸根2—6個之多,故拔除後不數日間仍然繁育如初,此項再生力測定試驗,係欲明瞭摘除至君何長度,莖蔓始失去生活力,乃按其吸根個數分別切斷之為種種不同長度之短枝,結果得悉有質吸根 1—30 個時,均無再生力,僅於其兩端切斷處,初則流露黏稠性汁液,至三數日後傷痍自相癒合,蔓莖仍然活着,惟切斷莖枝有分枝之芽存在時,則雖留吸根三個以上,即有再生之可能也。

### D. 人為接種及寄主種類

杭產 Cuscuta Japonica Choisy, 之寄主植物,範圍至廣,關於此吾人由採集 寄主標本時,已得知其崖略,然究竟是否所有樹木雜草皆能寄生,抑或有不能寄生 者,為欲明瞭此種情形,乃行人為接種試驗計供試寄主植物約百餘種,一一栽植圃 地,而以發芽後之幼莖移植其旁,結果知各類樹木雜草皆能為其侵寄。惟下列六種 植物,則不適於寄生如:

- 1. 桑 樹 (Morus alba L.)
- 2. 南 瓜 (Cucurbita pepo L.)
- 3. 茶 樹 (Thea sinensis L.)
- 4. 棕 櫚 (Trachycarpus excelsa Wendl.)
- 5. 三 橙 (Edeworthia chrysantha Lindl.)
- 6. 算盤果 (Glochidion sp.)

上列六種植物,以之接植蔥絲幼芽於其旁,初時頗能寄生,且吸根形成,但當 值繁育盛旺之際,忽爾菟絲莖蔓枯死,而寄主植物固皆健全無恙者,此項試驗反覆 再三,均得同樣結果。以意度之,恐是種寄主植物體內,必含有抗病毒素,致使菟 絲子不適於寄生者,故擬將此項植物之煎出汗塗抹菟絲蔓蓋,以燕能否免疫,惟時 值天炎,此類液汗極易腐敗,致此項試驗工作未能繼續施行,深引為憾也!

# III· 防治試驗

### A. 營養液中加硫酸銅試驗

關於寬絲子莖蔓之防治方法,一般概為理學的防除,其主要之點有(1)精選作物種子,以免蒐絲種子之混入。(2)被寬絲子寄生之田地學遺留種子,故須翻耕土塊。(3)刈取莖蔓曝乾而後焚燬之。及(4)實行輸裁等法而已,按是種防治方法,大都指為害田圃之數種蔥絲子如 Cuscuta chinensis Lamb, C. europaea L. 及 C. epilinum weihe. ect. 而言 若至杭產之 C. Japonica Choisy. 都侵寄各類樹木及雜草,此種方法容有不適,故用殺草藥劑而行防除者。試驗方法係剪取寄生於

銀白楊上 ( $Populus\ alba\ L$ .) 之菟絲子,分別移植於水耕培液內,乃注加各種濃度之硫酸銅 (( $Cu\ So_4$ ) 試驗結果如下表(第六表)

就驗區		區別	標準區	THE BUILDING THE	<del></del>	龙	酸	銅			
<b>寄主</b> 物與	植物物	濃度	0	0. 1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.8%	1.6%	3. 2%	6.4%	2.8%
寄	主 植	物	+	+	+	+	+	+		土	土
寄	生	物	+	+	+	+	1	+	士	_	_
備		註	營養液	每十日	更換一	次					

第六表 營養液中加硫酸銅與寄主及寄生植物之生長

### +=照常發育 土=生育不良 -=呈現枯萎

就上表以觀,于加注硫酸銅在 0.1%——1.6% 之濃度內,寄主植物與寄生物之生育均無影響,而在 3.2%及6.4 %之兩區內,則寄主植物葉莖顯現黃萎。又在 12.8%區內,寄生物與寄主植物均呈極度之萎凋,故知硫酸銅稀薄溶液,對于冤絲莖蔓,無者何效果,而其濃厚者,則以寄主中毒枯死,冤絲遂亦萎凋也。

#### B. 各種油類之塗抹試驗

菟絲餌子發芽後之幼莖,能于其近旁雜草上纏繞,繼復向臨近樹木根基部纏絡,待一旦吸根既生,地上部莖蔓即逐漸枯稿,我人已知菟絲子最初侵入寄生,皆爲根際部分,則于根幹部塗抹油質,使光滑不克侵繞,則即得保護樹木之安全矣。此種理想的防治能否有效,故試行此塗油試驗,至所用油類,皆係普通而易購買者,如(1)菜油(2)麻油(3)棉籽油(4)花上油(5)茶油(6)凡士林(Vaselin)及(7)焦煤油(Coal tar)等,一一塗抹寄主根幹部,則菟絲莖蔓雖仍能纏繞,但不生吸根,故用油類塗抹,確實有效,惟寄主塗油部分,因油質之滲透入細胞內部,致樹幹部都有因是而枯死者,惟焦煤油之浸潤力弱,在害蟲防治上亦常重之,故當爲適宜之防治煮絲用藥蓋可知矣。

#### C. 噴射藥劑試驗

此項試驗係應用各種常用設菌劑及設草藥,以行防除魙絲子之莖蔓者,故為防除最後之目的也;使用藥劑如(1)波爾多液(Bordeaux mixture)(2)硫酸銅(Copper sulphate)(3)銅皂液(Copper soap)(4)硫酸鐵(Ferrous sulphate)(5)昇汞液(Mercuric chloride)(6)福爾曼林(Formalin)(7)鐵訓廳(Tillatin)(8)鳥司潑姆(Uspulum)等上列八種藥劑,各區以三種不同濃度,於每隔十日噴射於寄土木槿(Hibiscus syvestris L.)上之菟絲一次,考查施藥後之結果,則知八種藥液對於防治菟絲蔓莖,無甚效果,蓋經藥次施藥後之菟絲子,仍能繼續滋長,而加大害於寄主焉!

# Ⅳ. 菱絲子寄主植物名錄

杭產蒐絲之寄主植物,均山林樹木及雜草,關於寄主植物標本之種類,吾人已在去歲採得標本18科30種之多。今年除從事其生理性質之研究外,復於<u>面湖、臨平</u>,西天目山,嘉興,黃岩諸地繼續採集,合前共計有40科97種,茲將寄主植物科屬名稱分錄于下:

- 一、槭樹科 (Aceraceae)
- (1) 三角楓 Acer trifidum, Hook. et Arn.
- (2) 槭樹屬一種 Acer sp. 二、八角楓科(Alangiaceae)
- (3) 八角楓 Alangium platanifolium Harms.

三、莧科 (Amaranthaceae)

- (4) 牛膝 Achyranthes bidentata Bl.
- (5) 莧菜 Amaranthus mangostanus L.
- (6) 刺莧 Amaranthus spinosus L· 四、石蒜科 (Amaryllidaceae)
- (7) 石蒜 Lycoris radiata. Herb. 五、漆樹科 (Anacardiaceae)
- (8) 鹽膚木 Rhus javanica L.
- (9) 野漆樹 Rhus sylvestris S. et Z. 六、天南星科 (Araceae)
- (10) 芋艿 Colocasia esculenta Schott. (a. i.)

七、小蘖科 (Berberidaceae)

(11) 南天竹 Nanaina domestica Thunb. (a. i.)

八、衞矛科 (Celastraceae)

- (12) 衛矛 Evonymus alalus K. Ko-ch.
- (13) 桃葉衞矛 Evonymus Europaea L. var. Hamiltoniana Maxim.

九、鴨跖草科 (Commelinaceae)

(14) 鴨跖草 Commelina communis L.

十、菊科 (Compositae)

- (15) 茵陳蒿 Artemisia capillaris
  Thunb.
- (16) 牲蒿 Artemisia japonica Thunb,
- (18) 野艾蒿 Artemisia vulgaris L. var. Paviflora Max.
- (19) 白花馬蘭 Aster trinervius Roxb. var. adustus Max.
- (20) 天名精 Carpesium abrotaniodes L.
- (21) 刺薊莧 Cirsium japonicum DC.
- (22) 蘭草 Eupatorium chineses L.
- (23) 澤蘭 Eupatorium japonicum Thunb.
- (24) 泥胡菜 Saussurea affinis Spr.
- (25) 薊屬-種 Cirsium sp.
- (26) 鷄兒腸屬一種 Asteromoea sp.
- (27) 毛飛蓬 Erigeron canadensis L. (a i)

十一、葫蘆科 (Cucurbitaceae)

(28) 合子草 Actinoestemma lobatum Max var. racemosum Max.

十二、大戟科 (Euphorbiaceae)

(29) 金柑藤 Flueggea capillipes Pax. (30) 杠香藤 Mallatus repandus Muell-Arg.

十三、椅科 (Flacourtiaceae)

(31) 杭木 Xylosma congestum(Lour) Merr.

十四、禾本科 (Gramineae)

- (32) 莓串草 Agropyrum semicostatum Nees.
- (33) 燕麥 Bromus japonicus Thunb.
- (34) 野稗 Echinochloa cius-galli P. B. var submuticum.
- (35) 白茅 Imperate arundomaceae Cyr.
- (36) 芒 Miscanthus sinensis Anders.
- (37) 苦竹 Phyllostachys quilioi Rir.
- (38) 筹竹 Sasa albo-marginata Mak. et Shib.

十五、金縷椋科 (Hamamelidaceae)

(39) 楓 Liquidambar formosana Hance.

十六、胡桃科 (Jugl ndaceae)

(40) 嵌寶楓 Pterocarya stenoptera DC.

十七、唇形科 (Labiatae)

- (41) 荏胡麻 Perilla ocimaides L.
- (42) 薄荷 Mentha viridis L.(a. i.) 十八、木通科(Lardizabalaceae)
- (43) 木通 Akebia quinata Decne 十九、豆科 Leguminosceae)
- (44) 合款 Albizzia julibrissin Durazz.
- (45) 黃檀 Dalbergia hupeana Hce.
- (46) 山馬蝗 Desmodium laburnifo-

lium DC.

- (47) 葛 Pueraria hirsuta Schneid.
- (48) 苦參 Sophora flavescens Ait. var galegoides Hemsl.
- (49) 大豆 Glycine max., Merr(a.i.) 二十、合百科 (Liliaceae)
- (50) 山蒜 Allium nipponicum Fr. et Sav,

二十一、木蘭科 (Magnoliaceae)

(51) 夜合花 Magnolia coco DC. (a. i.)

二十二、錦葵科 (Malvaceae)

- (52) 木槿 Hibiscus syvestris L.
- (53) 錦葵 Malva syvestris L. (a. i.)
  - 二十三、防已科 (Menisperma ceae)
- (54) 木防己 Cocculus trilobus DC. 二十四、桑科 (Moraceae)
- (55) 葡蟠 Broussonetia kaempferi Sieb
- (56) 奴柘 Cudrania triloba HCe.
- (57) 穀樹 Broussonetia papyrifera Vent. (a. i.)

二十五、睡蓮科 Nymphaeaceae)

(58) 蓮 Nelumbium nelumbo Druce.

二十六、木犀科 (Oleaceae)

- (59) 六道木 Chionanthus retusus Lindl. et Paxt·
- (60) 樗木 Fraxinus bungeana DC.
- (61) 女貞 Ligustrum bulgare L. 二十七、蓼科 (Polygonaceae)
- (62) 野芩麥 Polygonum alatum Ham.
- (63) 虎杖 Polygonum cuspidatum

S. et Z.

- (64) 水蓼 Polygonum flaccidum Rox'b.
- (65) 長葉雀翹 Polygonum hastanosagittatum Mak.

二十八、 水龍骨科 (Polyposia-ceae

- (66) 蕨 Pteridium aquilinum Kuhn 二十九、薔薇科 (Rosaceae)
- (67) 上棚莓 Rubus lambertianus Ser.
- (68) 野薔薇 Rubus muttifora Thunb.
- (69) 紅梅消 Rubus parvifolius L.
- (70) 桃 Prunus persica S. et Z.
- (71) 薔薇 Rosa acicularis Lindl (a. i.)

三十、西草科 (Rubiaceae)

- (72) 梔子 Gardenia florida L. 三十一、芸香 (Rutaceae)
- (73) 竹葉椒 Zanthoxylum alatum Roxb.
- (74) 山椒屬一種 Zanthoxylum sp. 三二、楊柳科 (Salicaceae)
- (75) 銀白楊 Populus alba L.
- (76) 垂卵 Salix babylonica
- (77) 魏氏柳 Salix wilsonii Seem. 三三、無患子科 (Sapindaceae)
- (78) 此膀胱 Kaelreuteria integrifoliola Merr.

三四、三白草科 (Saururaceae)

(79) 三白草 Saururus loureiri D Cne.

三五、玄參科 (Scrophulariaceae)

(80) 山玄參 Scrophularia patriu-

niana Wydl.

三六、榆樹科 (Ulmaceae)

- (81) 糙葉樹 Aphanathe aspera Planch.
- (82) 朴樹 Celtis sinenis Pers.
- (83) 刺榆Hemiptetea Davidii Planch.
- (84) 榔榆 Ulmus parvisolia Jacq.
  (a. i.)

三七、繖形科"(Umbelliferae)

- (85) 北柴胡 Bupleurum falcatum L.
- (86) 鴨脚板 Cryptotaenia canadensis DC.
- (87) 羌活 Peucedanum decursivum Max.
- (88) 竊衣 Torilis anthriscus Be-rnh.

三八、蕁麻科 (Urticaceae)

- (90) 山麻 Bochmeria platanifolia Fr. et. Sar.
- (91) 葎草 Humulus japonicus S. et Z.

三九、馬鞭草科 (Verbenaceae)

- (92) 紫珠 Callicarpa japonica Thunb.
- (93) 牡荆 Vitex trifolia L.
- (94) 紫珠屬一種 Callicar pa sp. 四十、葡萄科 (Vitaceae)
- (95) 蛇葡萄 Ampelopsis heterophylla S. et Z.
- (96) 鳥蕨莓 Columella (Cissua) Japouica (Willd) Merr.
- (97) 蛇葡萄屬一種 Ampelopsis sp.

上列寄主植物科屬名稱,概承國立浙江大學農學院植物園主任張東旭先生代為

#### 檢定,敬表謝意!

「附註」上列答寄主植物學名後,附有 (a·i.) 者,係人為接種 (Artificially infected) 以與天然採取者有所區別焉!

### 「註」煮絲子種類之檢究

本年秋季我人於赴臨平、西天旦山、及嘉善等地採蒐植病標本之際,同時採有莖蔓纖細之菟絲子一種,此種寬絲子與自來在杭市附近所見者外部形態絕異,經檢究結果知其非 Cuscuta japonica Choisy. 而係 C. chenensis Lamb 關於此類霓絲子之外貌形態,擬另加記載,茲不備蓍。

## V. 結 論

作者於過去一年內,關於菟絲子之生理特質之研究工作,盡限於此,惟自愧才疏學淺,此項菟絲生理研究工作未能悉按原定計劃施行,深引為憾,茲以便于明瞭,特將前述各種試驗比較稍有結果者,摘錄如下:

- 1. 用堆土積壓毫絲種子而深在1 时時種子之發芽並不生影響,又堆上深至2 时時 則有半數種子不能萌芽,至若堆土深度至3 时以上,則全不發芽。
- 2. 覆絲子種子浸漬於水中深至半时時, 尚能發芽, 至深至1时以上, 即能妨礙其 發芽。
- 3. 菟絲種子浸漬水中之時間,凡在3-42小時內,均能照常發芽,設繼續浸渍至45小時以上,則種子概不發芽。
- 4. 據實驗之結果,菟絲子種子之發芽溫度;最低為 6°C。最高為 45°C 而其最適合者為 30°C—35°C 之間。
- 6. 覆絲子幼莖自纏繞寄主植物後,其吸根生成之遲速常因寄主種類不同,頗不一致,大概吸根之生成最快者約2日,遲者有延至8日後方始形成。
- 7. 切斷之菟絲子雖吸根留存多至30個但莖上無幼芽則必失其再生力,反之如莖間 留有幼芽,雖吸根僅留至3個,亦能抽芽爲害。
- 8. 凡各種樹木及雜草, 菟絲子之莖蔓均能寄生,惟有下列數種植物如桑樹、南瓜、鎮辮果、三椏、茶樹及棕櫚筆,則不適於其之寄生。
- 9. 岩用油塗於寄主面上頗能防止蒐絲子吸根之發生,但油質對于寄主亦呈顯著有 害現象。(煤焦油除外)
- 10. 施用藥劑噴射於菟絲子莖蔓,其防治功效甚微。

#### SUMMARY

1. In the vicinity of Hangchow and in various districts of Chekiang. many forest trees, especially Salix bubylonica, Fracinus sp., Populus alba, and Ligustrum japonicum were severely attacked by the japanese

Dodder (Cuscuta japonica Choisy.) and many were even killed by it.

- 2. Dodder seeds being burried in the soil at a deepth of one inch can entirely germinate in an ordinary way, if at a deepth of two inches, only one half of them germinate, and if at a deepth of three inches or more, no one ever emerge.
- 3. They germinate well in the water at half inch deep, while at a deepth of one or more inch, the germination is hindered and difficult.
- 4. Dodder seeds that are an immersed in water for 3—42 hours can still germinate, but would fail to germinate entirely if immersed in water for more than 45 hours.
- 5. The optimum temperature for dodder's germlnation lies between 30° -33°C., the minimum is near 5°C., and the maximum is about 45°C.
- 6. Dodder seed would not be effected by the ordinary fungicide and weed-killer, but would be killed by an immersion in 2% uspulum or 0.4% potassium bichromate, the growing dodder were also not effected by fungicides or weedkiller.
- 7. The rapidity of haustorial formation depends on the kinds of the host plant. Two days is the quickest, while eight days or more is the slowest.
- 8. No regeneration can be taken place when a dodder stem is cut in to pieces even it bears as many as 30 haustoria, but if it has a growing bud, it can regenerate
- 9. All the trees, shrubs, or herbs can be used as hosts for the dolder except the followings:

Morus alba

Cucurbita pepo

Glochidion sp.

Edgeworthia chrysantha

Thea sinensis

Trachycarpus ecelsus var. typicus

10. An application of oils on the surface of the hosts can prevent the development of the haustorium, but the hosts themselves may be injured by the oils as well.

# 水稻螟蛉生活史報告(一)

Notes on the Life History of NARANGA AENESCENS MOORE, A

### Leaf-feeder of the paddy, I

鄭 高 翔 Cheng, Kao-tsiang

稻螟蛤(Naranga aenescens Moore, Noctuidae)為稻作害蟲之一,廣佈 於東亞產稻各區域;如日本,朝鮮,台灣,印度,爪哇,緬甸等處,莫不有其蹤跡 。吾國產稻之區亦均有分佈,蘇省之蘇、常、錫及渐省之杭、嘉、湖、鄞、紹等處 ,發生最為普遍。鄞屬之宿波,今年曾為大害。幼蟲除為害水稻葉片外,兼食其他 禾本科植物,其為害程度,以秧田則為最顯著。

本蟲之生活更及其防治法,在淅省尚乏詳細之研究。本局稻蟲研究所主任柳支 夷先生,遂命作者研究其生活習性及防治法。該蟲之天敵,已發現多種,以學名未 定,未敢遽爾附入;又有防治法多端;雖試驗已得成效,但倘須於下年重複試驗後 ,始能决定其最後之效力。本文僅就其生活更方面,作簡略之初步報告。

本文之計劃及方針,均賴本所主任柳先生之指導並承校閱一過。篇末各種生態 圖為厲亨性與柳支夷哥先生所繪。又承鄭同善先生惠賜未發表之稻螟蛤報告,以作本文之參攷。作者深致謝忱。

本蟲學名原為Naranga diffusa Walker, 後据 W. Warren 氏在 A. Seitz:—Die Gross—Schmetterlinge der Erde, I. Abt., 3 Bd. p.282 (1914) 記載 N. diffusa 分佈於印度, 爪哇等處, 但在中國與日本所產者均為 N. aenescens。 又据日本理學博士松村松年氏著"作物害蟲篇" (P.19), 日本昭和二年出版) 內所述 N. aenescens 與本種無異, 姑採用是名。並述其經過如上。

# I. 成蟲

#### 1. 成蟲之形態

成蟲雌體長 8-10 耗 mm. 雄 6-8 耗, 翅展雌為 21-23 毫, 雄 16-18 鞋。頭部均甚小,呈唔黃褐色。複跟球形黑色。觸角絲狀黃褐色。下唇蠹粗短,前方华突出,作淡黃色。胸部短而稍隆,呈唔黃褐色。前翅雌黃褐色,有赤褐色平行之斜紋二條:其一直後緣中部至前緣,其一直後緣內角附近至前緣頂角。二帶出發處稍粗,向前漸細,至中部斷續不連。雄者前翅金黃色,二帶紋之色澤亦較深而連貫不斷。緣毛均呈淡黃色。後翅雌淡黃色,雄深褐色,緣毛亦呈淡黃色。足細長,呈黃褐色,中足之脛節有距(Spurs)一對,後足有距二對。腹部雖稍肥作紡錘形,雄微瘦作圓錐形;背面均呈深褐色,腹面淡黃褐色

。(圖12-15)

#### 2. 成蟲之春季型 (Spring form)

稻螟蛤第一代之成蟲,發現于春季,(自四月下旬至五月上旬)。該代成蟲之構造,固與其他夏秋發生者,不分軒輊,惟其色澤迴異,驟視之,幾為兩種,蓋或環境所致,嘗聞鱗翅目昆蟲受氣溫高低之影響而能左右其色澤,若蛹期經過一度低溫後,則成蟲之色澤常有深暗而不鮮明之現象,該代成蟲,乃一顯例也。成蟲雌雄之頭部觸角及下唇鬚均為淡灰黃色,胸部及前翅作灰色,略帶淡黃,翅上之平行帶紋呈深灰褐色,近外緣者更為清晰,緣毛淡黃褐色。至後翅雄者色灰褐,雌者深灰褐色。綠毛及足均呈淡黃褐色。雌雄腹部之背面咸作深褐,腹面黃褐。

#### 3. 成蟲之習性

成蟲日間隱状于稻之莖葉間或其他之雜草間,偶一驚動,則疾飛逸去,非 賴捕蟲網之力,不易捕捉。至傍晚八九時,甚形活動,蓋交尾即在此時也。成 蟲慕光性特强,而以雌者為尤甚;在發蛾盛期,每日一燈常能誘得二百餘頭, 其中雌者常佔二倍有奇。

#### 4. 成蟲之羽化

羽化時蛹之中胸背面縱狀破裂,繼及前胸,先由胸背彎起,頭部脫出繼之,腹部最後,乃離蛹衣而出,靜伏於蛹包之上,初出時兩翅甚短,蓋為摺皺所致,腹部暴露易見,旋各翅向後伸展平覆于腹背之上,繼而兩翅直上縱合,最後乃斜覆于胸腹部,呈普通之屋脊狀,其間經過約需十餘分鍾,未幾,肛門排洩淡褐色液體,乃開始活動,飛息于稻叢隱密之處,其羽化時刻,以上午五至九時為最多,佔全數百分之七十五,但亦有于下午羽化者,茲將二百八十八頭成蟲之羽化時刻列表如下:

羽 化 蛾 數	百 分 率
3	1.315%
35	15,3 <b>5</b> 1%
41	17.982%
51	22 368%
44	19.298%
13	5.701%
11	4.829%
	3 35 41 51 44 13

表一 成蟲羽化之時刻

1,754% 2.192% 3,508%
25000/
3.000%
1.754%
3.070%
0.877%

### 5. 成蟲之交尾

成蟲交尾,不拘何時,設雌雄相遇,即能舉行,但在野外常于晚間七八時至十二時之間舉行之,蓋斯時成蟲極為活動也。將交尾時,初則雌雄成蟲盤旋飛舞,然後雖者靜伏葉上,雄者疾飛而至,逕以頭部向雌者之腹施以猛擊,並即轉其體,使尾端接合,其方式係蛾類中最普通之一字形,雄者前翅之前角覆蓋雌者前角之上,觸角均向後彎,有時雌者伏于莖葉之上部,雄者居下,待生殖器互相接合後,雄者之足可以脫離攀附之物,全體臨空懸掛于雌者之腹端,恐得力于交尾鈎也。當交尾時,雖稍受驚擾,甚至以手觸之,亦不以為意。顧雌者一生間究竟交尾若干次,則以缺乏觀察,未敢遽斷,惟就飼育之經驗,則交尾一次,已足其一生產卵受精之用、要亦屢見不鮮之事實,至雄則能交尾四次之多,交尾時間,最長者為四時又五十六分,最短者為一時十六分,普通為二時餘,下表乃根據本年第一化蛾子觀察所成。

表二、成蟲交	尾之時刻及交	尾所需時間
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戦	號	交 尾	時	刻	交	尾	所	To.	時	間
1			分 時:48—6					分:14		
2		g	<b>3:22</b> — 5	:44			2	1:22		
3		1	:32 4	:00			2	2:23		
<u>i.</u>		12:45— 2:30								
5		5:20—7:10 1:50								
6		12	2:09— 2	:15			: 2	2:06		
7		6	3: <b>0</b> 0— 5	:20			1 2	2:20		
8			1:34— 6	:30			4	1:56		

9	1:34-2:50	1:16
10	3:10- 5:15	2:05
11	3:12- 5:15	2:03
12	3:12- 5:35	2:23
13	3:30— 5:3 <b>5</b>	2:05
14	5:15-7:15	2:00
15	3:45— 6:00	2:15
16	4:00- 6:05	2:05

#### 6. 成蟲之產卵

成蟲於交尾後有當夜產卵,亦有隔夜產卵。在飼育室內有於今晚交尾,次 日日間即產卵者。成蟲產卵時, 先伏於葉面, 少質, 頻動其腹部並向前漸移, 俟產卵一列後, 復向後退, 此所以卵塊內之卵粒排列成行也。一卵塊旣成, 成 蟲或在原葉繼產,或飛遷他葉。

## 7. 一母蛾之產卵數

一母蛾一生中產卵最多者達584個,最少者為42個;平均為2565個。

**卵現** 數 贼號 郭琬 卵數 驴瑰 邺塊 峨號 頭數 也我 野 卵數 戦號 师數 欺 111/2 4.05 24. 

表三 一母蛾之產卵數

10	30	194	21	5	42	32	103	472	43	29	249
11	-18				118	33	111		44	135	420

一生中產卵數	1-50	51-166	101-150	151-20	201-250	251- <b>3</b> 66	301-350	351-466	401-450	451-500	01-550
觀察蛾數	2	2	11	4	8	1	1	2	8	3	2

#### 8. 成蟲之趨光性

成蟲之趨光性甚强,統計今年五月以來,共誘得成蟲二千八百二十九頭; 其中雌者佔73.32%,雄者僅 26.68%。茲將各月誘得之成蟲例表如下:

月,	誘	得	蚁 數	雌雄百	分 率	附註
份	구	8	共 計	9	\$	PIN RE
5	44	16	60	61.34%	38.66%	
6	47	37	84	55.95%	44.05%	
7	866	235	1101	78.01%	21.99%	
8	896	322	1218	73.56%	26.44%	
9	220	146	366	62.84%	37.16%	
總計	2073	756	2829	73.32%	26.68%	

表四 1932年誘蛾燈內各月誘得之成蟲數及雌雄比例

試觀上表鰱幾較雄超出三倍,但作者仍未敢妄斷雌者之趨光性較雄者為强;良以野外之雌雄比例尚未詳細考查,惟据室內飼育之總結果,則雌雄為 51.35% 與 48.65%之比。特附述之,以作參考。

成蟲於趨光前已否產卵問題,至為重要,特將誘峨燈誘得之雌蛾百頭,逐 頭解剖檢其腹內之卵數,以明所誘雌蛾是否完全產卵,或未產卵者。其結果腹 中均有卵粒,惟多寡不同;多者達四百五十四粒,少奢僅三十一粒,其平均為 242.1 粒;與飼育室內一母蛾之產卵數相較,和差不遠。故所誘得之雌蛾腹中,均 有卵粒,或竟有尚未產者。

表五 誘賊燈內雌蛾腹內卵數檢查表

蛾號	卵數	帆號	卵數	蛾號	卵數	峨號	卵数	蛾號	卵數	蛾號	卯數
1	288	19	279	37	378	55	166	73	172	91	424

2	394	20	165	38	301	56	178	74	118	92	128
3	217	21	345	39	291	57	57	75	214	93	173
4	405	22	248	40	429	58	442	76	236	94	31
5	398	23	239	41	191	59	114	77	454	95	256
6	372	24	225	42	3 <b>25</b>	60	121	78	236	96	192
7	236	25	402	43	142	61	243	79	313	97	337
8 8	368	26	245	44	123	62	277	80	152	98	207
9	333	27	114	45	305	63	285	81	77	99	46
10   2	271	28	246	46	166	64	244	82	308	100	137
11 1	123	29	255	47	308	65	267	83	<b>15</b> 9		
12 2	222	30	294	48	285	66	179	84	69		
13   2	274	31	289	49	394	67	75	85	273		
14 4	443	32	356	50	391	68	245	86	69		
15 1	135	33	346	51	148	69	353	8.7	281		
16 8	321	34	284	52	192	70	328	88	363		
17   8	336	35	257	53	273	71	<b>15</b> 3	89	182		
18 1	127	36	144	54	179	72	183	90	170		

## 9. 成蟲之壽命

成蟲之壽命長短,視雌雄而異,在飼育室內歷代觀察之結果,雌娥經數次之產卵後,不久卽死。雄蛾與雌蛾交尾後,常有待於第二三次之交尾,其壽命 似較雌者為長也。

表六 成蟲之壽命

	.11.	lê .		蚓	龙				Ť.	推		ij	哦		
最	短	最,	長	平			均	最	短	最	長	युद			均
2	Н	7	Н		4.5	日		2	日	8	H		5	H	

#### 1. 卵之形態

卵作扁圓形, 直徑長0.45程mm. 四周有縱隆線, 縱隆線之間復有橫線相隔, 形成多數之長方格狀。每卵縱隆線之多穿自二十六至三十一不等, 普通為二十九條。(圖1-4)

<b>卵粒號數</b>	縦隆線數	卵粒號數	縱隆線數	<b>卵粒號數</b>	縱隆線數
1	29	7	30	13	27
2	26	8	26	14	29
3	28	9	28	15	29
4	29	10	29	16	31
5	29	11	27	17	29
6	28	12	28	18	30

表七 一卵塊內各卵之縱隆線

上表十八卵粒之縱隆線,其計512條,平均每卵有28.4條。卵初產下時呈淡黃色,越一日左右,卵面映現褐色圈。久之則呈赤褐色。卵產後三四日變紫褐色,將孵化時為銀灰色,不受精者常作黃色,被寄生者呈黑色。

## 2. 卯之產地及其附產地位

卵常產於稻葉中部之背面,腹面亦甚多,亦有少數附產於葉鞘上者。下表 乃爲野外考查之結果。

稻	葉	背	面(	陽	面)	稻	葉	腹	面(	陰	面)	葉					鞘
卯	塊	數	百	分	率	卵	塊	數	Fi	分	率	孙	塊	數	百	分	率
	44		5	1.76	%		33			8,82	2%		8		(	0.410	6

表八 卵之產地及其附產地位

## 3. 一卵塊內之卵列及卵粒數

一卵塊內之卵列及卵數以及各列之卵數,至不一律。卵列之最多者為五列 ,最少者一列,普通為二三列。一卵塊內粒數最多者為二十粒,最少者一粒, 普通為七八粒。一列內之卵數最多者為七粒,最少者一粒,普通為四五粒。

1 100		14.)	N TO SECURE A SECURITARIO A SECURITARIO A SECURE A SECURITARIO A S	小りむしょとう	ハウリ安久 2×ウ	111111111111111111111111111111111111111		
卵 塊號 數	卵列數	卵粒數	卵 塊 數	卵列數	卵粒數	卵 塊 數	卵列數	卵粒數
1	1	3	11	1	5	21	2	7
2	2	4	12	2	7	22	1	6
3	2	6	13	2	8	23	1	4
4	4	14	14	3	8	24	1	4
5	1	2	15	2	11	25	1	4
6	1	2	16	2	13	26	1	3
7	1	3	17	1	6	27	1	6
8	]	4	18	1	1	28	3	7
9	4	10	19	1	2	29	1	2
10	5	20	20	5	5	30	1	3
					The state of the s			

表九 各卵塊內之卵列數及卵粒數

### 4. 卵期

各世代卵期之長短不等,蓋因各時期之氣溫高低不同故也。在第一二兩代時,氣溫尚低,故卵期為十日或九日。及至第四世代,時在炎夏,氣溫甚高,卵產後四日即能孵化,下表乃飼育室中各世代之卵期。

				E 1 45 1-39	* * * ***	
世代	產	卯	時	꿰	可	圳
1	四	月	下	旬	10	H
2	五	月	下	旬	. 9	H
3	六 月	中有	7 至	下旬	6	H
4	七月	中有	7 至	下旬		H
5	八月丁		5 九 月		6	В

表十 各世代卵期考查

# Ⅲ. 幼蟲

## 1. 幼蟲之孵化

卵將靜化時全體作銀灰色,斯時卵面之赤褐色環紋愈加顯著。少頃,卵面 作微動,沿環紋嚙縫,漸次延長,約至全卵面三分之二,幼蟲即離壳而出,在 葉面四處爬行。自卵面微動至幼蟲離卵壳,歷時凡三十餘分鐘。又經二十分鐘

#### ,幼蟲即開始取食。

#### 2. 幼蟲之形態

初靜化時之幼蟲,身長 1.5 粒 mm. 頭淡黃褐色,兩側各生單眼六個,呈深褐色。胸腹部淡黃綠色,背面有褐色線一條,俟進食後,即變黃綠色,各節均生有黑毛。氣孔灰色。背線及亞背線淡黃色。及至四五齡時,體長18-22糕,全體綠色如稻葉;頭部淡褐色,胸腹部濃綠色,背線及亞背線自色,氣門線淡黃色。胸足三對,腹足僅有二對,其第一第二腹足(即第六第七兩節腹足)退化僅留痕迹。故當進行時,屈曲其體,宛若尺蠖。(圖5-8)

#### 3. 幼蟲之習性及為害狀

幼蟲孵化後,在葉上四處爬行,約經一小時左右,即開始取食。其取食也,常就葉之表面而食,繼侵葉綠組織,致葉面呈多數之枯黃色線狀,蓋此時幼蟲之口器未堅故也。至三齡後,則沿葉綠而食,形成不整齊之缺刻,或僅殘留一中肋。幼蟲在葉上靜息時,吾人若以手接觸其頭,則顫動不息,或觸其身,則跳躍落地。如遇田面有水時,乃浮泳至稻株旁。否則,屈伸其體,至就近雜草上或稻株上。如遇寄生蜂產卵時,亦作上述之擅抖動作。(圖17)

#### 4. 幼蟲之食料植物

幼蟲除為害水稻外,兼食其他禾本科植物,凡河塘內,坟地,空曠地及田 陸上之禾本科雜草上,莫不有其分佈,本年在飼育室內會作各種禾本科雜草之 飼育,其中七種已能完全此蟲世代。其他尚有多種,須待下年繼續試驗。茲將 七種雜草之名稱,錄之如下:

No.	中	名	學名	科	名
1			Agropyron ciliare Franch.	Gramineae	禾本科
2	看 麥	9. 娘	Alopecurus aequalis Sobal.	仝	上
3	看 麥	※ 娘	Alopecurus sp.	仝	-E
4	稗子,	野黍	Errochloa villosa Kunth.	仝	上
5	茅	草	Imperata arundinacea Cyril.	仝	上
6	稗	草	Panicum crus-galli L.	仝	上
7	菱	白	Zizania aquatica L.	仝	Ŀ

表十一 幼蟲之食料植物

### 5. 幼蟲之脫皮

各世代幼蟲脫皮之次數,至不一律,最多者六次,最少者亦須四次,普通 亦以四五次爲最多。 將脫皮時,幼蟲漸呈黃色而帶光澤, 靜伏葉面,不食不 動,眼約一日,在幼蟲頭胸之背面縱裂。頭由裂縫外伸,旋向前漸移。至完全 脫出後,靜息於旁,不稍顫動。約歷二十分鐘,回首嚙食其所脫之皮,僅留頭 皮。甫脫皮之幼蟲,頭部呈乳白稍帶褐色,胸腹部呈乳白略帶綠色。背線及亞 背線均為白色。各節間之皺襞亦呈白色。

#### 6. 幼蟲期

各世代幼蟲期之長短,亦隨氣溫與性別不同而有參差;致同時靜化之幼蟲期,亦略有出入,普通雌者常較雄者為長。下表乃為詞育室內之記錄。

世代	腭	化	時	期	幼	<u> </u>	期
1	近五	月	Ŀ	旬		15-22日	
2	五六	月月	F E	旬旬		15-21日	
3	六	月	下	旬		13-19日	Total Control
4	七	月	中下	旬		16-20日	
5	八九	月月	Tr E	旬旬		17-21日	

表十二 各世代幼蟲期之考查

# Ⅲ. 蛹

#### 1. 蛹之形態

蛹初化時為乳綠色,約經一小時左右,變黃綠色,繼變褐色。歷時愈久則 呈濃褐色而稍帶光澤。將羽化時,全體發金黃色光澤。蛹長圓形而尾端略尖。 雌體長9-10經mm.,雄7.5-8.5經,背面最闊處,雌2.5經,雄2經,觸角雄較 雖者為長,直達後足對節,亦有過於對節者,雌者則甚短。腹部十節,自第二 節起至第七節,各有氣門一對,突出甚顯著,呈深灰色。尾端尖銳,雌者尤甚 ,各生釣四對,以最後一對為更長。(圖9-11)

#### 2. 蛹包及化蛹

幼蟲老熟行將化蛹時,漸向葉尖上行,約至離葉尖29程處,即引絲屈折稻葉而成一三稜形之包。幼蟲在內吐絲連綴葉片相接之處,使之緊密。包形旣成,幼蟲復自包隙伸出其頭,橫嚙包之基部,使之斷離,飄浮水面。幼蟲則在內營薄繭而化蛹,但亦有不作包而僅捲葉化蛹者。或有少數蛹包不與葉身分離者。(圖16)

蛹包之大小及結包之地位,在秧田與本田時期稍有不同。在秧田時期,稻葉細短,蛹包亦隨之而小。普通長約11耗,寬約5耗,其地位約在雕葉失9耗處,或與葉失並齊。及至本田時期,稻葉旣長且闊,蛹包亦因之而增大,普通長約15程,寬約7經,其雛葉尖亦較長。茲將秧田及本田時期蛹包之長寬,調查

離葉尖長度 M. M.

列表如下:	表十三	A 秧田時期頭包之	長寬				
蛹 包 號 數	₹ M. M.	寬 M. M.	離葉尖長度 M, M,				
1	11	3.5	旅				
2	13	4					
3	16	5	邓				
4	10	5	7.5				
5	11	5.5	齊				
6	10	6	12				
7	12	5	16				
8	13	5	9				
9	12	8 .	一				
10	14	4	齊				
11	11	5	齊				
12	10	5	10				
13	12	5	6				
14	12	5	9				
15	11	4.	沙草				
16	10	3	13				
17	13	4	齊				
18	10	5	10				
平 均	18.7 M.M	4.8M.M.					
AND ADDRESSED SECURIOR CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY	表十三	B.本田時期歸包	之長寬				

寬 M. M.

長 M. M.

鲕包號數

3	15	5	33 	
4	15	8	32	
5	13	6	. 15	
6	17	4	28	
7	18	5	29	
8	14	9	20	
9	18	9	15	
10	17	5	19	
11	14	7	25	
12	15	7	18	
13	19 •	5	22	
14	13	7	10	
平均	15.6M.M.	6.2 M.M.	21 M.M.	

# 3. 频包與二種蜘蛛卵包之區別

吾人在田間觀察時,常有二種蜘蛛卵包與此虫蛹包極相省似,或常有人誤認為蛹包者。一種大型之蜘蛛卵包,長約 30mm 耗,寬約 7 糕,小型者長僅 10糕,寬 3糕。且在小型卵包之中部,束有一白絲,故二種蜘蛛卵包常較蛹包 為大或小。又蛹包多飄浮於水面,或落於地上,而卵包則不然。明乎此,則不難區別矣。茲將本田中二種蜘蛛卵包之長寬,列表如下:

表十四 A.大型蜘蛛卵包之長寬

卵包號數	長 M. M.	寬 M. M.	離葉尖長度 M. M.				
1	35	6	60				
2	30	6	40				
3	25	9	55				
4	28	9	50				
5	35	7	48				

23

16

8

16 M.M.

华 均	30.6M.M.	7.4 M.M.	50.6MM					
表十四 B. 小型蜘蛛卵包之長寬								
卵包號數	長 M. M.	寬 M. M.	雕葉尖長度 M. M.					
1	10	4	. 6					
2	10	3	25					
3	8	3	18					

## 4. 蛹期

平

4

5

6

均

12

11

9.5

10,1M.M.

各世代蛹期之長短,以各時期之期氣溫高低而有別,普通為五六日。在八 月中下旬及九月中下旬化蛹越冬者,至翌年五月間羽化,則其蛹期須延長至八 九個月。下表乃為飼育室內蛹期之考查:

5 .

3.5

3.6M.M.

世	代	化	蛹	時	**************************************	期	更新	加
	1	Hi	月	下	旬		8—11	Н
	2	六	月月	卢下	旬		5-9	H
	3	七	月片	中下	旬		4—6	Н
	4	八	月片	卢下	旬		4—5 254—271	日(一部鲕越冬)
	5	九	月月	中下	旬		211—323	日(全部蛹越冬)

表十五 各世代蛹期之考查

# V. 經過 概況

稻螟蛤一年內發生之代數,頗有參差:普通年有四代,亦有二代三代及五代者。據本所飼育之結果,以五代為最多,四代者次之。以歸在三稜形之稻葉包中越冬。越冬之地位,或伏於田面及田旁之雜草,或有少數附於稻葉上,至翌年五月間化峨飛至秧田產卵。茲將民國二十一年飼育經過所得總述如下:

300					鄭	iii	<b>3</b>	<b>31</b>				
1		表	计六	稻虫	冥蛤冬	·期所需	日數表	(193	2年飼育室	官內)		
					贫	<del>-</del>	代	,				
雌雄	卯		前	幼幼	显	i jų	」「鲕		圳	全	111	生代
別	最長	最短	平 :	制最長	最短	平力	为 最長	最短	平 均	最長	最短	平 均
9	10	10	10	22	16	19	10	8	9	42	34	38
\$	10	10	10	20	15	17.5	11	8	9.5	41	33	37
第二代												
9	9	9	9	21	16	18.5	8	อ็	6.5	38	30	34
के	9	9	9	19	15	17.5	9	6	7.5	37	30	33.5
					舅	第 三	代	4	,			
4	6	6	6	19	15	17	5	4	4.5	30	25	27.5
\$	6	6	6	16	13	14.5	6	4.	5	28	23	25.5
		AND STATE OF THE S			第	四	代	in the second		an di a Child Annanya (a Children		
9	4	4	4	20	17	18.5	4	4	4	28	25	26.5
ি	4	4	4	19	16	17.5	6	4	5	29	24	26.5
				N. D. C.	贫	1 四	代	( -	一部蛹越冬	٤)		
-2	4	4.	4	20	17	18.5	271	259	265	295	<b>2</b> 80	287.5
8	4	4	4	19	16	17.5	269	254	261.5	292	274	283
					货	五	代	( )	全部师赵多	5.)		
9	6	6	6	21	17	19	223	214	218.5	2 <b>5</b> 0	237	243.5
含	6	6	6	20	17	18.5	219	211	215	245	231	239.5
		表十	七	稻螟虫	令一年	內發生	狀况表	(1	932年旬7	计程序	9)	
代另			藍		卵		幼		古	蛹		附註
1	$\exists$	1.月	下旬至上旬	五	月中	旬	五月 五月	下旬	六月	J. 4	ij	
2	7	、月		六	月上	旬	六月二六月	中旬	六月	中有下有	]	
3	7	万月二月	上旬	六七		旬旬旬	七月二七月二	上旬	至 七月 下月	印作下有	り至り	

4	七月中旬至七月下旬		
5	八月下旬至九月上旬	九月上旬至九月中旬	九月中旬至九月 全部蛹下旬及十月上旬 越冬

## Ⅵ. 繪圖

- 圖 1. 稻螟蛤卵正面圖
- 圖 2. 稻螟蛤卵側面圖
- 圖 3. 稻螟蛤卵列圖
- 圖 4. 稻螟蛤卵殼圖
- 圖 5. 稻螟蛤卵幼虫圖
- 圖 6. 稻螟蛤幼蟲胸足放大圖
- 圖 7. 稻螟蛤幼蟲第三對腹足放大圖
- 圖 8. 稻螟蛉幼蟲第四對腹足放大圖
- 圖 9. 稻螟蛤雌蛹背面圖
- 圖10. 稻螟蛤雌蛹腹面圖
- 圖11. 稻螟蛤雄蛹腹面圖
- 圖12. 稻螟蛉之被害狀圖
- 圖13. 稻螟蛉蛹包圖
- 圖14. 稻螟蛤雄成虫靜止圖
- 圖15. 稻螟蛤雄成虫展翅圖
- 圖16. 稻螟蛉雌成蟲靜止圖
- 圖17. 稻螟蛤雌戊蟲展翅圖

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### Summary

The leaf-feeder gives rise to 4-5 broods in a year due to the overlapping of generations. As a rule, five generations are more common. The pupa, which is the only over-wintering stage, is characterized by its prismatic case formed by folding the tip of the leaf upon itself and binding it with silken threads. These pupal cases after completion drop to the ground and are scattered among the rice fields, nearby meadows and harvested stalks of the rice plant. Moths of the first brood emerge on the commencement of the end of April until the middle of May. Those which emerge earlier lay their eggs on various grasses and those emerging late oviposit on the young seedlings of rice. A female can lay as high as 534 eggs which are attached to the leaf blades and very seldom on the leaf-sheath. The eggs hatch in 4-9 days depending on the season. The moths are attracted to trap lights in numbers and dissections of the ovaries of the females thus caught reveal the fact that they contain 31-454 eggs with an average around 241. The larvae when present in quantity are terrible leaf-feeders. On maturation, they build their prismatic case and the curious fact is that the larvae immediately after the completion of the case bite off the case from the base. Thus the case falls on water and floats here and there. Then it spins a thin white cocoon within the leaf-made case. It is only occassional that the cases remain on the plant. Emergence of second-brooded moths takes place between the later part of May and early part of June. When the young seedlings are transplanted to the field, the insects appear scarce and scarce as time rolls on owing to the abundance of natural enemies, partcularly larval and pupal parasites. accounts for the fact why the greatest damage caused by this species occurs in the rice seedling beds. The minority of the pupae of the 4th brood begin to hibernate in August and all those of the 5th brood enter hibernation by the middle of September until the early part of October even when the weather is not cold at all.

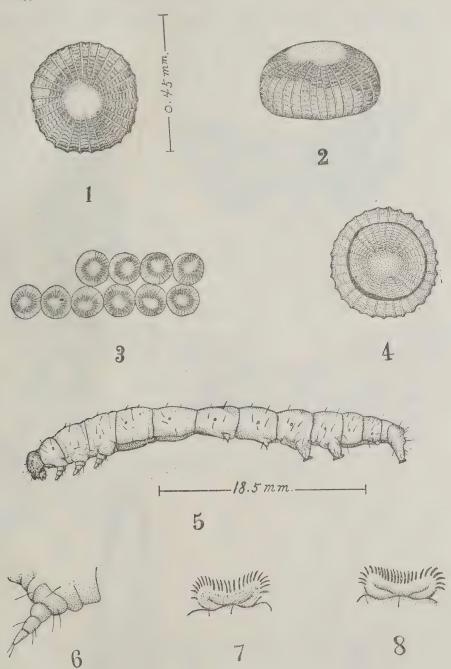
The present study was carried out at Kashing, a region devoted to the cultivation of rice and mulberry.

# 浙江省昆蟲局中華民國二十一年年刊

1932 Year Book, Bur. Ent., Hangchow.

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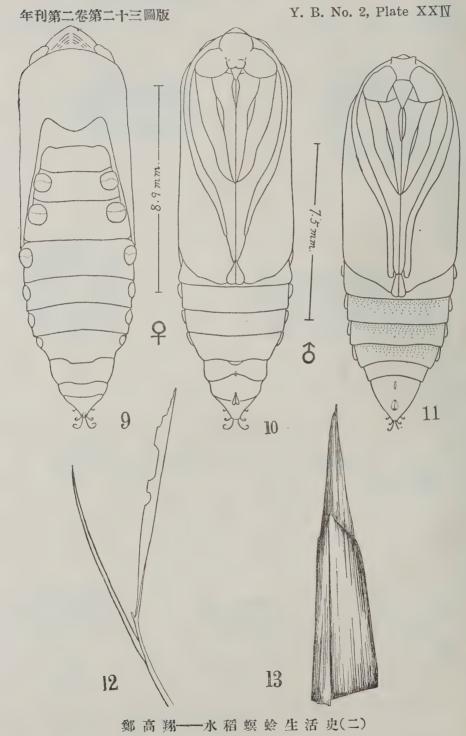
Y. B. No. 2, Plate XXIII



鄭高翔——水稻螟蛉生活史(一)

# 浙江省昆蟲局中華民國二十一年年刊

1932 Year Book, Bur. Ent., Hangchow.

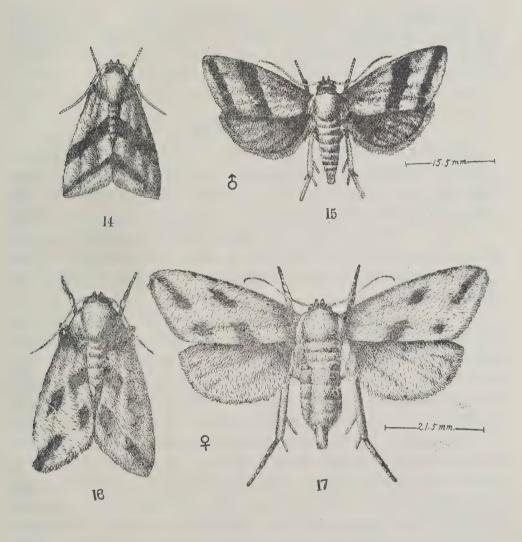


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Y. B. No. 2, Plate XXV



鄭高翔——水稻螟蛉生活史(三)

# 自動計時誘蛾燈

### An Automatic Time Lantern Trap.

#### Abstract

A lantern trap is automatically running in nour. It is devised for the purpose of detecting the different species of insects that are attracted to light for each hour at night.

陸 瑜 Lu, Yu

# 一、試造經過

戲類夜出,究以何時為最多,以及種類與時間之關係,吾人固可長夜守候,按時更換毒瓶,檢查觀察,而得其近似之結果。惟人之精神有限,司此職者,若熱心於守候之事,則必荒日間之工作;致力於日間之工作,則將怠於長夜之守候。即勉力從之,然纍月經年,其能支持乎?作者昔在江燕省昆虫局,曾歷此守候工作幾夜,咸其不便;因常思試造一用機械方法,使按時自動更換毒瓶之誘蛾燈,惟一時末能得其要領●二十年四月,偶與程淦藩先生討論及此,程先生乃以胡經甫先生新創者見示,覺其內部空處甚多,殊可利用以安設零件,乃擬定方法,着手試造;其間經過始末,略記如後:

(一)初欢試造 第九圖即初次擬就之概形:外觀如一樹,為全燈之支架。其上部係用兩種模形玻璃各四塊,圍於電燈之四週,是為誘蛾都。(參看第五圖)誘蛾部之下,盛一漏斗。漏斗之下,則為一以小門為隔板,而分成六格之小樹。樹之一旁,係用玻璃,外安電燈六,與小櫥各格相對。各燈之開關,以勸內小門司之,此小門、閉時,即為每格之隔板;共有五對,均向上開。而用小鈎鈎住,使緊貼於櫥之兩旁;每徑兩小時,因電磁石吸動槓桿之關係,脫出小鈎,並藉門軸彈簧之力,自動閉其一對;自下而上,按次不亂。櫥外電燈,隨小門之動作,依次熄滅或放光。如最下之門閉,則在門之下方者滅,而在門之上方最下之一明。此所以使誘入之蛾,常集於下也。此漏斗及小櫥為盛蛾部。關閉小門之電磁石之作用,及誘蛾燈火之明滅,由置於室內之小鐘司之。其時間一定,每放光十二小時後,即自熄滅,此時即為清晨六時,熄滅十二小時後,復自放光,此時即晚六時。電磁石則在放光之時間內,每經兩小時,電流通過一次,使發生作用。此小鐘及電磁石等為時計部。其結構概形,如第十三圖所示。盛蛾小櫥之外部上方,有一盛二硫化碳之玻璃瓶,瓶口密閉,惟通以粗細玻璃管各一支;粗者曲或U字形,一端插入瓶內,管口幾及瓶底;一端則塞棉花少許,插入小櫥之最上一格內。管口酸低於插入瓶內之端,所以使有

虹吸作用,俾瓶內藥品,不絕浸潤棉花;聽其蒸發,以殺死誘入之蛾。細玻璃管曲 成」字形,一端亦插入瓶內,惟只穿過木寨,使瓶內得保持大氣應力,以利虰吸; 並使縮小蒸發面積,以減省無謂之消耗。此玻璃瓶等為供給毒氣部份。各部大概, 既已决定,乃即着手試造。時計之部,購一新鬧鐘為主體,並購一壞鬧鐘,以便將 機件配裝於新者上,使適合上述之作用。惟新舊機件,非同一種,其齒輪齒步,(相 鄰兩齒間之中心距離) 旣未能適合,而齒數又已限定,不能如意配置。再三設法, 始達目的。時計之部已解决,乃進行試造盛蛾小櫥及誘蛾部笔。着手未久,以另有 要事待辦,遂致停頓。迄本年四月,乃復進行。迨各部粗備,乃陸續裝配。詎終以 當時急於從事,未及詳細顧慮製造情形,致此時隨地發生困難。且譽有許多地方, 殊欠周密;即早告解决之時計部份,經將及一年之使用,其當時领强配合之齒輪, 已受磨損,因之時鐘行動,發生阻礙,不時停止。又如盛蛾小櫥上所安置各種小件 ,均感不甚靈活,將來必常須修理。而所用毒藥,又係極易着火之物,又與電燈開 關接近;設或開關上發生火花,或自將全燈燒燬之可能。且不使用時(不在誘蛾時 間內) 虹吸管口,與用時同樣蒸發,損失不小。如是各種不妥處,雖欲設法補救, **但方法既係不善,改良自多困難,反不如從新再浩之易於着手。因决定放棄前功,** 另擬新樣。故初次試造者,竟以當時顧慮未周,而致失敗矣。

(二) 二次試造 前者各種不安處, 適足爲後者之宜注意之鑑。故當决定放棄 前者之後,即從事計劃新樣。其比較重要各部,均先繪就草樣,並隨處顧及製造時 有無困難情形;如威有困難,即方法極好,除極易補救者外, 密放棄不用。幾經易 稿,始告定奪,其外形與前者相似:誘蛾部份,因須待實地使用後,方可决定善否 ,故仍用前者之樣。惟在盛蛾部旁之電燈,祗用其一;因之綫路開關等,均較前者 簡單。時計部份、前者係將時鐘置於室內,而用電力使燈內各部動作,雖可免潮濕 侵害;惟鐘與營之間,多用二根電綫,鐘內燈內,均多幾種另件。時鐘內另件旣多 , 當致力不勝任而停止。且配製時又有如前述之困難,故令將時鐘即置於於內,直 接傳動,另件旣少,不易停止,即因受潮濕影響,而發生阻碍時,亦比較易于修理 - 盛戲之部,則與前者判然兩途:蓋前者用層疊之方法,每二小時動作一次;今則 改用迥轉方法,共分十二格,每小時勁作一次,故其記錄結果,當較趨結確。且各 部構造,亦比較周密,使用便利,惟重量略增,搬運時不及前者之容易耳。其供給 電氣部份,亦與前者大異;所用藥品,為硫酸及青化鈉。在平時分盛兩器內,每盛 蛾部動作一次,硫酸即自動性少許於青化鈉器內,使發生劇烈之毒氣;旣無着火之 惠,又免無謂之消耗;更可將青化鈉取出,試用二硫化碳,惟構造則較前複雜多矣 。各部改良之點,大概如上,當着手製造之時,時亦發生困難,幸均易補救。陸續 配製,至九月中始告完成。計自設計以迄竣工,共歷四月有餘,時間消費,實屬不 少。但此營係屬新創,無舊樣可供參攷;一人之智力有限,每有問題發生,或尋思 終日,尚無結果,或造製將就,忽覺不妥,埋首於此百餘日,殆亦不得不然耳。然 此燈如或有應用之價值,將來仿造,或再稍改良,或無須此許多時間。

## 一、 構造

初次試造者,既未完成,自無詳述之必要,故自本節起所述者,均係就已成者 立言也。至所取各部名稱,有幾處殊欠適當,今為叙述方便起見,暫且應用。又所 繪圖樣,均用縮尺,使不失原形,但因縮小之故,其中較小之件,遂不免模糊,或 因圖畫器具之限制,往往不能準確。而比較複雜之處,則又點緩縱橫,殊礙觀覽。 故重要各件之不易觀覽者,除投影圖外,並用照片;互相參看,或較明瞭也。

- (註) 投影圖與照片間,或有不合之處,如給毒部之吹氣管,與小漏斗(A)之 位置不合是,又投影圖上細小之件之縮尺比例,因受繪圖器之限制,致 不能準確,如定時針等是。蓋一者由于忽促失檢,一者出於不得已,幸 方家諒之,
- (一) 誘蛾部 誘蛾部可分為兩小部:其一為誘蛾飛集之用,另一為誘蛾飛入 之用。然並非絕對如此;蓋誘蛾飛集之部,實更具有使蛾跌下之作用,迨跌下之後 ,誘蛾飛入之部始有作用。否則直可謂無甚作用也。
- 1. 誘集部 誘蛾飛集之部,簡稱誘集部,其位置在全燈之上方、第五圖自雨帽以下,至漏斗(A)之上口即是。此部係由電燈一,樣形玻璃兩種,各四塊,及木架一所組成。此木架係兩塊木板,四角各有一柱,支撑於兩板之間。有同樣之四塊樣形玻璃(A)斜邊互接,圍成一上大下小之圈,而藉托板及收束螺絲之力,安掛於上方木板之下。電燈(A)即裝於此玻璃圈中。另有四塊樣形玻璃(B),其高約為樣形玻璃(A)之五分之二,斜邊亦互相連接,圍或一下大上小之圈,藉支撑板支持,而安於下方木板之上面,與上述之樣形玻璃(A)上下正對。(A)之下部,且伸入(B)之上口少許,四邊則留有孔道;此孔道即蛾類之入口。下方木板之中央,有一方孔,與樣形玻璃(B)之上口正對,而口較小。支撑(B)之板,部沿此兩口而斜立於其間。方孔之木板下面,有一漏斗(A),盛於方孔之下。當誘來之蛾,在此部周圍飛撲時,偶觸於樣形玻璃(A)因其飛進餘勢,乃斜勢跌下,經(A)與(B)間之孔道,而至漏斗中,更入於盛蛾之器內。
- 2. 誘入部 誘入部裝於盛蛾部木架之左旁上方。(參看第五圖)為一返光器與電燈,及L 形板座所合成。L 形板之一端,釘定於盛蛾部木架左旁上方之擋上,其直立之部,係倒向下。近端安置返光器,電燈裝於器中,器貝則正對盛蛾盒正面之玻璃。故燈光得集中照射盛蛾盒內,以誘停集於漏斗內之蛾。蓋蛾當跌下時。一部份果係經過漏斗,而即入盛蛾盒。但另一部份,往往停集漏斗四壁。乃因漏斗上方有光,彼即認作商針,必竭力向上飛抓,致常有入而復出者。故今用誘集部之燈光,照耀於下,以迷其方向。雖此燈燭力不大,又經一層玻璃,未必十分明亮,而能勝過上部之光。但在漏斗(A)中所得誘集部之光,因受托板阻隔,亦甚喑弱,故誘入部得發生相當作用,使蛾集中於盛蛾盒內也。
  - (二) 盛蛾部 第五圖自漏斗(A)以下,為盛蛾部,全體藏於木櫥內,以盛受

自誘蛾部跌下之蛾,並按時更換盛受之器,以便觀察某時所得之種類與數目。此部 因活動關係,構造比較複雜。茲逐件說明如下:

1. 木架 此為安置各種另件之要件,亦猶房屋之樑柱,第六圖中上方者為旁面 觀形,下方者為頂面觀形;兩者互看,即可得其全形。架上附裝各件之位置,圖中 細實緩已表明,茲不疊述。此架雖極簡單,但所用材料,必須質佳而不易變性者始稱。又宜尺寸準確,接合堅固,方堪使用。否則即將有碍動作。圖中蓋板,係一平 滑之三層板,大小適如木架頂面,而用小釘釘合於木架上面各檔之下。板有四孔,其形狀位置,如頂面圖所表。其中轉軸孔,在中檔(A)及(B)上均有,為通過轉軸螺絲之用。計時器架為鐵板所製,長短各一,釘定於木架左邊近人身直柱之右面。此本屬於時計部者,惟因與木架釘合關係,故亦表示其相當位置,將來於時計部份 說明中,或將略其存在地位,與接合情形也。

2. 轉盤 第七圖上方者為轉盤之旁面觀形,下方者為頂面觀形。盤之本身,為 三片三層板,及托底板一,疊合而成,為一邊心距相等之十二等邊形。其上面釘有 極小之木條十二支,各與邊垂直而等分;其一端與盤邊平,一端至盤上夾板之邊 止。此條名定條,所以使盛蛾盒不致向左右滑動。罄之各項角相近,各釘入鐵釘一 支,方向與盤面平行,且各釘同在一平面內,此釘名定時針,為按時更換盛蛾器關 鍵之一。潔之下面,在某一定時針之稍後偏內,與潔面垂直,釘有一釘,名停止針 ;轉盤每工作十二小時後,卽自停止,不再轉動者,卽此針之作用。此針亦爲開始 誘蛾關鍵之一,故其位置一定,轉繫各邊,即可予以相當之記號。停止針所在之邊 為(2),順向之鄰邊為(1),(1)順向之鄰邊為(12),依次(11)(10)(9)……而至(3) 。此(1)之意義卽為開始誘蛾後之第一小時,(2)為為開始誘蛾後之第二小時,除號 亦然。盤之(9) 之下面,又有一釘,較停止針更偏內,而約在該邊順向之三分之一 處。其露出部份,長於停止針,此釘名電營開關針;燈火明滅,由此針管理。轉盤 上下,夾有夾板各一,上面者為與鑑同形而較小之木板,此板一方用以夾緊轉盤, 一方使盛蛾盒排列盤上,不致有不齊之弊。下面之夾板,為一圓形鉄盤,用螺絲釘 釘定於轉軸上,使與軸似為一體。轉盤夾於二夾板之間,用夾板螺絲夾緊,故軸轉 則罄亦轉動。轉軸爲一金屬之圓棒,爾端各有如球面之凹入。下端近末,裝有鐘上 彈簧,即為轉盤旋轉之原動,作用方向,則為使盤順向(鐘表上時針分針迴轉方向) 迴轉。軸之兩端直對,有轉軸螺絲(A)及(B)。此二支螺絲桿,藉螺絲帽(A),(B), (C),(D),夾於前第六圖木架之(A)及(B) 中檔上,面上下直立相對,軸部安於 其間。各螺絲桿,對軸之端,亦有球面形之凹入,故軸及螺絲桿之間,可安入金屬 小球(A)及(B)。又因軸與螺絲桿之凹入不大,故雨者並不接觸,但亦不能脫出, 轉軸在此兩小球之間摩阻極小,故稍加外力,即得轉動也。

3. 盛蛾盒 第八圖上方者為盛蛾盒之正面觀形,下方者為其平面觀形。其實形如第二圖。此盒共有十二個,其安置於轉盤上之情形,如第七圖細實線所示。故若將十二個之斜邊,互相連接排列,適将轉燈裝滿,惟中央之夾板(A)之處空出耳。盒

之底板中央,有一縱槽,名定槽。轉盤上定條,即插入此槽內,以阻止盒向左右移動。底板後端近角,更有一釘,名定針。當盒裝於轉盤上時,將針插入夾板(A)之各邊之小孔內,(圖中未表示),以阻止盒向上浮起。盒之後旁板之上部,橫釘一上形鐵片,名給毒針,為更換盛蛾盒時,撥動給毒槓桿之件。盒之正面板之中央裝有玻璃,所以使誘入部之燈光,得以透入。盒中有縱隔板一,由旁板內面之槽插入,將盒分成前後兩格:前格盛蛾,後格則安置給毒部之藥瓶,及小漏斗。此縱隔板並不插至盒底,故下部仍通,庶毒氣可以通過。但藥瓶則受其約束,不致因震動而易位。後格之內,又有橫隔板一,將後格分成上下兩小格:下格安毒藥瓶,上格則安置玻璃小漏斗。漏斗之管,穿過橫隔板,而伸入瓶口少許。此橫隔板之用途,一即安置小漏斗,一則使毒氣集中於盒之下部,漸漸放出。圖中前格之細圓形綫,係表示盒在盛蛾時,漏斗(B)(參看第五圖)之下口之位置。此種盛蛾盒不用蓋板,即以盛或水架上之蓋板為蓋,故安置此盒時,盒口宜切近蓋板。

4. 電燈開關 電燈開關釘於盛蛾部木架之一邊,前第六圖已將其所在之地位表明。橫細直綫,為開關座板之位置;近中兩點,(頂面圖上作一小弧綫)即開關之本身。此開關之構造,極為簡單,係二片金屬片組成:其一假定為(A),不具彈性,曲成一形,將其下部釘於開關座板上,而接以電綫;另一金屬片,假定為(B),富有彈性,曲成一一形,其左端釘於開關座板上,亦接以電綫,其位置為橫於(A)片之上端。其中部正對(A)片,而在(A)片上端之內。因(B)之彈性作用,在平時,(B)之中部,常與(A)之上端相接,而或一通電路,電燈可放光。如在(B)之右端,加以與彈向相反之力,則兩片分離,成一斷電路,電燈即想。第七圖轉盤下面之開關針,即用以加力於(B)片之件。在日間停止誘蛾時,此開關針適在(B)片之右端,而使(A)(B)分離,故誘蛾部各燈,均不放光。迨至晚間,轉盤因時計部之關係,自行轉動,開關針即離(B)片右端;(B)乃藉本身彈力,而與(A)相接,各燈即明。迨經過十二小時,開關針又至(B)之右端,使兩片分開,電燈即減。此時轉盤則因受時計部之約束,亦不再轉動。須經十二小時後,乃復如前動作。故電燈明減時間,甚為準確也。

5.漏斗 漏斗用自鉄製成,分(A)及(B)二節。(參看第五圖)(A)節上口,釘 於誘蛾部下方木板之下面,其基線與中心綫所成之角度,約近三十度;下口直徑, 約為上口之七分之二。(B)節上口之大小,以遊能套於(A)節下口為度;其下口則 以遊能伸入少許於第六圖蓋板上之漏斗孔為度。此漏斗之所以須分二節之原因有三 :其一為漏斗上口,須與誘蛾部相密接,下口須伸入蓋板孔;如用一個,於裝置時 ,其高下左右,至難使其適合;用二節,則比較稍有活動餘地。其二為漏斗之後, 裝設給毒部,如須校正時,只將(B)節取出,即無阻碍;可免移動誘蛾部。其三為 減小漏斗下部斜度;使蛾類不易在此處停留,以免妨碍盛蛾盒之轉動更換,且使由 盛蛾盒中放出之毒氣,不立即稀淡;即有停留此處者,亦易中毒跌下。

(三) 時計部 第三及十圖為時計部正面觀之形,全部可分三小部份,即時鐘

## 本身,與止動器及計時器。茲分別說明於下:

1. 時鐘 鐘為普通所用之鬧鐘,將其外穀等拆去,惟留機件,而裝於一小木匣內。圖中時鐘機件架右擋,有一彈簧柱。為時鐘行動彈簧之軸。機件左擋上方,有桃形盤(A),係套於鬧鈴彈簧柱上,為盛蛾部開始動作,及最後停止之關鍵之一。機件架中擋上方,有一鬧針柱,為支配鬧鈴作用時間之件,今用以支配開始誘蛾之時間。鬧針柱之下,有一桃形盤(B),此盤套於分針柱上,與分針成一直綫,而同樣迴轉,每小時一週,盤之左下,有一槓桿,右端接於盤之邊緣。其支點在機件架左擋近下方。另一端連計時器。此桃形盤(B)及槓桿,為盛蛾部按時更換盛蛾念之關鍵之一,以上皆為內部之件,吾人在誘蛾燈正面方向時,均可看見者。至於時鐘之面,則以時鐘安置之方向為背人,故不能見,今為校正時間時方便計,因於小木匣之外,裝一返照鏡,(參看第五圖)使可於鏡內看見鐘面之情形。

2. 止動器 此器為司盛蛾部份開始動作,及最後停止之件;係三片鐵片所成: 最上一片最厚,用螺絲釘兩個,活釘於止動器架上,可上下滑動,此為止動器之本 身。其下端連-較薄且狹之鐵片,名止動器連桿。桿上套有彈簧(A),其作用方向 爲向上。連桿下端,伸入時鐘匣內,連接一更薄狹而質堅之鐵片。片之上部,斜吊 一彈簧(B),所以使其下部,常與桃形盤(A)接觸。片之下端,此成鉤形,彎曲處 且微微凹入。片之本身,置於桃形盤(A)之後左旁,桃形盤之邊緣,則伸入凹入處 。故曲轉之一小部,乃在盤之前左,此所以使動作時,不致脫離罄之邊緣。此止動 器在平時,因彈簧(A)之作用,常處於可以滑動範圍內之最高處,而與刺盤上停止 針相接觸,以阻止轉盤迴轉。迨至相當之開始誘蛾時間,時鐘上桃形盤(A),因鬧 鈴彈簧之力,而如矢向迴轉。盤之凸角,鈎於與盤相接之鐵片上,牽使向下。止動 器本身,因連稈關係,遂亦下行,而與轉盤上停止針分離,轉盤即得轉動。同時誘 蛾部各臀即放光;給毒部亦遂發生劇烈之壽氣。這桃形盤(A)之凸角,轉至其心軸 之水平中心綫之下約60度時,已無率下止動器之作用。相接之鐵片,且為心軸所擋 住,不能向右擺動,凸角乃漸漸滑出,脫離所鈎着之部份。於是止動器藉彈簧(A) 之作用,恢復原來位置。如或因關鈴彈簧有力,而致如上之動作,繼續數次者,但 無何種作用,最後停止之時,止動器必居於阻止轉盤轉動之位置。故轉盤迴轉一週 時,又被阻止,電燈亦滅,此後須待管理者將鬧鈴彈簧轉緊後,又至誘蛾開始時間 ,止動器始得復如前動作。開始誘蛾時間,可由管理者旋轉鬧針柱,自由支配,但 燈之工作時間,始終為十二小時一次,不能隨意增減。

3. 計時器 此器為使盛蛾部按時更換盛蛾盒之關鍵,其本身為一一端具有斜對 二齒之方鉄,如水平方向,活釘於計時器架,而可上下滑動。器之中部,穿一連桿 ,其下部通入時鐘匣內,而與槓桿之左端相接。連桿伸入匣中之部,套有力不甚大 之彈簧(C),其作用方向,係使器向下,桿之上下兩端,均有螺絲,上端用兩個螺 絲帽,將計時器夾於中間,使與連桿得一致動作。如或器之位置不適時,則可進退 兩帽絲帽,以行校正。桿之下端,亦有一螺絲帽,用以受彈簧(C)之力,如彈力不 適宜時可進退其位置,以校正之。此器動作情形,與止動器相似。今假設桃形盤(B),自圖中之位置,如矢向轉遇180度後時,因凸角之關係,漸漸壓下槓桿右端。因槓桿之支點在中,故其左端乃漸漸上升,計時器亦上升。此時盛蛾部即預備更換盛蛾盒。當桃形盤(B)之凸角之直邊,轉至垂直向下時,鐘面分針,適垂直向上,槓桿右端已經過凸角之最高點,乃藉彈簧之力,及左端各件重量,立即恢復其原來位置,計時器即向下,居於原位,此時盛蛾盒即行更換矣。計時器上下行動,而得更換盛蛾盒之原因,可參看第十一圖。此圖即表示計時器與盛蛾部轉盤,相互之關係。上方為正面觀形,下方為頂面觀形。其所表各件之位置,係當桃形盤(B)之凸角之直邊。水平向左後,將開始壓下槓桿之情形。時轉盤上定時計尚為計時器之(A)齒當住,故雖欲藉彈簧之力而順向迴轉,但終不能。迨計時器受桃形盤(B)之影響,漸漸上升,至器之(A)齒,與定時針稅離。此時轉盤不受阻止,應得迴轉。但計時器上,係有

留之空道(a),不及定時針之縱闊。故轉盤雖因定時針脫離計時器之(A)齒,而得轉動。但僅少許。又被(B)齒所阻。此為預備更換盛蛾盒時期,鐘面分針適指五十五分處。此後桃形盤(B)之凸角,已無壓下槓桿右端之作用,惟仍保持原狀。迨鐘面分針至六十分處,槓桿適脫離桃形盤凸角最高點,計時器乃降下。因計時器(A)(B)兩齒間,所留之垂直空道(b),較定時針之橫闊稍寬。故計時器降下時,毫無阻礙。定時針乃脫離(B)齒,轉盤塗得旋轉。約轉過30度,另一定時針,又被計時器(A)齒所阻,盤又停止。此時盛蛾盒盛於漏斗口下者,已非前者矣。此計時器自開始誘蛾後,如上動作十二次後,已至停止誘蛾時間,轉盤受停止器約束,不復轉動。此後計時器雖亦每小時如前動作一次,但不生何種作用矣。

(四) 給毒部 本燈所用給毒方法,為每小時一次,故此部可分為兩小部:其一在盛蛾盒內,每盒均有;其一安置於盛蛾部木架上,其位置如第六圖細實綫所示,第十二圖及四圖爲本部全形,上方者係正面觀形,下方者為頂面觀形。圖中小漏斗(B),及青化鈉瓶,係在盛蛾盒之後格內,前已說明,茲不復贅。至安於木架上之一部,其重要作用,為按時輸送硫酸於青化鈉瓶,使發生劇烈之毒氣。全部安於一座板上,此板係直立於盛蛾部木架之上。 板之後面有一硫酸瓶 ,其塞上有三小孔:一插入小漏斗(A),為加注硫酸之用;另一插入缸吸管;又一則插吹氣管。此管作用,一為加注硫酸時,瓶內空氣,可以放出,另一為吹氣入瓶,壓使硫酸充滿虹吸管,俾行虹吸。蓋此在初用或虹吸間斷時,偶然一用耳。虹吸管為一細玻璃管,彎曲如圖,一端插入瓶中,管口幾及瓶底;另一端之末,向上鈎曲,管口低於瓶底,此為出液口。有一過路漏斗,盛於其下,且包圍其鈎曲之部。漏斗管彎曲如圖,而伸出蓋板下,正對小漏斗(B)。虹吸管出液口上,有一止流塞,塞上一桿,名止流塞桿,上有止流塞抬針,及止流彈簧,彈力作用方向,係向下,使平時塞常閉

住出液口。止流塞抬針,與止流塞桿,連接之處,有一校正螺絲,為核正止流彈簧之力,及止流寨之開啓程度。抬針之前,有一V字形橫桿架,中安倒L形槓桿。桿之支點,在轉彎處。槓桿之一端,伸出蓋板之下,他端則托於止流塞抬針之下。惟與抬針相接之桿,並非槓桿之本身,乃另一鐵片,一端有孔,穿於槓桿支點之軸上,一端接於抬針下,中部則用一螺絲制定於槓桿之本身,而可放鬆校正螺絲,稍稍上下其位置,使改變槓桿有效作用之程度,以校正流出量之多少,與流出之時間。槓桿伸出蓋板之部,亦係另一鉄片,用螺絲釘於槓桿本身,故亦可隨意校正其伸出之長度、當盛蛾盒更換轉動時,盒上給毒針與槓桿下端接觸,使擺向座板,托於抬針下之端,乃向上行,抬針亦上升,止流寨因連桿關係,乃離開出液口,硫酸即流出,經過路漏斗,及小漏斗(B),而注入青化鈉瓶。當轉盤轉至將受計時器阻止時,癌蛾盒給毒針,已與槓桿下端脫離,各件乃恢複原來位置。止流塞亦將出液口密閉,硫酸不復流出。迨經一小時,又更換盛蛾盒時,此部乃再如前動作一次。故此種裝置,硫酸並不多費,惟青化鈉則常在空氣中消耗耳

(五) 燈架部 儲藏全燈各部之木樹,即為燈架。樹之前面,上下各有一門; 後面上部,亦有一門。惟第五圖及第一圖上,均未表出,蓋欲表內部,因皆略去也。樹無頂板,即以誘蛾部下方之木板為頂,故誘蛾部係顯露於外。樹之左旁近後, 通出電綫二支,以接電源。電線在樹內之端,則接於電塞上,先經開關,而至電燈。故如將電塞子拔出,開關等處,即無電氣存在。蓋非惟使取出盛蛾部時,不受電 綫牽製,即於校正開關或電燈時,亦可免不測也。

# 三、使用法

構造大概, 既陳如上, 今當略說使用方法。蓋此燈各部, 互有連動關係, 設有局部不合, 往往碍及全體。故使用者, 既須明悉校正方法, 更須按照一定之使用手續, 以行檢查等事; 庶燈不易受損, 而得盡其職責也。茲將此二者舉述於下:

- (一) 各部校正法 燈於使用時,露置於外,常受潮濕,致各部常因生銹或變性,而妨碍動作。當發現時,宜即施以校正之手續。茲將各法分述如下:
- 1.電燈開關 電燈開關所最易發生之弊病,即為具彈性之(B)片生銹;致開關針與片接觸或分離時,減其靈活。或(B)片與(A)片接觸處,積有塵垢;致電流不能通過,電燈不明。校正之法:前者用紐砂布將(B)片與開關針相接之端之銹,輕輕磨去。開關針上亦同樣磨去後,即用機械油少許,敷於其面,使不易生銹,並減摩擦阻力。若因(A)(B)兩片有積汚,致電燈不明者,亦如前法磨去,即可。惟磨時須極輕,以免兩片改變形狀。凡行此種工作時,宜先取去轉盤,俾不牽挈;並拔出電塞子,以免危險。
- 2. 供給硫酸器 此器最易發生之弊病,為止流塞之橡皮,漸受硫酸侵害,面部不平,致不克密閉出流口,硫酸遂漸漸漏出。如漏出之程度,約四五分鐘不過一點者,則可先使槓桿一端,脫離抬針,然後以手指撚止流塞桿,使左右迴轉,使正流

寒上橡皮,與出液口相磨擦,而將凸出處廳去,即可密閉矣。當轉廳之時,手指不 必用力下壓,可全任止流彈簧之力,以免虹吸管壓斷。如漏下甚快,則宜將在盛蛾 地位之盛蛾盒取出,過路漏斗下盛以玻瓶,手推槓桿,使止流塞離開出液口,放出 硫酸瓶內硫酸後, 乃取去盛蛾漏斗(B) 用鏇鑿將 V 形槓桿架上釘於座板上之螺絲 **釘取出。取去槓桿架及槓桿,則支持止流塞之架,即顯於外,亦用鏇鑿將其螺絲釘** 退出,取出止流塞及架,即可將塞上舊橡皮除去,易以新者後,乃逐件裝上,硫酸 仍注入硫酸瓶,空瓶仍盛於過路漏斗管口下,乃轉至燈後小門處,一手將槓桿向自 身鉤進,使止流塞離開出液口,一手器住小漏斗(A)之口,然後口吹吹氣管,使硫 酸升入虹吸管中。迨全管充滿,即可放開槓桿及(A)漏斗口。乃復轉至燈前,察看 所換上者,是否可用。惟橡皮初換上時,亦不免稍有漏流之弊;如不甚快,聽之可 4. 物經二三日後,橡皮已伏貼,此弊自免矣。當行上述之校正手續時,槓桿及抬 針之各校正螺絲;勿可移動;因各件與盛蛾部有關,如一移動,則必又多一番校正 手續也。該器每次供給硫酸之量,與時間之遲早,至難支配準確,且亦極微。大概 將抬針移下,則時間較早,反之則遲。此遲早兩字,專對盛蛾盒之轉動立言。即當 **愈在始勤時,即供給硫酸,謂之早。正動時始行供給,謂之遲。又早則供給之量多** ,遲則少。但槓桿兩端之校正螺絲,亦有支配此種作用之可能。故早多遲少之例, 係對於抬針單獨移動而言。若各件均移動時,其情形極為複雜。但影響於出量多少 ,及時間遲早,均不出單獨移動之範圍,故且從略。又此器槓桿之直立部份之長短 ,與轉盤位置之上下,關係甚大。如轉盤移上,則須將此部之校正螺絲放鬆,使槓 桿相當縮短後,再行緊定之,否則硫酸出量必大增,或竟轉盤已至停止地位,而給 毒針與槓桿,尚不能分離,於是硫酸不絕注入青化鈉瓶內,必待硫酸瓶內所存者放 盡而止。此非惟使後一小時,無有供給,且困靑化鈉瓶盛滿後,仍繼續注入,乃溢 於盒內,並滲於轉盤上,其受害良非細小。又如轉盤移下,則校正方法適與前相反 不然給毒針不能與槓桿接觸:致失供給作用。故管理此燈者,於此當特別注意 也。

3. 轉盤 轉盤之位置,以當裝上盛蛾盒時,盒口與蓋板間,留有十六分之一时之室隙 ,且須盤面與蓋板完全平行為最適當。第七圖圖木架中擋(A)及(B)上之轉軸螺絲(A)(B),及螺絲帽(A),(B),(C),(D),均為使適合上述條件之物件。今設轉盤之位置嫌高,則可先旋螺絲帽(C)及(A)使向上,則轉盤即向下移。後將螺絲帽(D)及(B)亦轉向上,使緊夾於中擋上,乃裝上盛蝶盒,試其否是適當。如覺太下,則先轉下(B)(D)兩螺絲帽少許,然後用手抵轉軸螺絲(B),使上升,同時即將(C)螺絲帽旋向下,(A)帽亦即旋下,使各緊夾中擋上,而後再裝上盛蛾盒,再試其是否適當。若因如是校正,致轉軸螺絲(A)及(B)兩端間之距離增大,因而轉軸動搖,甚或脫出時,則宜旋轉轉軸螺絲(A)使向下相當距離,而後轉緊螺絲帽(A)或(B)使其緊定。又如轉鑿向左歪時,則可稍鬆螺絲帽(A),而牽轉軸螺絲(A)向右;或稍鬆螺絲帽(D),而牽轉軸螺絲(B)向左亦可。總之不論其為歪斜上

下,校正時必且校且試,務使適合而後止。輕盤除上項位置之校正外,其定時針等,亦須常常擦除銹汚,略敷機油,以減因磨擦而發生之阻碍。若盤因受濕變性時, 並無何種方法,可使立即復原,惟有將盛蛾盒取下,聽其漸漸自乾,而復原狀耳。

- 4. 計時部 此部為第一須要靈活之部份,亦即全燈之頭腦。故非惟平時須周密保護,即校正時更宜特別留意。蓋此部各物件,往往所差微幾,而關係於全燈之勁作極大也。其各件之校正法如下:
- (1) 計時器 此器位置,當以分針在五十五分時滴得使轉盤上定時針與器之(A`齒 脫離爲官。如未至五十五分即脫離,則宜將器上校正螺絲帽(B)旋向下,同時(A) 帽亦旋向下, 使合上述條件。若至五十五分而尚不脫離, 則官將(A)帽先旋向上, 後再旋 L(B) 帽, 務使適合而止。又若器與架過於密接,致上下滑動不活時,則官 將約束螺絲放鬆少許。如器及架生銹,則鬆去約束螺絲,用細砂布擦除銹汚後,敷 以機器油,重復裝上,再行校正。其連桿上之彈簧(C),以槓桿經過桃形盤凸角最高 點後,恰得使器隆下為度,不必過於有力。如覺過於有力,可將彈審校正螺絲旋向 下。反之器不能降下時,則旋向上,務使懸緊合度,則時鐘可無遲慢與停止之弊。 又此器與轉盤上定時針,關係至切。當校正器之位置,宜與每一定時針試過,若大 多數均如上述情形,惟一二個顯有不適,則計時器可勿移動,而將此定時針校正。 初先審此不適合之針之位置,嫌高抑嫌低。法將分針迴轉,觀其與器脫離之情形, 如分針未至五十五分,而即脫離,而所差在五分以內者,則可聽之。若在五分以外 ,則官易以新者,用銼刀銼其向上之面,並隨時試其能否在五十五分時與計時器之 (A) 齒脫離,漸漸校銼,至合始止。若定時針在鐘上分針已至五十五分時,尚不能 脫離計時器(A) 齒,則亦宜銼磨其向上之面,惟當注意針之縱闊,宜大於器上兩齒 間橫向之空道。又轉盤上各定時針之向下之面,宜稍高於計時器居最下地位時,其 (B) 齒向上之面。各針均已校定,須再如前試驗一遍,如完全適合,乃可謂校正計 時器之工作完竣也。
- (2) 止動器 此器與轉盤上停止針接觸之部份,不可太多。其適當之度,最好為器之行動距離之半。如太多太少時,可放鬆器與連桿之接合螺絲,以增減連桿之長度,而行校正。若器與架,積有銹汚,阻碍動作時,則鬆去約束螺絲,使架與器離合,因之妨碍動作。又連桿下端所連之片,在止動器居於最高地位時,其與桃形盤(A)相接之鈎之最下方,不可高出心軸之上,亦不可低於心軸之水平中心線,如有不合時,宜即將該片與連桿相接之螺絲放鬆,以增減片之長度,以校正之。此器動作時間,全由鬧針柱支配。此柱鐘面之端,裝有指針,視其所指之地位,即可知動作之時間。惟於此尚有所當注意者二:其一部不必使此器在零碎分數內動作,如校至某時之十分,或十五分,……五十分等,因計時器已規定在分針指至六十分處時動作。今若將止動器校至五十分鐘時動作,則此第一次盛蛾之盒,不過經十分鐘之時間,即行換去。檢查記載時,若不特為註明,則是以十分鐘時之所得,誤作一小

時之總數豈近於理·其二此器動作,不可適在分針指六十分之時,因此時計時器正在預備更換盛蛾盒之終了期中,者止凱器較計時器降下之時,略早一息,而卽動作,將輕盤放過,則此相當第一次盛蛾之盒,只經一息,必被換去。則豈非此第一號之盒,等於求用,而將第二號者,在開始後第一小時內盛蛾。如未察覺,遂致將第一小時內所得者,誤為第二小時內所得,以至第十一小時內所得,誤為第十二小時內所得矣。故校正開始誘戰時間時,宜注意止動器之動作,確在計時器作用以後。如擬定開始誘戰時間,為午後六點鐘,則止動器須校至六點一分至五分間動作。雖不免將五十五分,或五十九分之時間,而作為一足小時之不確;但所差尚徵,故且以小差免大差也。

(3) 時鐘 時鐘因牽動計時器之關係,其行走必將遲緩,故管理者須每日察看其於二十四小時內所差幾何,而將其快慢針撥向下或S,以行校正。如欲其快,則撥向下,反之則撥向S,務使與標準之鐘,無大相差。如核對時刻,則轉重套有桃形盤(B)之分針柱,俾與標準之鐘相同。惟轉動方向,若與前第十圖之矢向相反時,則宜用指將槓桿之左端抬起而後行之。以上係關於時鐘之本身者。其附裝各件,雖安置時已經一番之校對,但用時亦當時常檢視,是否適當,尤其桃形盤(A)之停止之位置,檢視之法,係將關鈴彈簧轉緊約五六轉後,迴轉鬧針柱,使其作用,而觀其停止之位置。其最適當者,爲盤之凸角,在垂直中心線之右方,與水平中心緩之上方之範圍內。若過與不及,則可先取下其前方緊彈簧之鑰,再取下桃形盤,使其凸角在上述之範圍內安上,再將緊彈簧之鑰旋上,轉緊彈簧,使之迴轉。迨停止時如其位置適在此最適之範圍內;如是連試幾次,均此結果,則已爲校正得當矣。鐘上桃形盤(B)及槓桿,須時常用布擦除銹汚,敷以牛油,或機器油,並隨時察看有否磨損之處,及盤之凸角直邊,是否與分針成一直線。如或有不合之情形發現,則須將全部拆下,修理校正,手續至緊,惟此種弊病,絕不常有,故修理校正等法,且均從略也。

5. 調換燈泡 燈泡每用若干時後,燈絲即自斷絕,須即換以新者。如誘集部之燈,發生此事時,可先取去兩帽,更將帽下木板中央之小方木板取出,電燈(A)即隨之而出,即可將燈泡調換。若係誘入部之燈,則先放鬆座板旁斜吊之彈簧,座板即能向外擺開,便可調換燈泡矣。

- (二) 使用時之手續 燈之各部,因互相聯絡之關係,故使用時須按一定之手續,以行搬運,及每日檢查等工作,則燈可減少受損之機會,而使用亦不致停頓矣。茲舉其所當注意之點,及一切手續如下:
- 1. 搬運前後之手續 此燈不論為初次由室內搬出使用,或由彼處使用後,移至 此處使用,除移動距離極小者外,均當經過下列之手續,則損壞自可減少。
- (1) 搬運時宜先截斷電源,取出各盛蛾盒,放出硫酸瓶內硫酸,並除去盛蛾漏斗(B),然後用人平穩扛抬至目的地,切不可歪斜衝撞,致使受損。所取出之件,宜分次搬取,不可堆於櫥內扛抬。

- (2) 旣至目的地,安置此燈時,須使平正,不可歪傾。高度不及,可用適當之物, 墊於其下;惟須極穩固,以防不測。
- (3) 燈旣安置安善,宜將燈內各部,檢視一遍,如有不安,即行校正。
- (4) 將硫酸注入硫酸瓶,並使充滿虹吸管中,隨將止流塞桿上之抬針,轉向一旁, 使脫離給毒槓桿之關係。凡行此種種之手續時,過路漏斗管口下,宜盛一玻璃瓶, 以防硫酸滴下,侵害輕盤。
- (5) 將盛蛾盒各按定號,裝於轉盤上,並察看轉軸上彈簧,已否轉緊。如未緊;則即將轉盤逆向迴轉,以緊彈簧,至適當程度,即將轉盤停止於誘蛾開始以前之位置。更將止流塞桿上之抬針,轉至正面,與槓桿棍接,再裝上盛蛾漏斗(B)。
- (6) 將時鐘上鬧鈴彈簧,及行勁彈簧轉緊,並對準時刻,任其走動。
- (7) 搬運時如將電塞子拔出者,此時即可插上,並關鎖前後各門。
- (8) 搬運之前,如將接電源之電綫剪斷者,可即接好,以便夜間應用。
- 2. 每日檢查之手續 燈在使用之時,管理者須每日於一定之時刻,隨帶小鐘或 鐬,及編有號數之紙匣,或木匣,十二個,赴燈之所在地,將誘得之蛾取回, 分別 記載於簿,以供研究。取蛾時所須經過之手續如下:
- (1) 屏息,速將各門開啓後,即立於燈之上風約五六尺,以防受樹內殘餘毒氣之傷害,約歷五分鐘後,乃可近燈,但仍須輕緩呼吸,以探有無不適之氣味;如無即可如下工作。
- (2) 拔出電塞子,截斷來電,乃將轉盤上3號處之小釘拔出,(此小釘係阻止盛蛾 盒向外移動之件)即抽出3號盛蛾盒,取去其後格所安之小漏斗,同時抽出縱隔板少 許,取出後格內靑化鈉瓶,乃將盒內之蛾,傾入帶來之3號匣內後,復將靑化鈉瓶 安置原處,(如瓶內藥品已經久用,而須添入者,於置於盒內之前,即可添入,)插下縱隔板安置小漏斗後,仍裝於轉盤上原位置,並將小釘插好。次用左指將計時器輕輕抬起。右手使轉盤逆向轉過一格後,放下計時器,即將第2號盛蛾盒內之蛾,傾入帶來之第2號內匣。其所經過之手續與前第3號完全相同。依次1號2號……而至第4號,迨第4號各項手續完畢後,右手再使轉盤逆向轉過,約近一格,使盤上停止針與止動器相接觸即可。凡行上述工作時,所最當注意者,即轉盤切不可使順向轉過半格。因順向轉半格時,即有硫酸注人靑化鈉瓶發生毒氣,有害於檢取者。 故初用此燈者,於拔出電塞子之後,宜即將給毒部之抬針撥向一旁,使與槓桿脫離關係,似較妥善。撥轉抬針之法,係先用左指牽槓桿之直立部,使向自身,右手乃撥過拾針,即已了事。迨取蛾手續完全完畢,乃復如前法撥正。
- (3) 將時鐘木匣門開啓,轉緊鬧鈴,及行動彈簧,並校對時刻,乃復關閉匣門,以 免多受塵垢。
- (4)轉至燈後,插上電塞子,並查看硫酸瓶內,硫酸存量,如見約已用去其三分之 二時,宜即加入,(硫酸及青化鈉,均有預備者,留藏於燈櫥內,以便隨時取用,) 不可太多,滿至瓶肩,已足供幾日之用矣。以上各事旣畢,即可關鎖各門,聽其自

行工作,至次日相當時刻,再往收取。

# 四 所當試驗改良之幾點

本燈雖經過雨次之試造,費不少之時間,勉告完成。但倘有幾處,仍欠周密,當再予以所良,使進於可靠,茲分述之如下:

- (一) 誘蛾燈火之燭力及四圍梯形玻璃之斜度 現燈上所擬用之燈砲,誘集部者,為 75 Watt (通稱一百支光) 誘入部者為 25 Watt , (通稱三十二支光) 在 誘集部者,燭力之大小,當然直接影響於誘集之多少。至誘入部者,其是否具有設置時所希望之作用,以及其最低限度之燭力,當為多少,實當仔細試驗以期減少消耗:而仍獲良好之結果。至四圍之梯形玻璃之斜度,影響於蛾類之易於跌下與否。蓋本燈旣以觀察每小時飛出之蛾類之數目,與種類為目的,則蛾類飛至時,當即跌下,為一重要之條件。梯形玻璃之設,即為適應此條件。但其斜度究當者何,則必須長期試驗觀察,漸次改良,以臻完善。今所成者,不過雖想中之適當裝置耳。
- (二) 毒氣効力 誘來之蛾,既須易於跌入燈內,跌入之後,更官有劇烈之毒氣,使其速死。其故有二:一者使不飛爬掙扎,減少阻碍盛蛾盒更換之機會;二者使不因飛爬掙扎,而致損壞其身體之各部,俾可得完好之標本。本燈供給毒氣時間,在每一盛蛾盒,開始盛蛾之時,故初時可保有極强之毒氣,足以立即殺死。惟所用藥量不多,而漏斗口基大,放散極易。尤其此種毒氣,比重輕,易向上升,如發生時間不長,則經過若干分鐘後,盛蛾盒內,勢必無毒氣存留。或有,亦不足以立即設死,遂致發生種種障碍,或竟失其効用。故關於此毒氣效力,須仔細試驗,如結果果如上述情形,則供毒之部應更改進,務使適合供毒不斷而耗費無多之原則。
- (三)轉盤及盛蛾盒所用材料 盛蛾盒無蓋板,即以盛蛾部木架上之蓋板為蓋。當安置時,為避免毒氣易於放散,及未殺死之蛾,逃出之弊,故盒口與蓋板間之距離極小。致每於雨後,木料受濕,變性伸張。於是盒觸蓋板,不能轉動,必待乾燥復原後,始可再用。因之誘蛾工作,不免間斷。轉盤則受濕彎曲,非惟使盛蛾盒接觸於蓋板上,阻碍轉動,且因彎曲之故,計時器與定時針,不能適宜接合,致時或失去按時更換盛蛾盒之作用。故製造此轉盤與盛蛾盒所用之材料殊宜精密選擇,俾免上弊。至在此問題未得解决之時,而欲試用,則惟有將轉盤移下少許 使縱受潮濕而變形時,亦不致與蓋板相觸。並每當請兩變化之後,即將計時器查校一次,以行補救耳。
- (四)時鐘之安置 時鐘雖安於樹內,但終不免易受潮濕及塵垢之侵害,且直接 帶助計時器,似於鐘之行動,不無妨碍。故此部安置地位,及連動方式,尚須設法 改良也。
- (五)燈架 燈架(或稱燈櫥)各部,因求堅牢,故甚笨重,搬移殊覺不便。日後如須再造,以供試驗時,當在可能範圍內,減輕重量。更設法使潮濕不易侵入,以減免內部各件之受害。

# 五. 贅言

用此燈所考得之結果, 祇能謂某小時內所盛得之各種蛾類之數目, 而不能即謂為某小時內所誘來各種蛾類之數目。蓋蛾之飛來後, 未必即自跌入, 或息於燈旁, 或在四圍飛翔。若當此時, 盛蛾盒適在更換, 迨更換之後, 蛾始跌入, 則豈非前一小時者, 變作後一小時者乎, 故九燈不過為替代吾人守候之物, 而非盡美盡善之燈, 名為自動計時者, 按時自動更換盛蛾之器具而已, 非按時自動記載之謂也。

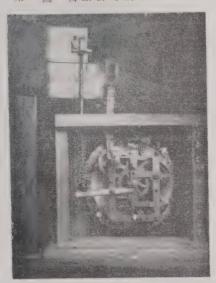
1932, Year Book, Bur. Ent., Hangchow.

年刊第二卷第二十五圖版

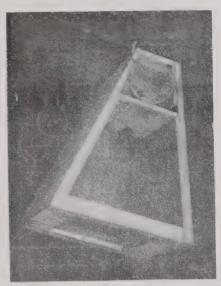
Y. B. No. 2, Plate XXVI



第一圖 自動計時誘蛾燈之實形



第三圖 計時部之實形



第二圖 盛蛾匣之實形



第四圖 供毒部之實形

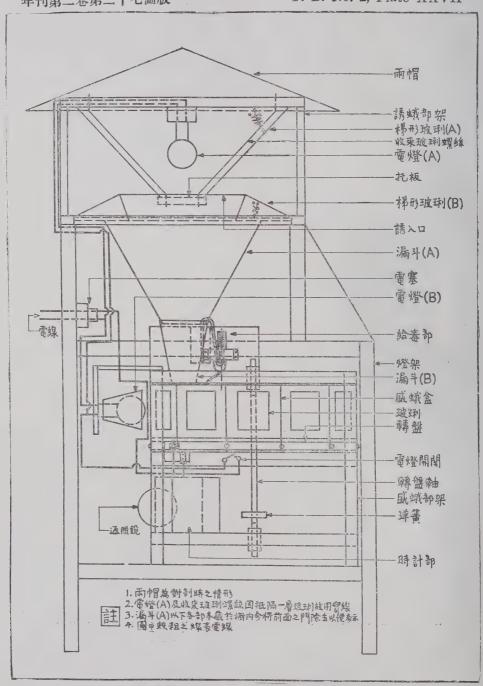
各圖繪畫時,原有縮尺註於圖下,乃製版時未被一定之比例縮小,致原物 與所註不相符合,故且將註縮尺之項刮去,使各圖不過表示各部之形狀,至各 部究有多大,須根據第一圖及第五圖想像求得之。

陸 瑜--自動計時誘蛾燈(一)

1932 Year Book, Bur. Ent., Hangchow.

年刊第二卷第二十七圖版

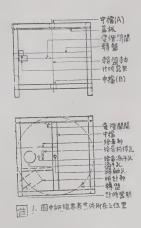
Y. B. No. 2, Plate XXVII



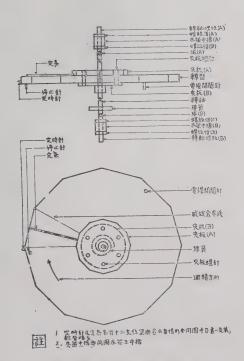
第五圖 自動計時誘蛾燈構造部 陸 瑜——自動計時誘蛾燈(二)

1932 Year Book, Bur. Ent., Hangchow.

#### 年刊第二卷第二十八圖版

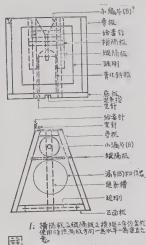


第六圖 盛蛾部木架構造



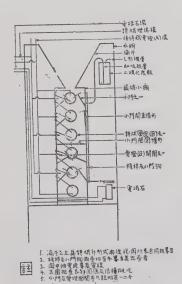
第七圖 盛蛾 鄉轉盤構造

## Y. B. No. 2, Plate XXVIII



(東部等後海域方向一高水平一高度五年 基) 3. 編集(6) 产口會全柱與網絡通如風? 4. 高井(6) 起張風(等 图)

第八圖 盛蛾匣構造

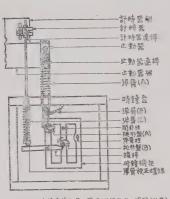


第九圖 初次試造之盛誠部供毒部及計時部之概况

陸 瑜一一自動計時誘蛾燈(三)

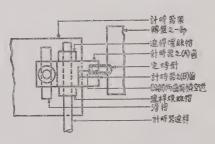
1932 Year Book, Bur. Ent., Hangchow.

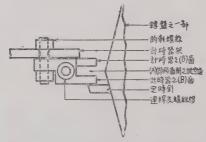
年刊第二卷第二十九圖版(原數爲廿八圖版) Y. B. No. 2, Plate XXIX



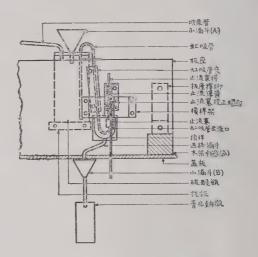
1. 時營金額面有小園項刊役面有小園園村集会 人。時營及及其核件保營的第三 3. 止動當保在風域和外俄園中不識計會器祭 行動音器強死因動器探表園只養基一部行

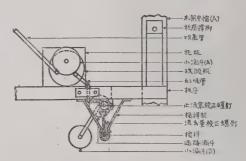
第十圖 計時部構造





第十一圖 計時器與定時針接觸情形





第十二圖 給毒部構造



第十三圖 初次試造之計時部電路概況

陸 瑜——自動計時誘蛾燈(四)

# 杭州瘧疾與瘧蚊之初步調查

A Preliminary Survey of Malaria and Anophelines in Hangchow.

李 鳳 蓀 Li, Feng-swen 吳 希 澄 Wu, Shih-cheng ABSTRACT

This survey was undertaken in Hangchow in 1932. Among 5609 deaths in 1929, there were 88 due to malaria. Anopheles hyrcanus var. sinensis was probably the principle carrier of the disease. Out of 2450 mosquitoes caught in house from July to October, 622 or 25% were this species. Among which 5 were males and the rest females. The susceptibility of malaria was greatly influenced by age and sex as the following lbate would show:—

sex	1-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	average	
male	25%	25%	33%	32%	20%	27%	
female	20%	27%	50%	60%	no data		

37% of the patients were infected with Plasmodium vivax Grassi and Feletti (1892) and 63% with Plasmodium falciparum Welch. (1897) In screened houses, 24% of the habitants had the malaria (for they may have infected in unscreened office room as this species is also active in day time) 27% in unscreened ones. This species breed mostly in rice seed bed, rice field, and water-lily ponds. 99.6% of rice seed bed, 61.9% of rice fields and 48.2% of lily ponds were found with the larvae of this species. Only two species of Anophelines were found in Hangchow, the A. hyrcanus var. sinensis Wied. and A. aitkenii James. Besides, A. lindesaii Giles was found in the neighboring Districts, Kinhwa (金華) and Wukong (武康) and A. minimus Theobald in Fuyang (富陽) and Kinhwa(金華)

杭州一帶,因西湖湖水澄清,水草雜生,最適於瘧蚊之繁殖,故患瘧者至為普 逼。倘不亟謀防治之法,則不特杭市居民,恆受其害,而遊客亦被其災。作者為求 根本解决起見,特先將杭州之瘧疾與瘧蚊之情形,作初步之調查,以備他日防除之 根据。關於瘧疾調查,得姚君向辰及嚴君錦瀾之力甚多,特此誌謝。

## (一)瘧疾之調查

#### 1. 死亡數

據民國十七年杭州市政府衞生科調查:杭州市民共死亡 5,609人,其中因瘧 致命者88人(男51,女37),佔死亡全數百分之1.5。

#### 2. 氣溫

瘧疾爲瘧蚊所傳佈。若氣候炎熱,則瘧蚊之繁殖極速,患瘧者亦隨之增加, 如民國二十年八月溫度最高,患瘧者亦以是月最多;至十二月及一,二月, 溫度低降,則患瘧者爲數較少,故氣溫之高低與患瘧者之多寡,適成正比例 。(第一表)

第一表 瘧疾與當地氣溫之關係表

月份(	1931年)	-	seculo (		四	Ŧi.	T.	t	八	九	+	+	+	總
im 1	变 (F)	34.0	35.2	50.7	57.9	64.4	71.1	77.8	83.0	71.3	60.4	52.7	39,4	計
瘧	人數	42	43	<b>5</b> 3	57	75	126	251	287	230	212	77	41	1494
疾	百分數	2.8	2.9	3.4	3.8	5.0	8.4	16.8	19.2	15.4	14.2	5.1	2,	100

#### 3. 年齡及性別

男性年在三十歲以內者,患瘧之人數與年齡成正比例,三十歲以外者則成反 比例。女性患瘧之人數與年齡適成正比例。若以總數論之,則女性之患症者 , 較男性爲多。(第二表)

第二表 瘧疾與年齡及性別之關係表

年幣別		人數	未思男	人數	思瘧總數	未患總數	恵西男	症 數 女	息百 瘧分 總數
1-9	4	2	12	8	6	20	25	20	23,
10—19	37	51	110	137	83	247	25,	<b>27</b> j.	26,
20—29	18	5	37	5	23	42	33_	50	35,
30—39	8	3	17	2	11	19	32	60	37_
40—19	2	1	8		3	8	20		27,
總 計	69	62	184	<b>15</b> 2	131	336	27,	29_	28.

#### 4. 瘧疾種類

杭地人士之患瘧者,據估計連日瘧為 37-% ,隔日瘧 63+%。 據 1921 年 William D. Pierce 謂Anopheles hyrcanus var. sinensis 為傳佈間日瘧 之重要瘧蚊;今此種瘧蚊逼佈杭州,隔日瘧之盛行,或以此歟,

#### 5. 患瘧日數

凡年齡在二十歲以內者,則患瘧日數之多寡,與年齡成正比例。在二十歲以 外者,適成反比例。(第三表)

年齡是數	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	· And Controlled Section Secti	50	90	總	計
1-5	1											1
6-10	3	4	2	2								11
11-15	23	15	5	1	1	6	2					53
16-20	10	10	1		1				1	1		24
21-25	6	4		1								11
26-30	4	5	2									11
31-35	6	2	1									9
36-40												
41-45	1											1
46-50		1				1						2
總計	54	41	11	4	2	7	2		1	1		123

#### 6. 瘧疾與瘧蚊發生地之關係

瘧蚊之發生地,與患瘧者之多寡,有密切關係:(第四表)如岳瓊一帶,為瘧蚊最多之處,故患瘧者亦較多。衞生科宣於城市之中央,距瘧蚊發生地甚遠,故患瘧最少。若靈隱小學,其學生大都家道貧寒,衣食之費,尚覺困難,安有餘資購買紗帳,惟有任蚊類之吸食,故患瘧者,較他處為尤多。

第四表 瘧疾與瘧蚊生產地之關係表

知日な	尼人类语从工压也	C DE DISC.		
地點	機關	患 人 未 人 態 數	調人查數	患 瘧 百 分 數
震	靈 隱 小 學	11 13	24	46_
城內平海路	市府衛生科	2 21	23	9_
岳墳	昆蟲局及治蟲人員養 成所	36 74	110	33
山 坦	市立中學二部	39 102	141	27.

武	林	門	中	正	橋	小	學	39	138	177	22+
翁	ŽĮ.					計		127	348	475	27_

#### 7. 裝置紗窗可減少瘧疾

凡住宅已裝紗窗,其患瘧人數佔24%未裝者佔28%(第五表)惟被調查各機關及學校,大半宿舍已裝沙窗,而辦公室與教室則付關如;故瘧蚊仍可乘機嚙人。苟室內悉裝有紗窗與紗門則瘧蚊不能飛入,而患瘧之人數,當更減少也。

第五表 瘧疾與裝置紗窗之關係表

业	紗窗		有	糸	紗 窗		無		ÿ	窗
30	H	族	患	瘧	未	患	患	瘧	未	患
人		數		20	62		110		280	
百	分	數		24+		76_	28+		72_	

#### (二)瘧蚊之調香

#### 1. 種類

應蚊之種類全世界約一百八十餘種,據迺尼博士(Dr. William A. Riley)中國之應蚊(The Anopheline Mosquitoes of China, 1932)書中之記載,我國已發現者共有十八種。但作者近來統計已達二十四種,本年在杭州僅得二種,學名為 A. hyrcanus var. sinensis Wied. 及靈隱之 A. aitkenii James,另在莫干山及金華北山得 A. lindesayi Giles,在富陽及金華北山探得 A. minimus Theobald。而杭垣附近之崇山峻嚣,及靈隱天竺九溪十八澗一帶,頗有發生 A. lindesayi,與 A. minimus 之可能性,然終未之發現。 茲將 A. hyrcanus var. sinensis 成蟲形狀,略述如次:體中形,顏色灰褐,中胸背板細長,有暗色縱紋五條,翅脈鱗片褐黑色,具黃白斑紋,前緣脈具白斑二:一在前緣末端,一近翅之外端。臀脈雌體具二黑斑,雄體具一黑斑。雌者小腮蠹具白輪紋四,密被長形鱗片,直達末端。足細長,前足腿節基都處膨大;後足跗節末端具各白輪紋,獨第五節全作黑色。

#### 2. 發生地

常人皆以為清潔陰溝,倒棄汚水,即可減少瘧蚊,此實不盡然。蓋瘧蚊幼蟲,大都性喜清潔,非若家蚊之生長汚穢水中;用此法以消滅家蚊則可,而瘧蚊則影響甚微。故防除瘧蚊之先决問題,必須明瞭其發生地。杭州西湖水極澄清,水草雜生,最適於其繁殖,他如秧田、稻田、菱白田、荷池、水池、為數亦不少。然水缸痰盂之中,則絕無發生。茲將其在秧田等地發生之多寡列表如下:

第六表 杭州瘧蚊各種生產地之密度表

· 發生地	地		黑山	日期	有 次 整 數	無数數	有 蚊 分 瘧 百 數	平均數
4.5	施	家	橋	<b>VI,15</b>	1	0	100	
秧	玉		泉	<b>▼</b> [, 21	1	0	100	
	清	泰	門	<u>W</u> , 21	1	0	100	
	艮	山	門	Ⅵ, 21	1	0	100	99.6%
Ш	金	沙	港	<b>∏,</b> 21	1	0	100	
	蕭	山西	門	<u>₩</u> ,23	49	1	98	
稻	金	沙	港	<u>VI</u> , 18	26	24	52.0	
	松	木	場	ुर्ग, 19	22	20	52.4	
	武材	<b>ド門</b> ,艮1	山門	VI, 20	15	16	48.4	61.9%
	太平	5門,清湯	泰門	<u>VI</u> , 23	55	3	94.8	
荷	毛	家	埠	<u>V</u> [, 26	13	10	56.5	
池	錢	王	祠	VI, 28	6	9	40.0	48.2%
水	韜		光	√, 7	0	1	0	
	黄	預	洞	₹, 26	0	1	0	
	清	泰	門	XI, 14,15	9	54	14.3	8.1%
池	錢	王	祠	Ⅵ, 28	2	9	18.1	
水	宅		內	$\nabla$ ,	0	1	0	
	荷		缸	.V.,	0	1	0	
	東	嶽	廟	√.,	0	1	0	0
旬	龍	井 荷	缸	♡,18	0	1	0	
痰	昆	虫	局	√.,	0	1	0	0
盂	治虫	人員養成	前	V,	0	1	0	

應較在杭州之分佈情形,今夏曾作一度調查,以每杓水(杓為鉛皮製成直徑 五英寸高三英寸)平均採得三個以上為最多者,一個以上者為次多,2—9杓 水得一個者為較少,十杓以上始得一個者為最少,調查結果,凡西湖中有水 草之處,莫不有之,惟多寡不同而已。但至九、十月間以稻田皆已收穫,瘧 蚊集中於西湖產卵,除湖濱一帶外,各處皆在最多之列,亦是證其繁殖之迅 速。至城內河流,水皆汚穢,發生極少,其詳情如下表。

最	多	22長橋		43葛蔭山莊	66鎖瀾橋
1環碧橋		23蔣莊		44鳳林寺前	67望山橋
2仁壽山莊		24玉帶橋		45大禮堂	68壓堤橋
3李公祠		25 曲院風荷		46新新旅館	69東浦橋
4蘇小小墓	î Ş	26火藥局四边	<b></b>	47林社	70湖心亭
5西冷橋		27頭條卷水油	p	48楊莊	71阮公祠
6中山紀念	林北面	28大樹巷水泊	þ	49大佛寺	72小瀛洲南西北三面
7雲亭		較	少	50民衆閱報室	73吳莊
8馮小青墓	į.	29唐莊		51王家湖頭水池	74金行橋
9菩提精舍	ì	30金沙港口		52平湖秋月	75李莊
10玉帶橋北	î	31蘇堤春曉		53錦帶橋	76劉莊
11市立中學	第一部	32高莊		54學士橋水池	77吳泰將軍廟
12白沙泉		33汪莊		55夕照寺	78臥龍橋
13工學院門	前	34張倉水祠		56協德堂	79郭莊
次	多	35外學士橋		57瑞雲菴	80艮山門
14岳廟前		36柳浪聞鶯		58白雲菴	81清泰門
15跨虹橋		37小瀛洲東面		59映波橋	82太平門
16顧莊		極	少	60 關莊	83望江門
17西冷橋至	三曼殊.塔	間38道村		61溶源橋	84西浣紗路
18放鶴亭		39浙江先烈士	上祠	62 俞莊	85田家橋東
19博覽橋3	至錦帶橋	間40秋墓		63陳莊	86草霸
20斷橋		41武松墓		64定香橋	87武林門
21 湧金門		42中山紀念村	林西面	65花港觀魚	
4 -5 - 17	-1-11		-		

#### 4. 室內瘧蚊之百分數及雌雄之比例

本年自六月至十月數月中,於岳墳之道村、李公祠、及瑤山別業三處,共採得蚊類2,450個:其中瘧蚊數目為622個,佔全數25%以上。內除五個為雄蚊外,其餘悉為雌蚊;蓋雄蚊不吸食血液,故極少飛入室內。

5. A hyrcanus var. sinensis Wied. 之產卵數

據本年九、十兩月飼育結果,卵數最多為355個,最少僅 7個,平均147個, 但卵數之多寡,或與氣溫有關,如九月平均為210至十月則減為110個。

第七表 室內瘧蚊產卵表

			THE OWNER OF THE OWNER OWNER OF THE OWNER OW		District Services	THE RESERVE AND PERSONS ASSESSED.	A SAMPLEMENT AND ASSESSMENT OF THE PERSONNELS	CONTRACTOR SECURITY	STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN		20/		
數	均	平	数	耶	產	產卵	開始直	Н	Ľ	死	日	捉	捕
			立	154米		5	IX,		汉, 7		3	ïX,	
				355		5			9		3		
				260		5			7		3		
				229		5			9		3		
				285		5			7		3		
	10	210		172		13	1	)	15		11		
				130		12	]		14		11		
				216		14	1	)	15		11		
				197		18	1	)	20		17		
				142		19	1	)	20		17		
				320		19 —	1	)	20		17		
174				84		5	X,	<b>,</b>	又, 6		28		
		-		119		2		}	3		28	4	
				279		2		•	3		28	-	
				161		8		)	9		6	X,	
				111	_   _	10	]	[	11		6		
				121		9		2	12		6		
	10	110		16		9			9		6		
				77		14	]	) 	16		11		
				192		14	1	3	16		11		
				198		14	1	3	16		13		
				7		3	X,	1	XI, 4		27		

6. 瘧蚊幼蟲害敵之試驗

瘧蚊幼蟲生長水面,其重要害敵,為一切魚類及各種水棲**昆蟲**,本年因魚類 及多數水棲昆蟲,皆未知其學名。僅以負子蟲 Sphaerodema rusticum Fab.及豆娘幼蟲從事試驗,結果:平均每一負子蟲每日能食瘧蚊幼虫七個之 多,每一豆娘幼蟲每日亦可食三個,(第八、九、十・表)

第八表 瘧蚊天敵(負子蟲)試驗表

1	7									
試	試	負	瘧	肯	存擔	蛟	毎日		備	
販金	驗	子	魰	Dri	+		一能		γm	
п	號	虫	幼蟲	時	時	一四四	子瘧			
期	數	數	數	後	後	時後	蟲蚊 每數		il.	
	1	1	10	10	7	3	7	in in	1124	F-87-
九三二年	2	1	10	9	8	4	6	用四磅	將負子	備瘧蚊
年	3	1	10	10	9	2	8	廣口	<b>一</b>	幼蟲
七月	4	1	10	9	8	3	7	瓶巾	瘧蚊	幼蟲及負子
コーナ	5	1	10	10	9	2	8	盛清	幼蟲	子蟲
五	6	1	10	10	10	5	5	水深約	放入	蟲棲息之用
日至	7	1	10	9	8	8	2		再於	之用
=	8	1	10	10	9	5	5	义四八	水面	
十六	9	1	10	10	10	3	7	が之三	置水草	
H	10	1	10	10	9	2	8	又四分之三克寸	早少許	
平 均	數	1	10	10_	9_	4_	6.4	次	Ü,	

第九表 瘧鮫天敵(負子蟲)試驗表

試	試	負	据	尚	存	搪	蚊	· 負擔 八子蚊	<b>海</b>	伽
験 日 期	號數	子蟲數	蚊幼蟲數	三時後	六時後	九時後	十時八後	時蟲數 後食		Ħ.
	1	1	10	8	. 8	8	3	7	94	試又
九三	2	1	10	9	9	7	7	3	4	驗 四
area .	3	1	10	8	7	7	2	8	11_	各種土
年八八	4	1	10	9	8	7	6	4	5+	方英寸
月四	5	. 1	10	6	5	5	3	7	9+	東上同
日至	6	1	10	6	6	6	4	6	8+	惟水
五	. 7	1	10	8	7	4	3	7	9+	之深
日	8	1	10	9	8	7	7	3	4	度為二
平	均 數	1	10	8_	7+	6+	4+	6_	7+	

第十表 瘧蚊天敵(豆娘)試驗表

	10.00								
献	試	豆娘	瘧蚊	伸	存 瘧	蚊	十豆害	年 年	(hi
殿日川川	驗號數	<b></b>	幼蟲數	四時後	七時後	四時 十後 五	時幼蚁後蟲數	b蚊 豆日數 量數 娘能	ēt.
九三年七月二十二日至二十四日	1	1	10	7	7	2	8	4,	1. 與試驗負子虫之方法相同 2. 瓶內水之深度為一又四分之三寸 可以 1. 一次
	2	1	10	9	9	3	7	4_	
	3	1	10	10	9	5	5	3_	
	4	1	10	9	9	4	6	3+	
	5	1	10	9	9	7	3	2_	
	6	1	10	10	9	6	4	2,	
	7	1	10	9	9	7	3	2_	
华力	与 數	1	10	9	9	5_	5+	3_	英旅

# 浙江省縣志蟲害記載之整理與推論

# A Compilation and Deduction of the Insect Pests Recorded in the History of all the Districts at Chekiang.

徐國棟 Hsu, Kuo-tung.

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# **T** Abstract

This compilation offers valuable records, on the distribution, injurious period, temperature in relation to outbreak etc. for a historical study of the insect pests in Chekiang. It treats each pests separately and is arranged according to year. The important insects listed are:-

(1) Rice Borers including Chilo simplex, Schoenobius incertellus and Sesamia inferens all of which were serious in Western Chekiang

and Shaohing County and appeared generally in the fall.

- (2) Rice Fulgorids suchas Liburnia (Delphax) furcifera Horv., L. albovittata Mats., L. oryzae Mats., Nisia atrovenosa Leth., and Nilaparvata lugens Stol. mostly in western Chekiang and broke out in August and September.
- (3) Locusta migratoria L., either bred locally along the shore of lower Chekiang River and Taihu Lake or flew over from Kiangsu, Anh wei, etc. The outbreaks were principally in July to August.
- (4) Rice Hesperids and Rice Leaf Rollers, such as Parnara guttata, P. pullucida, Bradina admixtali and Cnaphalocrosus metinalis, all of which were mainly occurred in July and Angust.
- (5) Armour weevill (*Hispa armigera*) seriously in Wenchow County and appeared from July to August.
- (6) Rice Pentatomids and Corieds.
- (7) Millet Noctuids.
- (8) Pine caterpillar (*Dendrolimus* sp.) mostly in Southwestern Chekiang and appeared from May to August.
- (9) Euproctis bipunctapex Hamps. attacked Chinese tallow trees from June to July.
- (10) Cotton Insects.
- (11) Mulberry insects such as Cerambycids, White Caterpillars etc.
- (12) Other injurious animals, such as: rats and birds. both attacked rice; snail, attacked on mulberry, rice blast; malaria etc.

# II· 縣志蟲害記載之推論

## 一、概論

作者任本局推廣部職,三年於茲,據個人經歷及各方報告,對於本省之重要害蟲略有眉目;嘗欲明瞭過去蟲害狀況,如各地害蟲之土名,氣候與蟲災之關係,及各地害蟲發生之時期,無可獲一概念,以資鑑古證今,故亟欲對於本省之害蟲問題作歷史之討論,曾將建設廳及本局之卷宗,將蟲害之記載儘量抄錄,並分類整理,將於「新農村」發表,惟僅限於近代而已。此外惟有於各縣縣志之「災祥」「災變」「誌異」或「祥異」內求之,乃盡力搜集全省之縣志,計得浙江通志一種,府志十一種,(缺台州、金華、衢州三府)縣志八十五種(缺於潛及青田二縣)其目錄附列篇末。首將各縣之蟲害記載彙錄,再以蟲為標準,分別為鎮蟲類、稻飛蝨類、飛蝗、捲葉蟲類、鐵甲蟲、棒象類、粟夜盜蟲、松毛蟲、棉蟲、鼠、鳥、蝸牛、病害、瘧疾、經驗談諸類,惟以國人,對於害蟲僅記蟲災而不名者,則別之為「無名之蟲災」,

再依發生之年(西曆)排列之,則易了然。各府縣志常有互相抄襲,多無註明,無法 識別,一時不易考證,故有重覆之擊,難作數學的統計;且古時縣志無專人司記載 之責,再則文化發達之程度,交通之便利與陋寨,離政治中心之遠近及記載者之觀 點,有密切之關係;故縣志中無記載者,蟲害未必無,記載少者,蟲害未必輕,吾 人對於此種記載所獲之結論,未能盡信,祇可從此中,對本省害蟲之發生得一概念 ,請讀者注意及之。

茲就各縣記載作者略加分析之。恐有未盡,將整理後記載分類列後。因縣**志記**載均為陰曆,故本文一切紀時均以陰曆為準。

#### 二、螟蟲類

渐省之襲蟲類包括二化螟蟲 Chilo simplex Butl. 三化螟蟲 Schoenobius incertellus Wlk. 及大螟蟲 Sesamia (Nonagria) inferens Wlk.至白螟蛾 (Scirpophaga innotata Wlk.?)在渐情形尚不明瞭。三者惟攷諸古藉,因古之「螟」即「蝗」,故縣志亦不免有混雜之處,實則縣志之螟,大都指食苗心者而言,種數當如上述之三者。記載螟災之次數較蝗蟲爲少,實則在浙螟蟲較蝗蟲爲尤重要,因螟食苗心,不易惹人注意,蝗蟲則蔽天飛來,如急風暴雨,故人比螟蟲爲肺癆,蝗蟲如虎烈拉,信不誣也。

近日浙江之鎮害,杭、嘉、湖、寧、紹、溫、台七舊屬較金、嚴、衢、處四舊屬嚴重,志書於浙西及紹屬記載較多,與今吻合,但金處之記載較多於溫、台、而寧屬竟付缺如,當有可疑之處。

據縣志與蟲成災時期之記載,多為[秋]及「十月」可知二化螟蟲為害為第二代,三化螟蟲則為第三代,故第二次之切燬變色葉鞘莖,拔燬白穗及枯心苗與抽穗前之採除三化螟蟲卵塊(據統計嘉與第三化之卵塊比較第一二化多若干倍,即其證明證)。均為螟患救急要法。晚稻之重要生長期,適當螟害最劇烈之時,故早稻,中稻多可避免。金、衢、嚴、等縣之螟害較浙西為輕,與此有關。

# 三、稻飛蝨類

縣志中稻飛鑓之名稱頗多,古時無確名,多以為其形象及為害而名之,故 多混溷之處,縣志所載之名稱並加考證如下:

(1)緣 爾雅註「躁」及「鸌噪」曰:"小蟲似蚋,喜亂飛,無錫稱之為「 螺水子」湖南稱為「驟子」故緣及雙蹂確為稻飛戲。又有名之曰「醘鷄」者, 莊子云:「孔子與老聃語,出告顏回曰:丘之於道其猶醯鷄」。言其渺小也。郭 象註蠖緣云:「醯鷄甕中之蠖躁。」釋文引司馬彪云:「酒上蠖緣也。」抱朴 子云:「緣鯛賣於醯酢,酒醯之甕皆有之。」但縣志中罕有稱飛蟲醯鷄者。

(2) 盃 「盃」之意義古時甚廣:爾雅正義云:「食根盃」亦有謂盃為螻蛄者

- ,其他食根者為金龜子及稻象鼻蟲之幼虫,然就年來之觀察,三者均非浙江之重要害蟲,决不能引起記載者之注意。稻飛蟲聚於莖之下部,吸收養液,故易倒仆,人即誤認根為其所傷,嘉善縣紀嘉靖十八年驟害,即其證也。其他縣志對於螽形象害況為害則,均與飛蟲吻台,故决定驟即稻飛蟲類The Rice Fulgorids.
- (3)飛蟲及畫蟲 桐廬書飛蟲食稻。據埤雅引孫炎云:「飛蟲」即鱈緣也。 飛蟲又轉作「畫鴻」,更記索引云:「畫鴻鹽緣也」。辭源釋畫曰:「害蟲體輕於蚊 ,羣集稻花上食之,令稻不實。」而畫蟲又為飛蟲之轉音,故畫蟲亦確為稻飛 蟲。
- (4) 續 據推廣部王勉成先生云:「義烏稱稻飛蝨為虧蟲。」
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- (6)麻 松陽書麻食禾,案麻即小蚊,但不食稻,稻飛蝨與麻似,故决為稻 飛蟲。
- (7)蠁 象山縣志稱稻飛蟲為蠁,甯、台二舊屬稻飛蝨土名曰蠁。實則蠁係 客生蠶體之蠅類也。
- (8)白癩 武康縣志有白癩之稱,因稻飛蟲能分泌白臘,如白癩然,故斷為稻飛蝨。
  - (9)螽 樂清縣志書螽,實爲稻飛蝨,螽即蝗,可見蝗字意義之廣。
  - (10)苗蟲 海鹽稱稻飛過為苗蝨。

就吾人之研究縣志靎蒙之記載,因為害圣在秋期(詳後),及為害狀等,斷定為白臘科 Fulgoridae 之稻飛鐵 The Rice Fulgorids 並非浮塵子科 Cicadellidae 之浮塵子 The Rice Jassids 因後者之發生為秧田期。據本局稻蟲研究所主任柳支英研究:稻飛鑓為害最著者為:自背飛鐵Liburnia(Delphax)furcifera Horv.,自條飛蟲L. albovittata Mats.,鳶飛鐵 L. oryzae Mats.及粉白飛鹼 Nisia atrovenosa Leth. 鄒鍾琳先生在無錫發現成災者除白背飛蟲外,尚有黃飛蟲Nilaparvata lugens Stol.,縣志所書之稻飛蟲當不外此五者。有稻飛鹼記載之縣治,超過全數之半數。以舊府屬論之,十二府均有記載,但杭、嘉、湖、富、金、溫為較多,可知稻飛鹼在浙江分佈為普遍,浙西較烈。

稻飛蟲成災期,據縣志記載書「秋」者最多,「八月」次之,「禾時成熟」時(實即秋季)而遭害者又次之。「夏」、「六月」、「七月」、「九月」及「十月」、均有發生。據信計稻飛蟲多發生於秋季,而秋季中又以七八兩月為最多。最早發生期為「六月」,最遲發生期為「十月」。

四、飛蝗

我國古時蝗含義順廣,幾為百蟲之總稱。易言之,凡害蟲均稱之曰「蝗」。

縣志中記載之蝗,屬有翅目蝗蟲科之飛蝗,其學名為Locusta migratoria L. 蝗蟲在派之重要,遠遜於蝮,而其記載數倍之,其故前已論之矣。自 319 一1901年全省之大發生,達十餘次,吾人可由府縣受蝗災之次數,可推論各地 蝗災之嚴重性。

就府言之:以(1)湖屬、(2)嘉屬、(3)杭屬、(4)紹屬為最多;(5)台屬(6) 嚴屬(7)金屬次之;(8)宿屬、(9)衢屬、(10)處屬又次之,以(11)溫屬為最少 。就縣言之,除於曆(未查得縣志)安吉、急山、南田(未得古時縣志)宿海、永 康、武義、浦江、湯谿、泰順、玉環、松陽、遂昌、龍泉、慶元、雲和、無記 載外,其他各縣記載之多寡,均有差等,以吳興、杭縣、長興、餘姚、嘉善、 為最多;海鹽、崇德、諸暨、仙居、蘭谿、富陽、崇德、桐鄉、餘杭、慈谿、 上虞次之;平湖、德清、武康、孝豐、紹興、蕭山、桐廬、麗水又次之,其他 更少。

吾人就上之資料,籠統言之,浙江之蝗災,浙西甚於浙東,進一步言之,可云浙江之蝗災以舊湖、嘉、杭、紹、四屬為烈;浙省愈南之縣,蝗災愈少,請申釋之:舊杭、紹屬諸縣均濱錢塘江,錢江淤積沙地甚多,因地旣鹹,又患湖汐,故不能排種,任其生長雜草及蘆葦,即浙江之所謂沙田。此種未墾之沙田,即適於飛蝗之繁生。舊嘉、湖屬與江蘇接鄰,而江蘇北部如東海、灌雲、阜寧、贛榆、及泗陽之洪澤湖,高郵之高郵湖,宿遷之落馬湖,自碭山至宿遷之淤黃河,均產蝗最多之地,一旦發生,嘉、湖一帶容易波及,而長與吳與位太湖之濱,湖濱淤地,蘆葦雜草叢生,極宜蝗之繁育,已為人所習知。由此可知浙江發生蝗蟲之地,即濱錢塘江下游及太湖之數縣。其他各縣之蝗蟲,多係 隣縣或隣省遷徙而來,故愈南之縣,蝗災記載愈少。

江蘇江北沿海各縣為江蘇發生蝗蟲重要之區域,而新江沿海岸各縣蝗之發生極少記載,期何故歟?因兩地所處經緯不同,其氣候亦異,且江蘇江北沿海人烟稀少,故多荒蕪之地,而蘆葦雜草叢生,渐省沿海各縣則反是。

浙江飛蝗為災之時期,極為吾人所欲知,可從縣志記載中求之。發生時期夏季酸秋季略多,夏季中以「六月」最多,「夏」次之,「五月」又次之,「四月」最少;秋季中以「七月」最多,「秋」次之,「八月」又次之,「九月」最少;就上計之,浙江發生時期以「六月」、「七月」、為最多,「五月」、「八月」次之。浙江蝗蟲發生最早最遲之時期如何?據縣志記載,最早發生期為二月(即陽曆三月),聞江蘇高資三月即有蝗蟲晉化者,當不足怪。縣志中最遲之記載,為「十二月」。據江蘇江浦十月有第三代晉化者,但不久即死;又有因氣候溫和,而秋蝗得苟延生命至十月者,决不至十二月,尚有發生者。據原記載:萬歷四十四年十二月初七日高阜由鄉有螽(湖州府志)。此螽殆所指普通之蚱蜢數?縣志中之較早於十二月者為九月,此為最遲之發生期則不謬矣。

浙江發生蝗蟲最多之時期為六七兩月,故夏蝗秋蝗均有之。夏蝗損稻於孕

穗期前, 秋蝗損稻於至穗期後, 均屬重要。以浙江情形觀之, 本地發生及隣省發生均有之。本省治蝗問題非局部所能額决, 故今後極盼有關之隣省協力治之。

浙江蝗蟲據記載不成災者僅數次,其餘均烈。據現代學術謂遷徙之飛蝗, 其體腔為氣鬢所佔,內部諸器官被壓迫,食慾不發達,或氣候不適:如濕度甚 大及大風等而下降,故不食物,並非天意。蝗蟲不喜食豆,而縣志有豆萩俱盡 之記載,可證明為無食而迫求其次。從縣志記載,知竹亦為蝗之食料(蝗蟲在 湘害竹甚烈。)至抱竹而死,乃係被菌寄生所致,有名之曰吊死症者。

據縣志記載蝗災均發生於旱年,故旱年各縣,應注意蝗蟲之發生。

#### 五、捲葉蟲類

稻之捲葉蟲有捲數葉者,如稻苞蟲 Rice Hesperid。有捲一葉者,如縱捲葉蟲 Rice Leaf-roller。縣志中之青蟲爲稻苞蟲通行之土名;其他所誌之騰,其古解甚多,何氏楷曰:「月令仲夏行春令,則百騰時起」。其義頗廣,辭源釋騰曰:「蟲名,稻上小青蟲也,長寸許,好食葉苗又吐絲纏裹餘葉,合葉不得展,甚爲苗害。」可知騰爲稻苞蟲之證。以浙江而論,稻苞蟲爲害,甚於縱捲葉蟲 故所書之青蟲及騰等,大半指稻苞蟲而言。此蟲屬弄鰈科,其學名據王啓廣及陶家駒先生報告,稻苞蟲在杭證明害稻者:有一字紋弄鰈 Parnara guttata Brem. 及曲紋稻雹蟲 P. pellucida Murray. 二種。復据前作者檢查,杭州發現之苞蟲屬尚有 P. mathias F. 及 P. austeni Moore, 兩種,前者已證明在前印度害稻,在浙江或能害稻,亦未可知。縱捲葉蟲或係 Bradina admixtali Wk. 及 Cnaphalocrosus medinalis Guen.

總縣誌之統計,稻苞蟲分佈在漸較為普遍,其大發生時期,早為五月,遲 為八月,以夏秋之交爲最多。兩少之年,較易發生。

## 六、鐵 甲 蟲

鉄甲蟲縣志中記載者為「黑蠅」,屬鞘翅目之金花蟲科。鐵甲蟲屬Hispa, 其學名或為 Hispa armigera Oliv.或為 H. similis Ulm. 尚未能確定,縣志 有記載者為麗水、永嘉、平陽、及慶元。現台屬之黃岩、溫嶺、衢屬之龍游、 衢縣、紹屬之餘鄉,亦間有為害,但不劇烈,可見有蔓延之趨勢,以現狀觀之 ,溫屬仍烈,永嘉尤甚。為害則在五、六、七、三個月。

## 七、椿象類

縣誌中所書之栫象多為栫象科之黑栫象 Scotinophara lurida Burm. 及稻栫象 Aenaria lewesi Scott. 浙江害稻之椿象尚有轉椿象 Cletus bipunct -atus 及蛛椿象 Leptocarisa voricornis F. 等 棒象等任浙之分佈本極普通,但縣誌記載甚少,因其為害多在薄暮繁明,日間則匿於稻樣間,非大發生,不致成災,故多忽之一台屬各縣呼稻飛蟲為繼,但据太平(溫嶺)縣志記載,呼

黑椿象為變,可知「變」在台團含義之寬泛。

# 八、粟夜盜蟲

東陽縣志記載之粟蟲,係粟夜盜蟲,屬夜盜蛾科。1932年八月底東陽之巍山,十里亭,義島之胡公殿等處,均有大發生,因其畫伏土中或葉鞘間而夜出肆害,鄉民竟不知其來去者。据作者揆之,本省栽培粟及玉蜀黍之地,均有其分佈。日本、南印度、及馬來年島發生者,為 Leucania (Cirphis Noctua Sesamia) unipuncta Haw.。浙省是否即此種,尚難斷定,發生之期為八、八月之交。

# 九、松毛蟲

松毛蟲為浙江之重要森林害蟲,其分佈逼及全省之松林,以金、衢、處一帶為最嚴重,松毛蟲屬枯葉蛾科,其學名据姜蘇民先生意,吾國產松毛蟲有多種,且有數種之變種。 其種名尚待研究,氏所論者為 Dendrolimus spectabilis Butler ,並云旬容地方,有 D. s. f. segretata Butler 形發現,有謂浙東即 D. spectabilis Butl. 者。据日籍記載: D. spectabilis Butl, D. s. f. segregata Butl., D. s. f. bifascia Grunb. 及 D. punctatus Wk.在我國均有分佈,在新究為何種,或在一種以上,尚須探討,為害最烈期為夏季。

## 十、柏蒂蛾

稻毒蛾為本省鳥槍 Sapium sebiferum Roxb.之重要害蟲。此蟲屬毒蛾科,費鲱雨先生訂為 Euproctis bipunctapex Hamps. 本省栽培鳥植之地,均被其害,以嘉屬之桐鄉、崇德、金屬之義鳥、衢屬之江山、嚴屬之桐廬等為烈。為害最烈時期與縣志吻合,為六月間。鳥植未開花前遭其害者,葉被食盡,有時害及枝之嫩皮,不僅當年歡收,並影響明年之結實。多季則閉集于枝桿上,鳥樹子既可製燭點燈,又為有價值之蜜源,故此蟲實可注意。

## 十一、棉 蟲

塗錢江下游各縣均屬棉區。最重要之棉蟲為:紅鈴蟲 Pectinophora gossypiella Saunders ,金鋼鑽 Earias chromataria Wlk.,造橋蟲 Boarmia sp.,捲葉蟲 Sylepta derogata Fabr. 及切根蟲 Agrotis sp. 縣志關於棉蟲記載僅一次。究係何種害蟲,不能妄測。

# 十二、桑蟲

浙江桑蟲發土記載僅一次。但桑鱑 Rondotia menciana Moore, 蛀蟲Cerambycids & other Borers 為害頗多,此外如桑蟲 Drosicha contrahens Wlk. 及桑鱸 Margaroria pyloalis Wlk. 等,有時亦能成災,此外如桑尺蠖 Hemerophila atrilineata Butl.; 桑象鼻蟲 Baris deplanata Roel., 金花蟲

Porthesia similis Fuess, 等亦極普通。

縣志之蟲災多列在祥異欄,因桑蟲為害過於普通,不足為異,故記載少。 桑蟥及天牛已有防治方法之記載(已列入防治經驗談)。可知其為害之普通矣。

## 十三、無名之量災

凡書蟲災而不名者悉歸之。關於害蟲之發生時間情狀及當時氣候頗足供吾 人揣測之處。錄之以供方家之研究,作者識淺未能妄定。據記載發生期多在夏 秋間。多兩或大旱之時均有利於某種害蟲發生,故治蟲者,夏秋須注意防治, 雨水不調之時,尤不可忽視。

## 十四、其 他

鼠害記載四次,鳥害記載四次,騙牛一次,病害(即稻熱病 Ptricularia oryzae 東陽為害,至今猶烈。)二次,壅蚊一次,凡此均為浙江之病蟲害問題,而不可忽視者。

## 十五、經驗談

老農之經驗,實有至理 故縣志之經驗,不忍棄之,亦亟錄之,以供參考,計稱飛蟲二則,蝗蟲一則,桑蟥四則,天牛四則,壅蟲 Sturmia sericariae Randani 一則,鳥一則,筍蟲一則,栽培六則,金桑一則。此外縣志中之產物中之昆蟲記裁,多互相抄襲,或得自古籍,故多雷同處,從略。

# 十六、誌謝

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#### Ⅲ、整理後之虫害記載

每段末後附有府名及縣名,即指某府志及某縣志而言,以示出處 o ——徐註

一、螟蟲類

康。

紹興5年(1135)秋旱,浙東尤甚,10 月浙郡國鎮。一蘭谿。

**愿乾興元年(1022)大水,鎮害稼。一武** 

紹興29年(1159)2月戊戌大頻。—錢 塘。杭州府。

紹與29年(1159)與薦饑。一餘姚。

紹與30年(1160)10月久雨, 浙郡國鎮 (宋史五行志)—浙江通志、杭州府 、嘉興、湖州府、鳥程、南潯鎮 志。

紹興30年(1160)會稽顯。一紹與府。 隆興元年(1163)浙東西郡國, 顯害穀 。一浙江通志、嘉興、紹興、蘭 谿。

隆與元年(1163)8月浙西大風,水傷 稼,與害穀,湖州為甚。一湖州府 、鳥程(即吳與)、南潯鎮志、長與 、嘉與。

隆與元年(1163)秋,諸暨螟。一紹與 府、諸暨。

乾道3年(1167)秋,螟為害。(宋史 五行志,按栗志作乾元六年誤。) 一浙江通志、杭州府、湖州府、南 遠錦志。

乾道 6年(1170) 5月,嘉與大水。7 月浙西鎮。一嘉與府、鳥程、歸安 、浙江迎志、杭州府、湖州府。

湻熙2年(1175)秋旱,浙西郡縣鎮。 一浙江通志、杭州府、鳥程、歸安 (即吳興)、南澤鎮志。

湻熙2年(1175)秋,浙西郡縣旱,螟。一鳥程、歸安、南潯鎮志、浙江 通志。

淳熙16年(1189)秋娘。一永嘉。

慶元 2年 (1196) 夏螟。— 金華、蘭 谿。

慶元3年(1197)秋婆州、山陰、蕭山 、富陽、鹽官、淳安、嘉興府、皆 螟。一浙江通志。杭州府、嘉興府 、海鹽、蕭山、金華、蘭谿、永康 、宮陽、杭州府。

開稿3年(1207) 頗。一餘姚。

淳祐元年(1241)6月鎮。—杭州府。 景定3年(1262)8月浙東西鎮。—鳥 程、南潯鎮志、杭州府、湖州府。 景定3年(1262)會稽鎮。—紹興府。 景定3年(1262)8月,浙東西鎮。— 湖州府。

园延祐元年(1314)鎮傷禾。一處州府、 麗水。

泰定2年(1325)與傷禾。一麗水。 至正10年(1350)與。一處州府志、麗水縣志。

至正16年(1356)麗水螟,斗米千錢, 道鷹相望,松陽是年螟。一處州府 、麗水、松陽。

至元27年(1361)4月,婺州螟害稼, 忽雷雨大作,螟盡死,歲乃大稔。 (元史五行志)—浙江通志,蘭谿、 金華。(恐為飛蝗)

註:按世祖本紀無乃大稔三字,而 五行志前云婺州飢,後之大稔 文不相應,當從本紀。一金華 縣志。

國洪武7年(1374) 螟。─處州府、麗水。

天禛6年(1462)螟。--新登。

正德3年(1508)夏旱,螟,大饑,民 殍。一黃巖、隱居。

正德12年(1517)新昌蟆。(萬曆志)— 紹興府。

正德12年(1517) 與害麥。—餘姚。 ( 恐為飛蝗)

嘉靖3年(1524)餘姚俱襲,大饑。— 紹興府、餘姚。

- 嘉靖 4 年 (1525) 秋, 螟食苗。一德 清。
  - 嘉靖8年(1529)秋, 螟。一根鄉、湖 州府、歸安、南潯鎮志、武康。
  - 嘉靖8年(1529)餘姚顯害麥、一紹與 府。(恐為飛蝗)
- 萬曆 6年(1578)秋, 螟害稼。一湖州 府、歸安、長興。
- 圖順治13年(1656) 6 月螟。(許志)—杭 州府、海寧州。
  - 順治17年(1660) 6 月蟆。(許志)一海 寧州。
  - 康熙 4 年(1665) 鎮薦饑。--餘姚、紹 興府。
  - 康熙 5 年(1666)餘姚鎮薦饑。—紹興 府。
  - 康熙10年(1671)與食稼,穀亡,有司 以聞,秦恩蠲卹。--遂安。
- 康熙11年(1672) 8月,霖雨傷稼,生 : 螟。(許志)—海寧州。
  - 康熙11年(1672)秋,禾自稿死,如席 、如箕、如笠。鄉人名笠帽瘟。一 平湖。
    - 徐註:受螟害之田,常有白穗三四 十本成團,相繼滿佈田中, 大如笠帽,因有笠帽瘟之稱 ,因卵塊靜化,其幼蟲傳及 四鄰,為害之結果。
- 康熙11年(1672)秋,螟大傷稼,壞田 五十二萬畝,是戶部議覆,浙江巡 撫范承謨疏請湖屬被災,漕糧照 9 年例改折,其被災九分十分者,每 石折銀七錢,其八分以下者,被災 州縣,漕糧仍徵本色。一長興。
- 康熙25年(1686) 4 月, 淫雨, 夏 6 月 螟生。一金華。

- 康熙26年(1687)秋, 螟害禾。一南潯 鎮志、鳥程、湖州府。
- 康熙33年(1694)秋, 螟災。一江山。 雍正9年(1731)9月螟食禾, 被災輕
- 重不等。一嘉善。 雍正10年(1732)鎮,饑。(戰志)一海
- 雍正10年(1732)壬子7月襲復生,16 日颶風作,學前石坊圯,蝮化蚊蚋 ○一嘉善、(恐為稻飛蝨)。
- 乾隆22年(1757) 螟。一分水。

窗州。

- 乾隆51年(1786)7月, 與傷稼。一金華。
- 嘉慶8年(1803)秋8月, 螟害稼。— 嘉興、嘉善、平湖、桐鄉。
- 嘉慶25年(1820)秋, 螟。一建德。
- 道光3年(1823)5月大水,秋,螟。— 建德。
- 道光8年(1828)戌子5月大水,秋大 旱, 螟。一建德、
- 道光23年(1843)7月旱, 螟食禾, 饑。一建德、湖州府、歸安、臨安、 商澤鎭志。
- 咸豐3年(1853)6月連日雨,7月螟蟲 為災,秋熟將穫,一霎時禾稻立槁 ,穀實多耗,歲又歉。一永康、( 恐為稻飛蟲)。
- 光緒3年(1877)秋, బ雲稼。一歸 安。

#### 二、稻飛鳥類

- 图紹與2<sup>9</sup>年(1159)2月戊戌大蜍。一錢 塘。
  - 紹與30年(1160)秋,江浙旱,浙東尤 甚,10月渐郡國緣。(或稱蝮蟻)— 浙江通志、湖州府、嘉興、紹興府

- 、南澤鎮志、(胡永謨府志作人雨,劉沂春縣志作水,并31年事。( 或為飛蝗)
- 紹熙14年(1203)明州(卽鄞縣)蟊為災 。一鄞縣。
  - 註:據辭源大事紀載,宋光宗在位 僅5年,故紹與14年,應為嘉 泰3年。
- 嘉定14年(1221)明、台、溫、婺、衢等州, 蟊塍為災。一浙江通志、慈谿、鎮海、蘭谿、金華、永康、西安(衢縣、)永嘉、鄞縣、臨海、江山。
- 國正德12年(1517)秋,8月,螽害稼。 一昌化。

  - 嘉靖 4 年(1525) 秋 9 月蟊害稼, (武 林紀事) 一杭州府。
  - 嘉靖 4年(1525)秋, 螟蟲生發, 禾苗 根除不留,鄉民以油酒之, 飛而去 ,稍頃又來,忽生黑殼蟲無數,食 螟俱盡。一餘杭。
    - 徐註:以此情形觀之,並非螟蟲, 實為稻飛蟲,因發生在秋季 ,而又以洒油除之,可斷定為 稻飛蝨為害。亦可見古時螟 ,字在吾國包括之範圍極廣。
  - 嘉靖4年(1525)秋, 鑑食苗。一德清。 嘉靖4年(1525)苕志夏初大水,民車 救苗, 禾方盛,忽有蟲蒼白色,體 不盈半粟,小翅能飛,叢集苗根饰

- 間,嘬食之,苗如火燔死,捕之則 飛躍,散出復集,人皆呼為「白癩」 」。一武康。
- 嘉靖 4年(1525)有蟲食禾根。一嘉興府。
- 嘉靖18年(1539)已亥夏,蟊蟲生,傷稻根,有圣畝不吐花而幹縮者,鄉農謂之「蹲稻」,前此未有也。一嘉善。
- 萬曆 6 年(1578)秋,蠚害稼。一嘉興府、海鹽、崔嘉祥紀事曰:春秋書 螟,海鹽、崔嘉祥紀事曰:春秋書 螟,志災也,即今之蝗,而蟘,如 食也,即 食 重 , 而 贼,而 强 食 重 , 而 聚 食 實 , 而 聚 食 實 , 下 食 展 , 是 香 大 , 任 大 , 在 上 , 在 大 , 在 上 , 在 大 , 在 大 , 在 大 , 在 , 在 上 , 在 ,
- 萬曆6年(1578)禾未熟,蟲食盡。— 桐廬。
- 萬曆 8 年(1580)秋, **盃食稼, 無年**。 一昌化。
- 萬曆 10 年 (1582) 秋,蟊食稼。—昌 化。
- 天啓6年(1626)6月25日,無數盃傷稼 。一嘉與。
- 天啓8年(1628)2月朔,日赤無光,秋 盃一嘉興。
  - 註:據辭源大事紀載,熹宗在位僅 7年,故天啓8年,應爲崇禎元

年。

崇禎6年、1633)蟊傷稼。一嘉善、嘉 雖。

崇禎6年(1633)6月無數蟊傷稼。— 嘉與。

· 崇禎7年(1634)蟊害稼。——平湖。 崇禎7年、1634)秋蟊作。——嘉善。

崇禎8年(1635)秋蟊。一嘉興府、嘉 善、石門(即崇德)、桐鄉、歸安、 南澤鎮志。

崇禎12年(1638)桐廬縣治,飛蟲食稻 ○一嚴州府。

圖順治12年(1655) 勐,禾實未堅,而 萎。一鳥程、歸安、長與、南潯鎮 志。

康熙9年(1670)各縣稻已成,實被蟲 食盡嚴歉,太守姚公時亮,奉牒勘 荒發賑。一泰順分疆錄。

康熙10年(1671)秋旱,蟲災,督院劉 撫院范,查勘被災實數,奏免秋租 十之三,知府稽捐俸銀十兩,設糜 粥及勸民助赈之,有諭文入藝。一 昌化。

康熙10年(1671)8月,小蟲靑黑色, 小如蠛蠓,又如蟻,有足有翅,能 飛,食禾稼立稿,民大饑。一南潯 鎭志。

康熙10年(1671)上廣新昌秋, 鑫書稼 莖穗立盡, 幾無遺粒,新昌尤甚, 邑令劉作樑具白院司,行府履畝勘報, 奏蠲稅若干,民皆被澤,而是 歲冬,細民登山採蕨者,以萬計, 亘古奇荒也。一紹與府、新昌縣。康熙10年(1671)夏6月螽早,禾將刈,忽生青蟲,禾穗盡墮田中,芙蓉村尤甚。一樂清。

康熙10年(1671)8月大雨,蝝食稻。 一嘉興府。

康熙11年(1672)潤7月水淹沒杭嘉湖 三府州縣,其未淹沒者,天忽雨, 蟲飛食禾穂,有聲如雨,萬頃田禾 俱盡。一杭州府、浙江通志、錢 塘。

康熙11年(1672)8月蝝蟲食禾根,傷 稼民饑。(楊志)一嘉善、石門。

康熙11年(1672)壬子正月朔,大雷電, , 秋淫雨,不休,稻生異蟲。一桐 鄉。

徐震享庚辛壬紀略: 前此庚辛水旱 頻仍矣,壬子歲朝,鷄鳴時,天大 雷電,占者以為將水且飢,三四月 間,豆麥倍飲於他年,人喜過望, 插秧福南畝,雖溢面水不驟盈,無 大害, 農民戒於庚辛之歉, 多力耕 耘,厚培灌溉,以故禾颇茂,咸欣 欣日歲有秋矣,農書雜占云,稻看 八月八,蓋甚忌者雨也;不意是日 嘉湖諸郡,傾注瀰晝夜,旋生細蟲 , 非螟非螣; 色黝而形渺於蝗, 附 綴苗幹,積圍如臂,一宿而謎,稿 本且朽驅而無從驅,撲之不勝撲, 惟有涕望而坐視其蠹,自初旬至月 秒,禾盡而蟲亦殭,考之春秋魯宣 公十五年,書蠡蝝生, 隋書目飢, 註云,螽始生曰蝝螅蟲不之有翼, 食穀爲災黑眚也,以經釋義,以傳 紀災而事應在正旦之雷電,殆其占

張楊園答閱農詩並引(壬子仲秋許 大辛過半, 邏候予不至, 留詩一章 , 末有閱農之句, 述此以答之: 「 閱農初望雨, 插植苦不前, 植之未 成苗,飛蝗忽至焉,趯趯蝝既出,憂心殆已煎,八月霖雨作,溝渠成 巨川,車揖兼晨夜,伊誰敢息肩, 所囊雨滅蝗,庶幾小有年,重經水 旱後,殘喘或得延,豈知禍尤篤, 降此蟲萬千,集根苗遂稿,集幹穗 失鮮,初猶十二三,漸乃糜一全, 彌望皆朽折,西陌接東阡,蒼天誠 何意,斯民日頭連,仁愛甯異古, 必也多民衔,我友其敬矣,三復有 蝗篇。」

- 康熙11年(1672)8月初旬,忽大風降 小蟲靑黑色,如蠖蠓,又如蟻,有 足有翅,飛食禾稼立枯。(胡志)— 湖州府、歸安、鳥程。
- 康熙11年(1672) 檄開鑛銅官山諸山, 唐靖論止之,是年秋蟲害稼。舊志 蟲靑黑色,如螻驟有足有翅,飛食 禾苗立稿,民大饑,部撫題請漕糧 照九年例改折,其被災九分十分者 ,每石拆銀七錢,八分以下者,仍 征未邑起運。一武康。
- 康熙29年(1690)8月禾方秀,生墾, 华月禾萎,歲乃大饑。一象山。
- 康熙33年(1694)夏旱八月鰥災。一湖 州府、歸安。
- 康熙48年(1709)8月驟災。─湖州府 、歸安、烏程、(雙林鎮)。
- 雍正9年(1731)嘉屬七縣,並杭屬之 海甯一縣,少有蟲災,(秋盃傷稼) 本年應完漕米,照雍正元年例每石 折征銀一爾。一嘉興、石門、平湖 、桐鄉。

- 雍正10年(1732)7月蟊復傷稼。一桐鄉、嘉興、石門、平湖。
- 雍正7年(1732)8月29日,有穢蟲蔽 空,飛向東南去,是歲歉收。一嘉 與。
- 雍正 10 年 (1732) 饑, 麻食禾。一松 陽。
- 雍正11年(1733)癸丑秋,田禾生小蟲,歲饑。一諸暨。
- 乾隆元年(1736)是歲禾將實,蟲傷禾 稼,毘連數郡。一海鹽、海寧州。 雍正 20年(1742) 乙亥秋,至,一桐
- 雍正 20 年 (1742) 乙亥秋, 蟊, 一桐 鄉。
  - 註:據解源大事紀載,世宗在位年 13年,故雍正20年,應為乾隆7 年。
- 乾隆20年(1755)9月,禾將實,以風 潮蒸濕,蟊騰嚙禾根,毘連數郡。 一嘉興。
  - 乾隆 20 年 (1765) 秋,螽傷稼。—石 門。
- · 乾隆30年(1765)秋, 盃傷稼。—嘉興 乾隆51年(1786)丙午夏6月蟲(蟻子) 災,害稼。—義鳥。
  - 乾隆51年(1786) 藍食苗。一端安。
  - 道光13年(1833)9月畫蟲為災。**一東** 陽。
  - 道光27年(1847)蝝傷稼 · 一東陽·湯 溪。
  - 成豐3年(1853)秋,有蟲害稼,時稻 方成熟,忽有蟲如大蚋,飛集稻上 ,不計其數,頃刻間稻莖如灰。
    - 穀實如粉。至7月18日大雨,蟲盡 死,稻較災前所穫者,不及十之四 五、一浦江。
  - 咸豐5年(1855)北鄉大旱,南鄉禾苗

楊茂,早稻已刈十之二矣,忽有蟲 自西北蔽天而來,白日無光,遇禾 稼則旋飛一週,禾穗盡黑,即割而 晒於場中者,亦然,剖之有殼無米 。其蟲似蝗而小,方頭綠身,翼薄 如蟬,次年米價頓昂。一桐廬。

- 咸豐12年(1862)癸酉9月,田生異蟲 ,食稻根,像黑蟻蜂、腰六足,蓋 蟊屬也。一桐鄉。
  - 註:據辭源大事紀載,文宗在位僅 十一年,故咸豐十二年,應為 同治元年。
- 同治12年(1873)9月,有蟲食禾根, 形似黑蟻,歉收。一嘉善。
- 光緒27年(1901)6月,山田中多生螟蟲,其蟲初生色青,漸變黑色、禾苗玻其害侵蝕,日就枯萎,收成大減。一桐鷹。
- 光緒33年(1907)夏,大旱,盃害稼。 昌化。
- 展國 4 年 (1914) 秋,蝝傷家。一湯 溪。

# 三、飛 蝗

- 圖太與2年(319)5月蝗,吳郡百姓多 餓死。—杭州府。
  - 太與2年(319)5月荆楊蝗,(晉書 元帝紀)吳與無麥禾,大饑。一湖 州府。
- 國永定2年(558)旱蝗(據陳書武帝記 補)一金華。
- 國長壽2年(694)台州蝗。—浙江通志。
  - 開成 4 年 (839) 旱蝗食田禾, (舊唐 書五行志)—鳥程。
  - 開成5年(840)6月浙東蝗疫,除其

徭(文宗本紀)一蘭谿。

- 天成3年(928)6月以來大旱,有蝗 蔽天而飛,畫為之黑,庭戶衣帳, 悉充塞之,武肅王親禱於都會堂, 是夕大風,蝗墮測江而死。一杭州 府。
- 图天禧元年(1017)2月兩浙蝗廟。一浙 江通志,嘉興府。
  - 天禧元年(1017)蝗,民饑。(南潯志) 一湖州府、爲程、南潯鎮志、餘 姚。
  - 熙寧元年(1068)秀州(舊嘉與府及舊 松江府)蝗。—嘉與府。
  - 熙寧 3年(1070)兩浙(浙東,浙西, 全省意)旱蝗。(宋元通鑑)—杭州 府。
  - 建中靜國 2 年(11.02) 蝗。(徽宗志)— 歸安。
  - 崇甯2年(1103)諸路(路即府意)蝗。 (宋史徽宗紀)3年,4年,連歲大 蝗,其飛蔽日。(宋史五行志)一鳥 程、歸安、湖州府。
  - 崇甯 2 年(1103) 3 年(1104) 蝗。一南 潯鎭志。
  - 崇甯3年(1104)秋,富陽縣飛蝗蔽野,田禾俱盡。→(杭州府志)富陽。
  - 崇電 3年(1104),4年(1105)連歲大 蝗,其飛蔽日。─長與。
  - 宣和3年(1121)諸路蝗。—湖州府、 (烏程、宋史五行志)—歸安、(南 潯鎭志)。
  - 高宗建炎3年(1129)5月,餘姚蝗暴至。—紹興府、餘姚。
  - 紹與5年(1135)8月,旱蝗,(萬歷 府志五行志)一關谿。
  - 高宗22年(1148)夏大蝗。一錢塘。

- 紹與19年(1149)麗水夏蝗。一處州府 、麗水。
- 高宗32年(1158)夏6月大蝗,(癸已蝗飛入浙西,聲如風雨,至七月丙申飛逼畿縣,錢塘仁和餘杭皆大蝗,丙午蝗入京城。)一錢塘。
- 高宗32年(1158)壬午,蝗害稼,民饑, ,斗米千錢。一桐鄉。
- 紹與29年(1159)會稽旱蝗。(文獻通考)—紹與府。
- 紹與29年(1159)9月,蠲兩浙蝗潦州 縣租,(高宗本紀)—關谿。
- 高宗34年(1160)7月大蝗。一錢塘。
- 紹與32年(1162)6月,淮蝗飛入湖州 ,聲如風雨,餘杭錢塘仁和(錢仁 二縣今倂為杭縣)皆蝗。一浙江通 志。
- 紹與32年(1162)夏6月癸已,淮蝗飛 入浙西,聲如風雨至,7月丙申飛 福,畿縣餘杭仁和錢塘皆大蝗,丙 午蝗入城內。(萬曆舊志)秋7月旱 蝗,(富陽縣志)6月壬申癸酉,飛 蝗入都,蔽天日,害稼。(文獻通 考)一杭州府、餘杭。
- 紹與32年(1162)6月淮南北蝗飛入湖 州境,聲如風雨。(宋史五行志)— 湖州府、歸安。
- 紹與32年(1162)6月,大霖雨,山湧 暴水,漂民舍,壤田,覆舟。淮南 北蝗飛入湖州境,聲如風雨。一鳥 程、長興、武康。
- 紹與32年(1162)6月大霖雨,江東蝗 飛入湖州境,聲如風雨,害稼,民 饑。一南潯鎮志。
  - 隆與元年(1163)秋7月,旱蝗。一富陽。

- 隆與元年(1163)7月, 江浙旱, 大蝗。一嘉與府。
- 隆與元年(1163),兩浙水旱蝗,悉蠲 其租。一石門(即今崇德)、蘭谿。
- 隆與元年(1163),江浙旱,8月飛蝗 蔽日,害稼。一湖州府、烏程、歸 安、長興、南遠鎮志。
- 隆與元年(1163)8月,飛蝗害稼。一 金華、蘭谿。
- 隆與2年(1164)夏,餘杭蝗。一浙江 通志,杭州府。
- 隆與2年(1164)夏6月,餘杭縣大蝗 、緩縣亦大蝗。(按通攷嘉定2年 8年皆有飛蝗入畿縣。)—餘杭。
- 隆典2年(1164)春,旱螟,饑:一篇 海縣志。
  - 徐註:此處之襲,係指蝗而言,因 春季無鎮害也。
- 乾道9年(1173),浙西蝗。(宋史孝 宗紀)一湖州府。
- 乾道10年(1174),蝗遺種於淮浙,害 稼。(宋史五行志)一湖州府。
- 淳熙 9 年(1182) 6 月, 飛蝗過都, 遇 大雨, 墮仁和界, 蘆蕩茅穗, 合徒 瘞之。—杭州府、浙江通志。
- 淳熙 9年(1182) 6 月蝗。(詔守臣捕蝗,焚而瘞之,至8 月又蝗,定諸州官捕蝗之罰,復賞修舉荒政,監司守臣。)—錢塘、烏程、歸安。
- 淳熙 9 年(1182)8月,浙西又蝗。(萬 歷舊志)一杭州府。
- 淳熙 9 年(1182) 8 月蝗饑。10年(118 3)蝗害稼。—南潯鎮志。
- 淳熙10年(1183)6月,蝗遺種子于浙 害稼。—杭州府、鳥程、(宋史孝 宗紀)。

- 淳熙14年(1187)7月蝗。--錢塘。
- 慶元6年(1200) 浙江大蝗。—杭州 府。
- 嘉泰 2 年(1202)夏大蝗。—錢塘、南 潯鎭志。
- 嘉泰2年(1202)秀州蝗,春旱至於夏 秋。一嘉興府。
- 嘉泰 2 年(1202) 浙西旱,大蝗若烟霧 蔽天,其墮亙十餘里。一吳興、湖 州府、鳥程。
- 嘉泰 2 年(1202)會稽蝗。—紹與府。 嘉泰 2 年(1202)蝗。—除姚。
- 開禧元年(1205)秋, 久旱大蝗, 羣飛 蔽天。(冊府元龜) 一杭州府、錢 塘。
- 開禧2年(1206)夏秋,久旱大蝗, 羣飛蔽天,豆粟皆既於蝗。一鳥 程。
- 開稿3年(1207)夏秋, 久旱大蝗, 羣 飛蔽天, 浙西荳粟皆盡。(宋史五 行志)長與捕二千餘石。—杭州府 、湖州府、歸安、南潯鎮志、長 興。
- 開禧3年(1207)慈谿大蝗,飛蔽天日,集地厚四五寸,禾稼一空,繼食草木,亦盡,至冬猶未衰,邑遣人捕之,且焚且瘞,經春乃滅,邑人孫因爲蝗蟲解。一(寧波府志)慈谿。
- 嘉定元年(1208) 5 月,浙江大蝗。(宋 史五行志) 一浙江通志、湖州府、 嘉與府、錢塘、關谿。
- 嘉定元年(1208)6月,飛蝗入臨安。 (輟耕錄宋五行志)—杭州府。
- 嘉定元年(1208)旱疫大蝗。一鳥程、

- 歸安、隋潯鎮志。
- 嘉定元年(1208) 9 月蝗。—金華、蘭 谿。
- 嘉定 2 年 (1209) 夏 4 月蝗。——錢 塘。
- 嘉定2年(1209)夏6月蝗。—富陽、 臨安。
- 嘉定2年(1209)秋7月,臨安府蝗(武 林紀事)一杭州府。
- 嘉定2年(1209)淅西大旱大蝗,淅之 長與捕數百石。一湖州府、歸安、 長與。
- 嘉定7年(1214)夏4月乙卯大蝗。自夏 徂秋,蝗患不息,諸道捕蝗者,以 千萬石計,飢民競捕,官以粟易之 。一錢塘。
- 嘉定7年(1214)6月,淅郡蝗。(宋五 行志)一杭州府、浙江通志、鳥程 、歸安、南潯鎮志。
- 嘉定8年(1215)4月乙卯飛蝗入縣境。 一新登。
- 嘉定8年(1215)春旱,首種不入,至 於8月乃雨,飛蝗蔽天,飢。(南 潯志)按吳與掌故作開禧八年大旱 ,嘉泰八年飢,皆誤,宋史紀志, 旱蝗飢並在此年)。一湖州府、歸 安、鳥程,南潯鎮志。
- 嘉定9年(1216)嚴獨發台處等州,漂 田廬,害稼,五月,浙東蝗。(俱宋 史五行志)一處州府、浙江通志、 紹與府、蘭谿。
- 嘉禧4年(1240)6月蝗。(宋元通鑑)— 杭州府。
- 嘉熙4年(1240)6月,江浙大旱蝗。(宋史理宗紀)一湖州府、烏程、歸安、南潯鎮志。

- 淳祐3年(1243)秋8月, 餘姚蝗。一紹 與府、餘姚。
- 淳祐 5 年 (1245) 夏, 旱蝗。一餘 姚。
- 寶祜9年(1261)8月,東安海鹽等州蝗。(按理宗改元寶祜僅六年,故此 處應為景定二年)。嘉與府。
- 景定3年(1262)8月,兩渐蝗。—湖州 府、鳥程、歸安、南潯鎮志。
- 元貞2年(1296)4月蝗。(宋史成宗紀) 一鳥程。
- 园大德 2年(1298)蝗。一南潯鎮志。
  - 大德 9 年(1305) 蝗。一嘉興府。
  - 大德9年(1305)8月蝗,民飢,有相食 者。(宋五行志)一海鹽、浙江通 志。
  - 大德11年(1307)諸暨蝗及境,皆抱竹 死。一紹興府,諸暨。
  - 至大2年(1309)麗水蝗。一處州府、 麗水。
  - 至治2年(1322)蝗。(元史英宗紀)— 慈谿、鄞縣。
  - 至元 2年(1336)蝗。(見元史五行志) 一瑞安。
  - 至元3年(1337)6月蝗。(見元史五行 志) 一永嘉。
- 國洪武末年(1398)蝗**自北來。一**龍游。
  - 洪武 35 年 (1398) 6 月,蝗自北來 , 禾穗及竹木葉食蠹。一桐廬、 臨海、嚴州府。(按太祖在位僅 31 年,此處 35 年,應為建文 4 年 )。
  - 建文4年(1402)6月, 蘭谿縣飛蝗食禾 穗, 竹木叶皆盡。(萬歷金華府志) 一浙江通志、臨海、黃巖、蘭谿、

- 仙居。
- 洪武壬午(按壬午為建文四年)(1402) 夏6月旱蝗。一天台。
- 永樂元年(1403)大旱蝗。(南潯志) 一湖州府,鳥程、歸安、南潯鎮 志。
- 正統12年(1447)大旱蝗飢。(南澤志)一鳥程、歸安、南潯鎮志、長興。
- 正統 12 年 (1447) 餘姚蝗。—紹興 府。
- 天順元年(1457)7月杭州蝗。—杭州府。
- 英宗天順元年(1457)秋7月,蝗害稼。一錢塘。
- 天順元年(1457)大水傷禾, 秋8月蝗。一嘉與府。
- 天順元年(1457)7月蝗。(補纂參明 史五行志)一嘉善。
- 天順 5 年 (1461) 6 月旱蝗。 餘 姚。
- 天順6年(1462)蝗。一新登。
- 成化11年(1475)蝗。一黄巖。
- 成化 11 年 (1475) 乙未蝗食苗。—仙 居。
- 成化11年(1475)蝗,民掘草根以食。 (邑人徐紹蕨葉行:有草有草名蕨 葉,根生土底莖頗肥,海民絕粒三 月時,長鑱斵遍春山歸,担頭苦重 力苦衰,老妻望翁來何遲,忙汲淸 泉淨溲洗,洒向斜陽未易晞,且春 且焙心孔悲,癡兒索食聲聲嗝,向 娘抱兒雙淚垂,溝壑委命斯其時, 君不見太倉有栗自紅朽,途有餓夢 渾不知)。一太平。
- 宏治9年(1496)7月,蝗不為災,嘉禾

- 生。(洪志時,九都蝗飛食苗,知縣洪異率父老至田所,責禱遂息,復禾生,一本數穗)。 石門。
- 弘治14年(1501)秋旱蝗,大饑。一餘 姚、紹與府。
- 宏治18年(1505)蝗蔽天,稻如翦。— 嘉興府。
- 正德 9 年(1514)蝗不害稼。—桐鄉、 湖州府、(鳥靑文獻)鳥程、南潯鎮 志。
- 正德9年(1514)石門縣蝗不害稼。— 嘉興府。
- 正德19年(1524)大旱,飛蝗蔽日,食 稼,歲大饑。——平湖。
- 嘉靖3年(1524)餘姚蝗一紹與府。
- 嘉靖 5 年(1526)夏大旱,蝗起,禾稼 無收。一寧波府、奉化。
- 嘉靖5年(1526)大旱,蝗蟲蔽天,為 害甚鉅。一義鳥、西安、江山。
- 嘉靖 6年(1527)諸曁蝗飛蔽天。一紹 興府、諸暨。
- 嘉靖8年(1529)7月蝗。(許志董穀云 予素不識蝗,是歲南還,淮南北皆 蝗,舟為所阻,甫至家,而吳浙皆 蝗矣,江南有蝗實昉於此)。一海 龜州。
- 嘉靖8年(1529)秋,蝗不傷禾。一嘉 與、嘉善。
- 嘉靖8年(1529)6月蝗來,時田中水, 蝗不集。一海鹽。
- 嘉靖8年(1529)6月大蝗。一石門(即 今崇德)。(靳志十七日蝗自西北來 , 蔽天遮日, 止于蘆竹, 食叶殆盡 )。桐鄉、湖州府、南潯鎮志、武 康、歸安。

- 嘉靖8年(1529)夏,蝗害稼,民禳之 立秋日蕭山蝗,飛入境。一紹與府 、蕭山。
- 嘉靖8年(1529)蝗害稼,民禳之。— 餘姚。
- 嘉靖9年(1530)蝗入昌化境,不害稼。一杭州府、昌化。
- 嘉靖11年(1532)6月蝗來,忽大風, 蝗盡入海死,漁網多得之。一海 鹽。
- 嘉靖18年(1539) 6 月,嘉與府旱蝗大 饑。—嘉與府。
- 嘉靖18年(1539)德淸縣境有蝗 —湖 州府、德淸。
- 嘉靖19年(1540)6月18日,飛蝗蔽天,食蘆葦竹葉無遺。—桐鄉。
- 嘉靖19年(1540)6月8日晡時, 飛蝗蔽天, 所集處, 蘆葦竹葉無遺。一嘉 興府、嘉善。
- 嘉靖19年(1540)4月,甘露降,凝結 如霜,樹為之白,是年蝗蔽天,稻 如剪。(董穀澈水志載)一海鹽。
- 嘉靖19年(1540)蝗飛蔽天,傷稼大半 一湖州府、鳥程、歸安、南潯鎮 志。
- 嘉靖 19 年(1640)蝗飛蔽天,知縣陸 奎章檮於城隍社稷,不為災。一武 康。
- 嘉靖19年(1540)夏,會稽諸暨餘姚蝗 ,餘姚禳之,新昌蝗飛蔽日。一紹 與府、諸暨、餘姚。
- 嘉靖19年(1540)夏,蝗飛蔽日。一新 昌。
- 嘉靖19年(1540)8月蝗:一西安、龍游、江山、桐廬。
- 嘉靖19年(1540)麗水蝗,縉雲蝗。一

處州府、麗水、縉雲、

- 嘉靖20年(1541)5月,大雨連月,蝗 赴水死,一嘉興府。
- 嘉靖20年(1541)諸暨蝗,一紹與府、 (萬歷志載)諸暨。
- 嘉靖20年(1541)建德等六縣大旱,蝗食禾,不可勝計。一嚴州府、建德。
- 嘉靖21年(1542)6月蝗,一龍游。 嘉靖21年(1542)6月蝗為災。6月24 日有蝗蝻自北來,食禾粟殆盡,是 時飛盡天日,有司令民捕之,至七 月初四日方散。一江山。
- 嘉靖22年(1543)復遭蝗災。一義鳥。 嘉靖24年(1545)蝗,民大飢。一石 門。
- 嘉靖25年(1546)夏6月,大蝗,凡二日,所過田禾草木皆盡。一餘杭。 嘉靖31年(1552)7月,飛蝗爲災,禾 稼盡落。一蘭谿。
- 嘉靖41年(1562)蝗害稼。---桐廬。 萬歷 6年(1578)秋蝗。--長與。 萬歷 7年(1579)蝗害稼。--蘭谿。
- 萬歷 9 年 (1581) 台州旱蝗,(舊浙江 通志) —浙江通志。
- 萬歷 9 年(1581)旱,蝗食苗根節俱盡。一僊居。
- 萬歷15年(1587)夏,陰雨月餘,5月 26日,洪水壤田室,秋烈風傷稼, 蝗食晚禾幾盡。一開化。
- 萬曆16年(1588)5月,浙江大旱( 載明史五行志)蝗,餓莩載道, 民茹草木。一湖州府,烏程,長 興。
- 萬曆16年(1588)蝗旱且疫。一歸安、 孝豐。

- 萬曆33年(1605)旱蝗,豆栗亦盡。— 儒居。
- 萬曆41年(1613)初夏大蝗,人共捕之,集以千斛計,投滅於通濟橋下, 秋大有年。一餘杭。
- 萬曆42年(1614)高阜山鄉有鑫一湖州府。
- 萬曆42年(1614)蝗傷稼。一太平。
- 萬曆44年(1616)12月初7日,高阜山鄉有螽,(胡府志)—鳥程、歸安。
- 萬曆44年(1616)12月初7日,天鼓鳴 ,瀕河田大熟,高阜山鄉有鑫。— 長興。
- 天啓6年(1626)蝗災。一湖州府、南 潯鎮志。
- 天啓 6 年(1626)蝗災, 8 月16日辰風 從西北方起,蝗飛集蔽野,至酉纔 止,次日復然,田禾地菜食盡,知 縣馮思理為文檄之。一歸安。
- 天啓12年(1632) 5 月30日未時,蝗從 東南來,幾蔽天,形類蚱蜢,有黃 黑二色,然蝗雖多,俱落曠,不為 禾害。又8月初8日,蝗大集至關 外,積二三寸。(按天啓熹宗在位 僅7年,天啓12年係為崇禎5年。 )一杭州府
- 天啓12年(1632)夏6月飛蝗蔽天,(按 熹宗在位7年,此處係為崇禎5年 。)一嘉與。
- 天啓13年(1633)7月旱蝗。(按熹宗 在位僅七年,此十三年應為崇禎六 年。)一嘉與。
- 天啓14年(1634) 6 月29日, 飛蝗滿天 ,食禾殆盡。(按熹宗在位僅7年 ,天啓14年係崇禎7年)。—嘉興。 天啓14年(1634) 6 月蝗害稼。(按熹

宗在位僅7年,天啓14年係為崇禎 7年。) — 杭州府。

- 崇禎9年(1636)秋蝗至,不傷禾。一 歲大有年。一海鹽。
- 崇禎11年(1638)秋旱蝗,(太湖備考) 一湖州府、歸安、南澤鎮志。
- 崇禎11年(1638)6月11日,蝗入蕭山境,無禾。一紹興府。「俞志」蕭山。
- 崇禎12年(1639)5月30日末時,蝗從 東南來,幾蔽天,8月8日蝗大集 至關外,積二三寸。一杭州府,浙 江通志。
- 崇禎12年(1639)6月蝗飛蔽天。一嘉 善、紹與府、諸暨、長與。
- 崇禎13年(1640)大水,7月旱蝗:一 嘉與府、嘉善、嘉與。
- 崇禎13年、1640)5月蝗害稼,(胡府志)饑,(明史五行志)一鳥程。
- 崇禎13年(1640)夏大水,秋8月蝗害 稼,米價一石三兩有奇,蠲免改折 。一武康。
- 崇禎13年(1640)山陰會稽,蝗自北來。·一紹興府。
- 崇禎14年(1641)6月24日,蝗滿天, 食禾殆盡。—浙江通志。
- 崇禎14年(1641)大旱,蝗飛蔽天。連年旱饑,斗米千錢,民初食豆麥, 次糠粃,不給,養楡皮橡粟食之, 僵尸載道,封編修吳繼志倡為張濟 之法,每里衿紳勸助,中戶皆出粟 ,設粥廠數所,賴以全活者頗衆, 較萬曆戊申之災,為尤甚焉。一 錢塘。

- 崇禎14年(1641)6月,蝗食禾殆盡, 民饑死,至竊人肉以市,盜賊橫行。一嘉興府、嘉興、(浙江通志)。
- 崇禎14年(1641)6月朔,飛蝗蔽天, 秋蝗入水為魚。(雜誌上祥生目) 「徐註」蝗化魚為,科學已證實其為 誤 —嘉善。
- 崇禎14年(1641)5月蝗至,不傷禾, 6月12日大雨,河盡滿,民復耕種,蝗又至,蔽天不斷者5日。7月 蝗子生,食盡苗,月秒苗復茁,蝗 子復生食禾,民大饑。一海鹽。
- 崇禎14年(1641)6月旱有蝗。一石門 縣志,(鄺志蝗自西北來,障日蔽天 ,食禾幾盡)。一鳥程、南潯鎭志。
- 崇禎14年(1641)夏大旱,3月不雨,5月28日飛蝗蔽天,道僅相望,不逞輩,伺有孤行者,剽奪之,周城外,絕人往來。一平湖。
  - 崇禎14年(1641)夏大旱,飛蝗滿地, 米一石價四兩五錢,有割人肉貨賣 者。一桐鄉,以雜草樹芽根為食。 崇禎14年(1641)6月旱,飛蝗害稼,
  - 民大饑,知府陸自巖有祈雨驅蝗文,申詳不及疏聞。一歸安。
  - 崇禎14年(1641)旱蝗,知縣李向中出 錢募民補而蹇之。一長與。
  - 崇禎14年(1641)諸暨蝗徧野,斗米價 千錢,邑今錢世貴屬民以火照水, 蝗赴水死者,十之三,六月餘姚上 虞蝗。一紹與府、諸暨。
  - 崇禎14年(1641)6月,蝗大饑。一餘 姚。
  - 崇禎14年(1641) 6 月, 飛蝗食禾。— 上虞。
  - 崇禎15年(1642)杭州大旱,飛蝗蔽天

- ,食草根幾盡,人饑且疫。一浙江 通志。
- 崇禎15年(1642)旱蝗,飛蝗集地數寸 ,草木呼吸皆盡,農夫抱禾而泣, 先是內監雀某,以鹽漕奉命兩浙, 勢焰薰灼,人謂蝗從雀監來,蓋惡 之也。一錢塘。
- 崇禎15年(1642)旱,蝗蔽天而下,所 集之處,禾立盡,田岸蘆葦亦盡, 彌郊編野,民削樹皮木屑雜糠枇食 ,或掘山中白泥為食,名曰觀音粉 ,聊濟旦夕,村落邱墟。一湖州府 、鳥程、(人相食,盜賊峯起,大 疫。)長與。
- 崇禎15年(1642)旱,飛蝗蔽天而下, 所集之處,禾立盡,田岸盧葦亦為 之盡,彌郊徧野,連年饑饉,民無 所得食,削樹皮木屑雞糠粃食之, 或掘山中白泥為食,名曰觀晉泥, 聊濟旦夕,雖奉朝命折麥三分,當 事匿而不發,徵粮益急,道府廳絡 釋坐縣追比,敲朴呼號,聲徹晝夜 ,民間拆屋材為薪,聽行家鬻之, 鬻妻女者亦不論價,更開報殷戶一 途,而民間富屋盡矣,以至村落坵 墟數十年。一德清。

崇禎15年(1642)蝗。—上虞。

- 圖順治17年(1660)蝗害稼。一遂安。 順治17年(1660)壽昌縣蝗害稼。一嚴 州府志、壽昌縣志。
  - 康熙 5 年(1666)丙午秋旱蝗。一僊居 縣志。
  - 康熙 6 年(1667)夏,杭州蝗,不為災。 一(浙江省通志)杭州府。
  - 康熙 6 年(1667)蕭山蝗。一紹興府、 蕭山。

- 康熙10年(1671)9月,紹興八縣旱蝗 ,麗水縣旱蝗。一(浙江通志)、處 州府、麗水。
- 康熙10年(1671)辛亥5月至7月旱蝗 ,異常大燠,草木枯稿,人多暍死 。一桐鄉、湖州府、南灣鎮志。
- 康熙10年(1671)辛亥秋,蝗食苗根節 俱盡,並及木葉。一僊居。
- 康熙10年(1671)大旱蝗, (禾亩盡稿,蝗食殆盡,民往數百里外負米糊口,死者甚衆。一江山、常山。
- 康熙10年(1671)7月20日蝗從西北來 ,不傷稼,22日子時至卯遮蔽星月 ,三時過盡。一海鹽。
- 康熙10年(1671)5月29日,蝗蟲驟集 ,沿江舊界邊田,食稻凡5月。一 平陽。
- 康熙 10 年(1671)夏6月螽。—樂 清。
- 康熙11年(1672) 秋7月,蝗不為災, (巡撫范承謨疏)—杭州府。
- 康熙11年(1672)7月,飛蝗西北來, 食草根木葉殆盡,獨不食稻。一嘉 與。
- 康熙11年(1672)7月,蝗及境,知縣 張素仁檮祠山川諸神,蝗不入境。 一海鹽。
- 康熙11年(1672)7月,蝗不入境。(鄺志時他縣蝗飛遍野,惟石境不入。)。——石門。
- 康熙11年(1672)6月大水,民竭力戽拯,秋將成,有螽不入境,集於湖濱蘆葦之上而散。—烏程、歸安。
- 康熙11年(1672)秋有鑫,不入境,集 於湖濱蘆葦之上而散。一長興、湖 州府。

- 康熙16年(1677)8月飛蝗蔽天,過而 不入。一湖州府、歸安。
- 康熙18年(1679)已未旱蝗 一**德居、** 處州府、縉雲。
- 康熙20年(1681)蝗食禾稼, 秋冬無雨, 民多以米易水。一奉化。
- · 康熙21年(1682)5月洪水沒郡城,淳 田成溪者,約四次有餘,秋大蝗, 禾無收。一淳安。
  - 康熙26年(1687)大水, 秋蝗食禾。一歸安。
  - 康熙28年(1689)戶部覆准宣平縣上年 旱蝗被災田畝,按分數兒本年正額 錢糧。─處州府、宣平。
- 康熙 30 年 (1691) 縣東南大蝗。—淳 安。
  - 康熙44年(1705)秋大水,蝻食禾。一 嘉善。
  - 康熙48年(1709)秋,飛蝗蔽野,歲祲。一錢塘。
  - 雍正2年(1724)太湖中,飛蝗蔽天, 食濱湖蘆葦殆盡,不傷稼。(太湖 備致)—湖州府、烏程。
  - 雍正 2 年(1724)甲辰 分水縣 旱蝗, 夏 秋俱無收。 一嚴州府、分水。
  - 雍正10年(1732)景帘夏秋間,蝗傷稼。一處州府、景甯。
  - 乾隆 6 年(1738)旱蝗。—鳥程、南潯 鎭志。
  - 乾隆15年(1750)螽。一樂清。
  - 乾隆20年(1755)淫雨損麥,蝗蝻生。 湖州府、鳥程、南潯鎮志。
  - 乾隆20年(1755)大水,田禾淹沒,蝗 蝻生,米一石三兩二錢。一歸安。 乾隆41年(1776)7月蝗生慶春門外, 不害稼。一杭州府。

- 乾隆 48 年 (1783) 景宿是年蝗入境 ,水災,民大饑。一處州府、景 宿。
- 乾隆50年(1785)大旱蝗。一鳥程、南 遠鎮志。
- 乾隆50年(1785)湖州大旱蝗。—長興 、德清。
- 乾隆51年(1786)夏蝗食禾殆盡:一湖 州府。
- 嘉慶16年(1811)5月,至秋7月大旱 ,早禾盡稿,晚禾有螽,及登場時
  - ,陰雨兼旬,升米錢六十,民大饑
  - ,(茶話軒詩集註)一永嘉。
- 嘉慶16年(1811)夏大旱,秋鑫。—樂 清。
- 道光 8年(1828)戊子夏水,秋蝗。一 諸曁。
- 道光24年(1844)甲辰蝗。一僊居。 咸豐3年(1853)癸丑民大饑7月蝗災
- 咸豐6年(1856)秋蝗災,米騰貴。— 嘉善。
- 成豐6年(1856)夏亢旱, 秋飛蝗為災, 米價騰貴。一宮陽。
- 减豐 6年(1856) 6月旱, 秋蝗。——平湖。
- 成豐6年(1856)大旱螽,大饑。→湖 州府、鳥程、南潯鎮志。
- 成豐6年(1856)湖州大旱蝗,大饑。 一長興。
- 咸豐6年(1856)蝗。一慈谿。
- 成豐6年(1856)8月蝗。一定海廳(即 定海縣)。
- 成豐6年(1856)8月蝗,知縣劉書田 禱於劉猛將軍,幷渝各鄉迎神設法 收捕。一上虞。

成豐7年(1857)夏南鄉飛蝗蔽天,居 民捕逐,食松竹葉殆盡,一夕飛入 海涿絕,一海鹽。

成豐7年(1857)夏鑫復生。悉入水自 斃,或化為嚴。一湖州府、鳥程、 南潯鎮志。

成豐7年(1857)夏,蝻復滋生,秋後 悉入水自斃。一按是年自春徂夏, 天時亢旱,彤雲赤日,如炎如焚, 計長邑可稱田,不逮十之五六,炎 暑蘊隆,蝗蝻四起,漫天蔽野,自 北而南,府奪胡公澤沛檄縣捕蝗, 教諭張公上奪會同籌饟局紳士王酉 朱楣丁炳巽葉因培吳光鎬許霖等, 設局於北門內之觀晉堂,計觔收買 ,四鄉並設分局,計收蝗蠐不下數 千萬觔,府奪胡公各給「見義勇為 」隔額以獎劑之。一長興。

成豐7年(1857)夏旱,秋飛蝗蔽天, 傷禾稼。一德清。

成豐7年(1857)9月蝗。—孝豐。 咸豐8年(1858)2月蝗,4月29日忽 不見。—孝豐。

成豐9年(1859)蝗。—歸**安**縣志。 道光元年(1875)北鄉蝗不災。—慈 谿。

光緒3年(1877)丁丑7月,飛蝗蔽野,害稼:一嘉善。

光緒 3 年(1877) 秋 7 月蝗。 — 平湖、 鳥程。

光緒3年(1877)丁丑5月23日大風, 秋有蝗入境。一桐鄉。

光緒3年(1877)夏蝗,不為災。一歸 安。

光緒 3 年(1877) 5 月蝗。—孝豐。 光緒 3 年(1877) 6 月16日夜, 伏龍山 見雪,是月四境多蝗蟲食草木,稼 無害。一鎮海。

光緒3年(1877)6月蝗食竹葉蘆草殆 盡,禾稼無害。一上虞。

光緒 5 年(1879)己卯 6,7 月旱,十四 都蝗入境,大如麻雀,形如蚱蜢, 陣飛如黑雲蔽日,稻田無餘粒。一 東陽。

光緒18年(1892)6月至閏6月—月不雨,飛蝗過境不害稼。一嘉善,

光緒27年(1901)夏5月**大**水,6月有 螟,不為災。

徐註:此襲實指蝗而言,吾國古時 壞即為蝗,吾人閱古今圖書集成言 螟首頁,即繪一蝗,此其朋證。一 新登。

#### 四、捲葉蟲類

图乾道3年(1167)青蟲食穀穗, (南潯志)一湖州府、鳥程。

紹與14年(1203)明州騰為災一鄞縣。 註:據辭源大事記載、宋光宗在位 僅五年、故紹與十四年、應為 嘉泰三年。

嘉泰14年(1214) 螣為災。一瑞安。 嘉定10年(1217) 螣、是年大饑、一龍 游。

嘉定14年(1221 明台溫婺衢等州,騰 為災,(宋史五行志)—劫修浙江通 志、慈谿、金華、蘭谿、永康、西 安、江山、永嘉、臨海、鄞縣。

國萬曆7年(1579)夏,6月蟲捲葉結棄 ,農民梳爬,手足盡腫,是歲大饑 。一當山。

萬曆7年(1579)青蟲食田禾殆盡。— 分水。 萬曆13年(1585)有青蟲爲災,(前志) 青蟲害稼,稻穗多落。─蘭谿。

圖順治11年(1654)7月青蟲食苗,一孝 豐。

康熙10年(1671)青蟲食稻。一上虞。 康熙10年(1671)青田縣青蟲食苗。一 杭州府。

康熙10年(1671)夏秋亢旱,稻生青蟲,黎民疑懼不安,知縣徐同倫嚴點 保甲,堪蹈災傷,隨奉旨蠲租,民 掘山粉食之,亦有氣食石粉者。一 永康。

康熙10年(1671)自5月至8月間旱,無 滴雨,即有灌蘇之禾,靑蟲大發, 始食葉,繼食穗,穗盡食莖,莖盡 嚙根,夥粒無收,民皆饑饉,知縣 馬象欒申請發粟賬濟,復蒙巡撫范 承謨具題分別災傷蠲免正賦十分之 三。一桐廬。

康熙10年(1671)8月間一二三都稻葉 蟲編田野,將10日忽大風發3日盡 滅,一泰順分疆錄。

康熙10年(1671)辛亥夏5月大旱, 青蟲食苗,知縣程維伊詳請免蠲。 一慶元。

康熙16年(1677) 苗葉漸捲,忽羣鳥啄之,頃刻立盡,由是大豐。一東陽。

康熙25年(1686)4月霪雨,夏6月脸 生。一金華。

乾隆3年(1738)戊午秋,7月大旱,青 蟲食苗。一慶元。

嘉慶6年(1801)夏6月青蟲食苗。— 慶元。

嘉慶18年(1813)7月苗生螣,大歉。 一海鹽。 同治4年(1865)乙丑秋,田,青蟲似 蠶, 喙黑, 捲葉作網, 害稼, 蓋騰 屬也。一嘉與、嘉善。

光緒16年(1890)7月在德鄉有青蟲食稻, 蔽野皆是,不久有鷓鴣無數飛來,啄而食之。一桐廬。

光緒33年 1907)夏秋之交,久旱不雨 田禾生青蟲似蠶喙黑捲葉作繭食葉 有聲。一新登。

#### 五、鐵甲蟲

圖雍正10年(1732)禾生黑蠅。一永嘉。 雍正10年(1732)通縣田禾,編生黑蠅 ,禾稻無收,次年大饑。一平陽。 雍正10年(1732)慶元夏6月,禾生黑 蠅。一處州府。

## 六、椿象類

圖乾隆23年(1758)7月,某日薄暮,黑 雲一片,從西來,有聲,所經之處 ,蟲下如雨,長百里,廣里許,蟲 形如鼈而臭,大如瓜子,落田間 ,四散飛去。(補纂參遣睡雜言) 一嘉善。

嘉慶10年及11年(1805—1806)稻生蠁 蟲(蟲似小眼,色黑背硬,有翼能 飛,集稻葉上,吸其漿,稻即枯死 ,焚之作牛馬屍臭,鄉俗多燒牛馬 骨糞田,謂蟲乃死骨化的有老民葉 掌鈞忿然背黃紙,遍走村坊,勸不 再糞死骨,人從之,自是連年蠁絕。)(此係迷信)—太平(溫嶺)。

### 七、粟夜盜蟲

圖道光11年(1831)9月,栗有青蟲,食 葉如蠶, 画北鄉為甚。一東陽。 道光15年(1835)旱,菽粟蟲災。一東 陽。

## 八、松毛蟲

關道光11年(1831)夏秋,蟲食松毛殆蓋 一縉雲。

同治13年(1874)夏,北鄉有蟲食松毛 ,青松盡變黑,洋漲食桃葉,旋有 黑嘴小雀啄蟲殆盡,至秋不害稼。 一富陽。

光緒26年(1900)松林蟲。一湯溪。

#### 九、檀亭蛾

圖康熙11年(1712)秋,蟲食ీ子盡。一 江山。

光緒33年(1907)6月,該時各處輸樹 ,皆生棉蟲食植葉,盡散布田間, 及收獲時期更繁盛,農人不敢入田 刈稻。一桐廬。

#### 十、棉蟲

圖道光13年(1833)春 3 月, 乃雨, 浹旬 不止, 豆麥俱壞, 夏蟲嚙木棉幾盡。平湖縣志。

## 十一、桑蟲

國嘉靖2年(1523)2月有蟲食桑。一湖 海州府、德清。

### 十二、無名之蟲災

图慶元元年 (1195) 9 月, 久雨。2年 (1196)大水, 蟲災。—湖州府。 慶元2年(1196)大水, 蟲災。—鳥程 、歸安、南澤鎮志。

圆成化13年(1477)春, 虸蚄(殼象之幼 蟲)生。一湖州府、鳥程。

嘉靖4年(1525)7月,蟲食稼殆盡。 一湖州、鳥程。

嘉靖18年(1539)大饑(按徐咸雜記曰 ,是秋田禾稿死,並蟲食者大半, 民間收獲十無三四,府縣旣不奏荒 ,徵斂反急,至明年春饑甚,民間 食糠粃豆餅,至草根樹皮,採剝殆 盡,餓殍盈道,賣子女妻妾者無算 ,北方尤甚,長老相傷,惟元大德 九年荒,人相食,到今二百餘年來 ,未嘗遇此等歲也。)一海鹽。 萬曆7年(1579)蟲,民饑。一西安,

萬曆 7年(1579) 蟲食禾苗。一江山。 萬曆 8年(1580) 秋蟲饑。一常山。 天啓 7年(1627) 蟲作。一嘉興。

崇禎8年(1635)大水秋蟲。一湖州 府。

崇禎15年(1642)壬午夏大水,至三元 坊上,秋蟲食禾一嚴州府。

崇禎15年(1642)秋 , 蟲食禾 。 **⊢桐** 廬。

團順治17年(1660)庚子旱,蟲食禾殆盡,鄉民皆入山採蕨,村含無烟一天台。

康熙 3年(1664)旱,又蟲害稼甚,復延入山中食木葉。一東陽。

康熙 8 年(1669) 8 月旱,蟲損穗。— 杭州府

- 康熙10年(1671)秋, 昌化縣蟲災。— 杭州、昌化。
- 康熙10年(1671)大旱兼蟲災。 —新登。
- 康熙10年(1671)秋旱蟲災。(督院劉 撫院范,查勘被災實數,奏免秋糧 十之三,知府嵇捐俸銀十兩,設 縣廠及勸民助版之,有論文入藝。 )一昌化。
- 康熙10年)1671)旱饑,比歲多蟲災。 一東陽。
- 康熙10年(1671)蟲災,大旱,邑令崔申請開倉賑濟,免本年貸糧三千餘兩。─開化。
- 康熙10年(1671)夏秋旱,蟲食穗殆盡 。一建德、淳安、遂安、分水、壽 昌。
- 康熙11年(1672)潤7月水雨蟲 一杭 州府志。
- 康熙11年(1672)8月有蟲害稼,莠者 3~多萎枯,歲饑。一海鹽。
- 康熙11年(1672)8月蟲災,巡撫范承 謨題請蠲免。——石門。
- · 康熙11年 (1672) 邑鄉7,8月間禾苗 正熟,淫雨連綿,忽生靑黑蟲食稼 殆盡。一餘杭。
- 康熙11年(1672)8月大雨,稻生蟲。 一桐鄉。
  - 康熙11年(1672)秋異蟲災稼 · 一德 清。
  - 康熙12年(1673)某日,日將西,景寧 有蟲,起自鴉峯,蔽天而飛,六七 陣斷續相繼,向南飛去,是年鷄毛 管內生蟲,比戶皆然,人不敢食。 一處州府、景寧。
  - 康熙18年蟲 (1679) 災。一湖州府、

歸安、南潯志鎮。

- 康熙18年(1679)秋旱蟲傷。一黃巖。 康熙20年(1681)5月大雨,臨浦塘壤 ,楊家閘壞,水湧入城市,起水數 尺,田禾再積,又被蟲蝕,顆粒無 收。一蕭山。
- 康熙21年(1682)淫雨傷禾,高土有蟲 食之。--金華。
- 康熙39年(1700)蟲災。一武康。
- 康熙45年(1706)2月13日午後,景寧 有蟲,蔽天而飛,斷續數陣,過鴉 峯亦向南去。一處州府、景寧。
- 康熙48年(1709)4月霪雨,異蟲害春花,民饑疫,死者枕藉,邑人程琳 收埋萬餘口。一桐鄉。
- 康熙48年(1709)冬旱蟲食菜。一鳥 程。
- 康熙58年(1719)七月蟲災。一宣平。 雍正3年(1725)3月西管鄉,二三十里 內麥莖生蟲,頭紅身黑,狀如蠶, 十日內麥葉食盡,縣令胡禱於神, 蟲入海後而滅,麥仍熟。一鎮海。
- 雍正9年(1731)嘉屬七縣並杭屬之 海寧一縣,小有蟲災,本年應完清 米,照雍正元年例每石折征銀一兩 。一石門。
- 雍正10年(1732)蟲災大,無禾。一海 礦。
- 雍正11年(1733)蟲災。一永嘉。
- 雍正11年(1733)蒲門三都,俱被蟲災 。一平陽。
- 雅正16年(1738)夏旱,蟲食禾,被災田一千五百三十八頃有奇,大嵩場煎竈塗田一百三十六頃有奇。(按雍正在位十三年,此十六年應為乾上降三年。)一鄞縣。

乾隆10年(1745)夏,蟲民饑。—永康 。乾隆14年(1749)秋蟲傷禾。—湖州 府。

乾隆15年(1750)蟲災,9月大水,奉 文賬卹:一永嘉。

乾隆16年(1751)夏旱,秋蟲傷禾。— 歸安。鄞縣

乾隆16年(1751)大旱蟲,荒饑,餓殍 相望。一東陽。

乾隆18年(1753)春夏久雨,蟲災。— 湖州府、鳥程、歸安。

乾隆20年(1755)蟲害稼,米價每石四 爾五錢,借常平倉庫一萬一千零石 ,氣運禁米糴濟。一臨安。

乾隆22年(1757)6月,景寧有白蟲無數,亦自鴉峯向南去。一處州府、 景寧。

乾隆24年(1759)秋,蟲傷稼畝,石米 價二千餘。一嘉善。

乾隆24年(1759)秋,蟲傷禾。—湖州 府、鳥程、歸安、南潯鎮志。

乾隆30年(1765)乙酉秋,蟲傷禾。一 嘉善。

乾隆34年(1769)己丑,自正月至6月 大水,禾波淹,水退蟲食禾幾盡, 米價騰湧。一嘉善。

乾隆37年(1772)2月,鴉峯復有蟲起,紛飛斷續,一隅為暗,自午後至暮乃止,亦向南去,遙望蟲大可駢三指。一處州府。

乾隆46年(1781)夏旱,蟲食禾。一嘉 盡。

乾隆51年(1786)夏蟲。一永康。

乾隆51年(1786)夏蟲傷禾。一南潯鎮。

嘉慶13年(1808)大水損禾,異蟲食竹

葉,竹多萎死。一武康。

嘉慶15年(1810)蟲災。一武康。

道光元年(1821)宣平旱虫,一處州府、宣平。

道光12年(1832)夏旱,無麥,虫災。 一昌化。

道光13年(1833)夏秋不雨,虫又災。 一昌化。

道光13年(1883)春夏潦虫。—永康。 道光13年(1883)秋虫食苗。—慶元縣 志。

道光14年(1834)夏有蟲害稼, 饑, — 蘭谿。

道光29年(1849)大水,蟲傷稼。一臨 安。

咸豐元年(1851)旱蟲。一宣平。

成豐2年(1852)自夏至踰立秋不雨, 禾盡稿,有灌溉成實者,又被蟲耗,民不聊生。一湯溪。

成豐8年(1858)夏,蟲害稼。—黃巖。 成豐9年(1859)夏,蟲食稼。—鄞縣。 同治10年(1871)夏亢旱,蟲食禾,— 鎮海。

光緒3年(1877)秋,蟲蝕禾,近城一帶尤甚,晚稻歉收。一分疆錄。 宣統3年(1911)無麥,秋蟲災。一昌 化。

民國 壬戌年(1922)與賢鄉有蟲。一東 陽。

## 十三、其他災害

#### 1. 鼠

圖太康4年(283)會稽彭蜞及蟹,皆化為 鼠,甚衆,大食稻。(晉書)—紹興 太康4年(283)夏,田鼠食稻。(晉書 五行志)—餘姚。

- 五代 (宋)孝建7年(460)春,太湖邊忽 多鼠,其年夏水至,悉變成鯉魚, 民人一日取轉得三五十斛,明年大 饑。(宋書五行志)一鳥程。
- 園墊符6年(879)吳與3月不雨,至於7月 ,田鼠食稻殆盡。(吳與掌故)一鳥 程、湖州府。
- > 國萬歷45年(1618)秋有鼠異,千萬成羣 , 穴處食苗。一嘉善。
  2. 鳥
- 圖雍正 4 年(1726)丙午秋冬雨,禾滯田 中12月12日,飛鳧數萬叢食之,是 年米谷多朽。一嘉善。
  - 道光11年(1831)夏霖雨, 秋復久雨, 水災, 野鳧成羣食稻。一湖州府、 鳥程、南潯鎮、歸安。
  - 道光21年(1841)10月,田禾末畢收, 有似野鴨者,千萬成羣,自北而來 ,偶下一集,田中子無遺穂。一 嘉興。
  - 道光21年(1841)10月大雪雨畫夜,平 地數尺,晚禾未及收,滯田中,飛 鳧千萬成羣,自北而南,食穗無遺。一嘉善。

3. 蝸牛

圖順治3年(1646)桑生蝸牛食葉及豆苗 幾盡(許志)。一海寧州、杭州府。 4.病害

- 圖成豐 3 年(1853) 癸丑民大饑,七月蝗 災,黄殳盡傷,俗謂稻桶瘟。(徐 註:此爲稻熱病)一東陽。
- 展國 11年(1922)壬戌年,與賢鄉有蟲 瘟等災。一東陽。

5. 瘧疾

團萬曆31年(1603)3月瘧疾盛行,腹腫 則死。─桐鄉。

#### 十四、經驗談

#### 1. 螟蟲

秋熱過甚,或兼毒霧連朝,則生黃 翅小蜨,選子苗桿上,卽生蛙桿蟲 ,能食苗,使萎。除之之法:用缸 貯水,置田塍,夜炷其中,蜨望火 光撲入,卽渰死,薦杜其生子之患 ,總之苗喜透風,有風處,蟲較少 道光二十三年,我鄉曾遭此患,竟 有通畝枯稈,無升斗收成者;惟治 塘透風處無恙。一南潯鎮志。

#### 2. 稻 飛 嚴

六月暑旱,生蟲,洒油以去之。一 嘉與。

三伏苗長之時,有靑翼蟲生其間, 形細如栗,而頭尖,謂之鰥蟲,多 則合苗悴,除之之法,菜油熬過, 用小竹管吸油,滴田間,一人從後 用竹板打油水上苗,蟲聞油氣則死 。一嘉興、南潯鎮。

#### 3. 桑蟆

三月做秧田刮二磺,四月宜看三城, 六月碧頭橫,七月宜碧二蟥。一嘉 龜。

其刮橫也須三番,冬春看頭橫,清明 前看二端,剪桑墨看三端,一株上百 顆盡刮,若遺剩一顆,亦足蟥盡,必 如此三番四覆,亦料不能盡淨,又要 六月內揑頭蠓,七月內揑二蠓,而頭 **喷尤宜細看,留頭蟆一,則二蠖百,** 此時田功其忙,人每忽略不上緊,不 知葉-經蟑, 綴肥壅有功力, 亦不易 救,决官早早用心,農家惟此項最辛 苦功夫,最難稽攷,不得不多下功力 ,分地各任, 庶可責成耳。一嘉興府 志、橫蟲(橫去聲亦借用蟥字)子生樹 上,集成小堆,其上似有泥蓋,桑蠶 子(徐註:桑蠶即野蠶)生樹上,散而 不成堆,此雨種子,色俱與樹色相似 , 宜細看也, 有則用耙刮去, 樹上生 青苔,亦官刮去,(桑譜)一云:刮鸌 自冬至春,檢驗凡三,猶不能淨,須 六月揑頭鳢,七月揑二鳢,而頭鳢更 宜細察,留頭纜一,則二蠖百,蛙亦 須三次,如有蠓及莠蟲為害,於六 七月間,蟲從葉上一過,其葉遍身沙 眼如紗狀,不但老葉無用,且來春發 芽穿蕻時有礙,治以河中淤泥水灑之 ,或用煙筋水, (煙葉筋淨出水)雖 蟲可殺,然蠶忌煙,不若淤泥爲妙。

(桑譜)一湖州府。

藝宜於初生時即治,稍遲數日:便成無用小繭,飛蛾,蛾又為明年留種矣 一湖州府。

4. 蛀虫

九月宜捉蛀虫一嘉興。

為桑之害,有桑牛,尋其穴,桐油抹之即死,或以蒲母草(草之狀如竹葉)桑之癩亦以草汁沃之,桑之下可以藝蔬,不可以植楊,楊多楊甲蟲,食桑皮,而子化其中,則蟲之族滋生而為蠹。一嘉興。

桑蟲捉不盡,恐因捉損桑,則用爆杖 藥引入蛀穴以燒之,蟲聞卽死,亦是 一法一嘉興。

其捉蛀也須三番 , 春分邊捉出屑蛀 , 秋分邊捉條子蛀, 翦桑葉畢或九月 細看細捉,又有一等包捉之人,故留 大蛙不捉,以待冬間出痘之家, 規取 厚利,須時時照瞭,隨見隨捉,或自 備線繫爲不時之需一嘉興府。

徐註:按中國醫學天牛可以治痘 治蟲夏間有旋頭蟲,將桑條枝頭旋轉 ,生子在內,檢條即死,久則成條裏 蛙,見時即將旋轉處多剪去一分,便 無條裏蛙之病,如桑條有蛙屑蛙眼, 已成條裏蛙也,蟲在條內,可將桑條 剪斷寸許,(自朔至望蟲在上半條, 自望至晦蟲在下半條)以鐵絲刺其中 蟲自斃矣,如節邊有蛙屑。名堆沙蛙

(徐註:為鱗茲目昆蟲幼蟲)刮去蛀屑 ,用菜油以筆塗之,量入其中,蟲亦 斃矣,如延皮蛀穿心蛀,不能用鐵絲 刺之,惟多塗菜油,蟲亦自穀,所謂 無骨之蟲,逢油而死也,或尋其穴, 桐油抹之,或以蒲母草汁沃之;草之 狀如竹葉(烏青文獻)若穿心蛀不及早 除,蟲日大而本日空,至蟲老而蛻, 便成黑殼蟲,有翅有鬐,俗名桑牛是 也。(桑譜)一云蟲生皮內者,其母為 桑牛, 即天水牛也, 在楊曰楊甲, 在 桑曰桑牛,於盛夏時生,口有雙鉗, 一 其利如剪,新發之枝齧之即斷,其下 卵必齧破樹皮,藏卵皮內,見有脂膏 流出之處,剔去其皮,中有卵如米粒 者,取而碎之,若已成蟲,須尋其出 入之處,(戶外必有蛀屑,故易尋)用 鐵絲探戶內刺死,其深入而非鐵絲所 及者,以百部草(藥名能穀蟲)切碎納 小甕中,用水浸爛,(固封甕口不合 氣走) 取汗灌之;(用熟桐油亦可)無 不死者,(此蟲自初一至十五頭向上 ,十五以後頭向下,宜於十五以前清 晨即起,以此法治之,蓋此蟲天未明 時,必出口飲露,清晨或猶未歸,即 歸亦未深入,易於下手,失此不治, □ 即愈入愈深,其樹必死)。(廣蠶桑 說)一錄湖州府。

#### 5. 墾 蛆

有蛆生蠶腹,繭成穿穴而出者,為蛆鑽 繭,(按育蠶要旨亦曰:香眼繭蠶 ,為麻蒼蠅所敵,作繭後蠅子自出 )有不化蛹斃頻繭內,穢汁浸潤者 ,為映頭繭。一長與。

按病繭夏蠶尤多,炎暑燻蒸,蠅蚋蛄 嘬,諸病百出,故成後當隨采隨擇, 隨的 類線,不可盡數果下,蓋蛆生之 繭,動即穿而出,斃頻之繭,即成映 頭也。一長與。

#### 6. 鳥

『志豪』夢年穫稻過浬, 每為野鴨所食, 千百成羣, 所下之處, 稻頭一霎而盡, 亦以金聲炮聲驅之。一南 潭鎮志。

#### 7. 筍 蟲

日出而兩則生蟲,春筍多蟲,主竹乾貴。一臨安。

#### - 8.栽培

种田之法,不在乎早,本處土簿,早種每患生蟲,若其年有水種田,則芒種前後,插蒔為上。……一日車水,次日削平田底,第三日插秧,使土中熱氣散盡,後無蟲蛀之患也。一嘉與。 脚陸要年年做一次,不惟便於挑泥排糞挑稻,一切損苗之蟲生子,每在脚陸地灘之內,冬間刻削草根另添新土,亦殺蟲護苗之一法也。一嘉與。

壅地果能一年四壅,以南泥雨番,深墾 到淨不荒不蟥,每畝探桑八九十個, (二十斤為一個)。一嘉興。

種桑以稀為貴,縱橫各七尺,每畝約二百株,株株茂盛,……清明前種桑秧,以細為貴,……發葉之後,不時要看,若見損葉,必有地蟲,亟燒穀之,不可忽也。一嘉與。

春分秋分,乃修桑治蟲時也,用小蔥籃 一隻,將應用斧鑿鋸子鉄絲桑剪刮把 等器置籃內,則取攜甚便。(桑譜)擇 根下細條或了檔陰枝,及渺小不堪蔭 下繁密者,老枝不成器者,悉去之。 (烏青鎭志) 枝已枯而不復萌芽者亦 去之,拳曲向下者不留,橫斜礙道者 不留。(廣蠶蟲說) 粗則鋸之,細則 剪之,次用鑿劃平,并修光,使其皮 漸包裹,若不修平途成節疤,風吹易 折也。一長與。

#### 9. 金 桑

桑葉生而黃皺者,木將就稿,名曰金桑,蠶則不食。一桐鄉。

#### 区 参考書

府名後之「志」字及縣名後之 [縣志]二字從略,以節篇幅。

#### 一一徐註——

一、浙江省通誌:(卷108—I09)

二、府志:(1)杭州府兩種(一、乾隆4年本,一、未詳)(2)嘉興府三種(一、卷2康熙6年刊;一、卷32嘉慶元年刊;一、卷35光緒4年刊)(3)湖州府)卷30,31,45,同治壬申刊)(4)寧波府(卷36,道光已巳年刊)(5)紹興府(卷14,康熙58年刊)(6)嚴州府(卷22,光緒8年刊)(7)溫州府(卷30,同治丙寅年重刊)(8)處州府(卷25,光緒3年刊)台州府金華府及衢州府缺。

三、縣志:(1) 錢塘(卷 12, 康熙間刻)(2)海寧州、即海寧縣)卷40,民國11年刊)(3)富陽(卷 15, 光緒28年刊)(4)餘杭(嘉慶戊辰年重刊)(5)臨安二種(一、卷1, 宜統2年刊咸淳臨安無蟲害記載)(6)新登(7)昌化(卷15,民國甲子年續修)(8)嘉與(卷16,光緒壬辰年刊)(9)嘉善(卷34,光緒壬辰年刊)(10)海鹽(光緒2年刊)(11)石門(卷2,光緒戊寅年刊)(12)平湖(卷25,光緒丙戍年刊)(13)桐鄉(卷7,20,光緒丁亥年刊)(14)歸安(卷27,光緒7年刊)(15)鳥程(卷27光緒庚寅年刊)(16)南潯鎮(卷17,20,同治2年刊)(17)長與(卷8,同治13年刊)(18)德凊2種(一、卷10康熙12年

刊;一、卷11,民國6年刊)(19)武康,(20) 孝豐(卷7,同治12年刊)(21)安吉(無記載 )(22) 郭縣(朱25,乾隆戊申年刊)(23)蒸谿 (卷55,民國3年重刊)(24)奉化2種(一、 卷 14,乾隆率卯年刊;一、卷 38,光緒丙 申年刊)(25)鎮海(卷36,光緒5年刊)(26) 定海2種(一、廳志,卷24,光緒10年刊 ;一、民國10年刊)(27)象山(朱20,民國 4年刊)(28)南田(民國19年刊無蟲害記 載)(29)山陰(卷37,嘉慶8年刊無蟲害記 載)(30)蕭山(卷16,乾隆16年刊)(31)諸暨 卷(20,宣統2年刊)(32)餘姚二種(一、卷7, 上虞(卷13嘉慶,14年刊)(34) [縣縣(無記載 ) (35) 新昌(卷4,康熙10年刊)(36) 蘊海(卷 刊)(38)天台(卷14,道光甲辰年刊)(39)仙 居(卷23,光緒20年刊)(40)室海(無記載) (41)太平二種(一、卷18, 嘉慶年刊;一 、卷14. 道光甲辰年刊)(42)金華(卷12,道 光3年刊)(43) 蘭谿(卷8,光緒戊子年刊) (44) 東陽(45) 義鳥(46) 永嘉二種(一、卷9。 道光17年刊;一、卷10,光緒壬辰年刊) (47)武義(卷11,嘉慶]9年刊)(48)浦江(卷 15,民國 5年刊)(49)湯溪(民國本) (50)西 安(卷 22, 嘉慶16嘉刊)(51)衢州(卷29,光 緒8年刊] (52) 龍游( 发12, 光緒8年刊) (53) 江山二種(一、卷12,同治12年刊;一、 卷11,光緒戊寅年刊)(54)常山(卷15,光緒 12年刊)(55)開化(卷14,光緒24年刊)(5() 建德 (卷20,光緒16年刊) (57)桐廬 (58)淳 安 (卷16,光緒甲申年刊)(59) 遂安二種 (一、卷9,乾隆32年刊;一、卷12同治12 刊》(60)壽昌(民國19年刊)(61)分水(卷10 光緒32年刊]):(62)永嘉(卷36)光緒8年刊, (63) 瑞安(卷10,嘉慶13年刊)(64)樂清(卷

13,民國元年刊)(65)平陽(卷18,乾隆2年刊)(66)秦順分疆錄(卷10,光緒戊寅年刊)(67)玉環(光緒14年刊無記載)(68)麗水(卷14,同治13年刊)(69)靑田(卷17,光緒2年刊)(70)縉雲(卷15,光緒3年刊)(71)松陽(卷12,光緒元年刊)(72)遂昌(光緒丙申年刊,無記載)(73)龍泉(光緒丁丑年刊,無記載)(74)慶元(卷11,光緒3年刊)(75)雲和(卷15,同治2年刊,無記載)(76)宣平(光緒4年刊,無記載)(77)景寧(光緒元年刊,無記載)

四、其他

1. 張巨伯——民國二十一年,本省稻

- 蟲調查——新農村創刊號第189-2 10頁1933年4月
- 2. 張巨伯——浙江省棉作害蟲嚴重問題,——擬刊於新農村第三期
- 3. 尤其偉——飛蝗之研究——農學第 二卷第六期第1 — 72頁1928年9 月
- 4. 鄒鐘琳——江蘇省水稻之花飛蟲— 一農學第三卷第二期第1——35頁 1924年5月
- 5. 姜蘇民 松毛蟲 農學雜誌特刊第二種第75—90頁1926年12月
- 6.村田藤七――米麥作の害蟲・預防驅除

# 浙江省桑蟥土名調查

#### A Record of the Local Name for the Mulberry White Caterpillar, in Cheking

#### RONDOTIAMENCIANA MOORE

本局推廣部 Depart ment of Extension of the Bureau.

各地言語不同,俗名因而有異;故[同物異名][同名異物]為不可免之現象,昆蟲亦然。名旣不一,則不諳各地語言者,混淆聽聞,異地詢問者殊多隔閡,有碍研究及推廣工作,如直接實際指導工作之治蟲人員為更困難,若能將各地俗名彙成一篇,則各治蟲人員於實際指導工作時,得先事明瞭。

吾人詳察各地土名,雖各不同;但頗有意義,如稱桑蝤之幼蟲為白蠶者,因其在一二齡之幼蟲,如蠶之身傳白粉;又因其老熟時,身着黃粉,故又有稱之為白蟥者。頗可作定名之參攷。美國經濟昆蟲學家聯合會對俗名之統一,甚為注意,凡某一種昆蟲,除學名之外,訂有固定之俗名(common name)以資遵守。去年奉局長命調查桑黃土名,以作土名統一之張本,此後幷擬將各種重要經濟昆蟲之土名,從事調查,則此舉開土名調查之先鋒。

茲就本調查所得各時代之俗名分列於後:

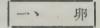
- (一)卵: (1)白蠶子(2)黃蟲子(3)卵塊(4)野蠶子(5,子(6)蠶子(7)白瓢 (8)蟲子
- (2) 蛹: (1)蠶蛹(2)白蠶蛹(3)白蠶繭(4)蠖蟲繭(5)繭(6)蛹(7)蠶蟻(8)蠶仁(9)桑繭(10)野蟖蛅(11)蟥蛹(12)野蠶蟻(13)桑蟲繭(14)野蠶繭(15)蠶蛾

(四)成蟲: (1)白蠶蝴蝶 (2)蠓蝴蝶 (3)白蝴蝶 (4)蝴蝶 (5)桑蝶

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本省桑镇之分怖,普遍桑區,此次桑嶺土名調查,承各縣治蟲人員担任,茲分別列後,以誌不忘。

杭縣—陶禾卿,祝德康,鐘雪琴,許仲廉,程濟,許菊友,海帘—吳霓 富陽一許任賢 徐杭—姚左泉 臨安—陸超 新登—許允 昌化—潘爻之 嘉與—黃能一成汝基 嘉善—朱恃生 海鹽—吳國華 平湖—唐肇廉 崇德—郎仁 桐鄉—周 羽儀 吳與—于菊生 長與—劉鶴昌 德清—沈毓英,徐養源,何士信,金聖法武康—崔樂成 安吉—李遠漣 鄞縣—顧玄 紹與—施澤民 蕭山—張晉恆 諸暨一翟光宇 憾縣—錢青 新昌—余秉權 蘭谿—江詩鈞 江山—王振與 桐盧—徐邦彥。

本文取材於民國廿一年各縣桑嶺調查表,經本局指導員夏開國先生之整理成章 ,特此聲明。 徐國棟附識。



### (1)白蠶子

杭縣 《第一區》 橫經鄉:界南村、宋家路、丁家木橋、金家兜、馬莊壩、柴 家壩、杜家兜、三木橋;昇平鄉:鴨蘭村、南村、裘家兜、庫上、充天廟,南賢鄉: 前村、陸家村、谷沙墩;劉文鄉:石塘、水江廟、南山;臥龍鄉:方家車、石前、甘家 浜;世維鄉:吳家玕、獨城村;義溪鄉:柏樹頭、前羊橋、柴家浜、曹家兜、施安浜 、蔣家浜、草梳橋、漾灣里;行和鄉、孟家灣、陳國潭、立開橋;萬生鄉:陳家閣、 鈕家埭、吳家壩;肇太鄉:羊家埭、先生橋、小溪浜、梅家埭、朱家門、貴家埭、 渡駕橋、河家兜;保善鄉:謝村、郎家橋、馬家碻、姓潭、平安碻、禮佛橋;尚書 鄉、愈家橋、蕩板村、壽星橋、沈家灣、亭趾頭、中官堂;北莊鄉:北莊廟、獅子 橋、楊家浜、橙板橋;永新鄉、沈家角、前田、界河鄉、梗頭堰、徐家塢、泰山鄉 良田鄉、金家灣、塢家漾。◆第三區>千金鄉、星橋鎮:方與渡、象先寺、 洞口、慶子云、嚴家兜、橫山前、秦河口、上田廟、孫家山;中貞鄉:高車渡、如 項橋、吳家灣、沈渡船、郁家橋、屯里;長壽鄉、黎民鄉、橫墩上;豐稔鄉:塘河 里;永安鄉、羅家壩;信義鄉、邵家角;博樂鄉、北西橋;長子鄉:李家壩;萬壽 鄉;李家康;小林鎮、東元鄉、西乾鄉、南草鄉、民生鄉、民權鄉、高安鄉、亭趾鎮 、永甯鄉、紀家河、錢家壩、雙條壩。 ◆第四區▶ 保善鄉:高地上、蔴皮橋、 應家壩、大塘口、廣具橋;迴龍鄉:張家村、孟江橋、迴龍角、三郎廟、油車橋、 牛山、草塘里、楊家村;豐禾鄉、大坟頭、方家木橋、羊字木橋、塘河口、桃花巷 、石橋須、皋亭上;長安鄉:丈橋頭、小廟前、長橋頭、狀元村、三橋址、丁橋頭

、大塘橋、長善郷、八角凉亭、甘墩村、西湖廟、朱家塘、王全堪、方家塘、過凉 亭;永善鄉、浜里頭、水車頭、牛尾浜、葛家莊、吳家浜、吳南村、載懷橋;同善 鄉、朱家埭、雪家橋、九店橋、砂里位之文昌閣 、 和樣堂、涼亭東;連峯鄉、寮 安里、丁山塢、二郎廟、大郎廟、牌樓前;永仁鄉、陳公橋、西陽橋、西馬村、錢 家村、張行村、錢家橋、七家村;水墩鄉、北方村、竹園村、東仁村、洗馬池、元 通橋;和睦鄉、楊家村、白家角、楊家橋、西陽橋、西蘭家樓、水東廟、堂後河橋 、水西橋、河西村、白馬樓、邵家村;顧陳鄉、橫橋頭、陳家閣、廟西角、吳西角 、汪家康;橫嶺鄉、介介橋、木橋頭、蔡家塢、張家村、觀音堂、華木橋;太平鄉 、素家村、張家塢、亭趾塢、章家頭、句獨、小橋頭、中窩浜、小河浜;洪福鄉、 行家橋、孫元寺、許家橋、管家上、生堂廟;良熟鄉、方橋、東橋、駱家村、底田 坂、大櫥村;祝義鄉、三義橋、岳廟渡、樟繼村、鍾家浜、八字橋東、鐵舖堂、曹 家村、楊家莊;慕賢郷、長木橋、白毛莊、王龍浜、觀音橋;合志鄉、茶花廟、陸 家巷、禾家角、新塘圍、宰相橋、南丁橋、跌殺木橋、戴家莊、丁蘭鎮、趙家浜、 木長里、涼亭颐、長當頭、陸家橋、長北港、東林橋、孝義郷、青石廟、後朱村、 南歐里、高塘頭、郭家橋、二橋頭、沈家橋、野猫洞;皋城鄉、塘河東、塘河西、 金門檻;永法鄉、河東埭、毛桃菴、楊家閣、楊刻樓、北曹、大塘頭、來大廟、高 家颐、棗園村;吳葛鄉、吳家車、葛家車、仙環橋、長河頭、十字弄、車裏橋、白 井頭;大三圍鄉、馮家含頭、馮家含南、七里跳、新涼亭、三村廟、外塘、內塘; 小三圍鄉、馬家井、俞家蕩埠頭、裏塘、外塘、新凉亭西;梅墅鄉、華家兜、木施 章、銀家角、竹管井、西木村、棗樹下;樂成鄉、竹難蕩、潘家閣、洪國廟、曹家 浜、 范埠村、 湯家村; 吉慶鄉、楊台北橋、李家村、竹店壩、二橋頭、金家角。 ◆第十區▶ 下菩薩、白田番、丁家浜、三里亭、三條鎗、麥張廟、機神廟、枸桔 衖、元家塘上、石斗門橋、王家塘、滿家弄、金獅子弄、顧家番。 ◆第十一區♪ 楊家橋、俞張ഷ橋、水壕、夏子枸、草安、打鐵關、龍燈廟、莧橋、林家記、仁 里、橫塘、早隨塘、楊家東廟、西廟、八角亭、西塘、河北橋、將軍殿、姜家閣、 何仁村、磁王廟、長瀛村、莧塘、農學院前、大通寺、火燒址、江北橋、李家井、 獅子厰、麻雀涼亭、陳家村、宣家埠、王天堂、萬星橋、六甲厰、七甲厰、二圍塘 角、錢家莊。 《第十二區》 姚家壩、善賢壩、陳家村、七古墩、黃家村、皋亭 壩、西文車、北家村、宋家村、六保里、塘騰港、蕩坂村、施家畈、陳家橋商、安 福橋南、高家弄、東村、萬家角、陳家橋北、安福橋北、南石橋、河家浜、瓦橋頭 ,圖子橋、下石橋。沈家橋、窰上、長浜。 《第十三區》 第一坊、靑石頭、周 橋頭、八丈井、石牌涼亭、沈家灣、西家村、六家塢、拉圾壩、三保池、洪洋港、 第三坊、小石橋、于公館、吉楊寺、短浜、王家浜、後横缸、長浜、杜家橋、朱家 門、小灘浜、大石橋、于家橋。

餘杭 《第二區》 倉前鎮、靈源鄉、

長興 《第一區》 高家墩、雙堰上、古城上。 《第二區》 虹星橋、胥倉

橋、昌山。 ◆第三區〉 夾浦,鼎甲橋、 ◆第四區〉 合溪、白阜部、 ◆第五區〉 泗安、秣城橋、 ◆第六區〉 和平、三鄉母、 ◆第七區〉 鴻橋、 潼橋。

## (2) 贖蟲子

杭縣 《第一區》 陡灣鄉、莫家橋、姚家玟頭、長報、顧家閣、陡灣、奧家壩、春山江;平宅鄉、秀才斗、大家斗、西後墩、絲綱埭、北其城、毛家橋、長橋頭、仁家路、東稚路、大雅路、戴風登、石道地;葛墩鄉、周橋頭:東塘鄉、觀音橋;大環橋鄉、姜家埭;金佛寺鄉、一圖;南陽墩鄉、冷泉壩;鏖山鄉、野茅山;永泰鄉、西全胡奇;豐田鄉、車家塘;豐年橋鄉、前塘圩、前田鄉、鄭家埭;宏頭鄉、北塘村; 《第二區》 瓶窰、石橋頭鄉、塘家圩。

崇德 ◆第一區▶ 上莫鄉、東致村、楊家康;城北鎮、仙人浜、李家兜;沈 匠鄉、長安村、後塘村;南芝鄉、梅家橋、赦頭;北芝鄉、年家浜、張家浜;五豐 鄉、檀樹下、匠人橋、鳥橋鄉、鳥橋、做絮浜;南木橋、盛家浜;石移鄉、石移廟 ;南維鄉、蓮花浜。 《第二區》 西北鄉、黃華村;石墩上、順慶鄉、楊家橋; 范家匯、金家村、北七鄉、九曲里;楊家壩橋、趙家坟、馬鳴鄉、衆安鄉、東人鄉 、太平鄉、南莊鄉、衡家鄉、生賢鄉、沿城鄉、西一鄉、樂家橋;智勇鄉、圖家壩 ; 融村鄉、莊頭;錢溪鄉、錢溪廟。 ◆第三區 > 崇福鄉、東泉村、塘匠村、未 家浜、西湯村、祥字下逐網浜、南莊村、崇福菴;西溪郷、坟橋、立樹下、荒田圩 、葉家浜、草里尺、蘊路上、楊家莊、史家筧;蕭廟鄉、六塔村、楊字灣、木楊村 、商溪浜、書聖橋、道地村、大石橋、望川村;顏升鄉、螺螂浜、小莊橋、陳家村 廣、圈里、槐樹頭、顏井橋、夏家橋、祁家里;新澤鄉、新澤村、皇坟頭、旺村浜 、花聖堂、寺後浜、跳里、石欄橋、楊家浜、五涇鄉、曹家橋、唐占居、東浜里、 西菴浜、堰頭、中家浜、朱家棚口、淹蹄廟;郜村鄉、南郜村、楮家谷、北郜村、 池潭下、朱家谷、白連橋、花光寺、强家浜;天和鄉、唐下里、鐵店浜、東田浜、 紅申里、花準、天和橋、仰家斗、觀音橋;大安鄉、大安浜;唐家壩、良村、泰地 里、東橋、含村、梳頭村、金家浜;西景鄉、移家灣、百家涇、肖莊村、屠獎、楊 家會、董家下、馮家浜、西聖坟、蕩里鄉、秀才浜、長抗浜、打子橋、東華台、倪 家板橋、西華台、邱家谷、泥泗下;墅豆鄉、莊豆、水北、墅豆村、三里德、拷窗 里、王家谷、鹽醬里;羔羊鄉、晏登村、吳家斗、寺後斗、三家村、唐家埭、羔羊 寺、二圖坎、財丁本橋、八泉鄉、八泉村、大家浜、六匠下、鳳橋頭、秀才浜、曹 加橋、牛頭橋、吳太村;張搖鄉、麻斗樓、染匠浜、張褚、菩如扶、渭頭、第字圩 、葉家浜;龍華鄉、龍灣頭、褚家村、屠家康、長華,洗馬莊、北斜、滿如意。 ◆第四温▶ 金家鄉;桑園寸;金家橋、瓜塔鄉、東干村;瓜塔廟、中萬鄉、假山 頭、保福鄉、保福庵;演教鄉、環橋頭、九里鄉、方家坎;馬耆鄉、李家壩;費家

、、外張浜。 ◆第五區▶ 大同鄉、木橋頭、紫家兜、伍社橋、廟浜郎、伍社廟

、許家門前、福嚴鄉、福嚴寺、寺前、度家坟、洞家浜、太公渡、羔羊角、李家块、三聖堂;西岐鄉、西牛橋、南環橋;和平鄉、賴石橋、三官堂、林家木橋;錢林鄉、錢林寺、高家灣;大公鄉、錢林廟、金剛兜;大利鄉、平橋頭、北錢家谷、集福鄉、環橋頭、李家石橋。

桐鄉 《城區》 九廣鄉、丁家鄉、 《濮院區》 永新鄉、 《玉溪區》 全區各鄉、 《靑爐區》 鑪頭鎭、翔厚鄉、 《日暉區》 南日鄉、 《石涇 區》 屠甸鎮、竹華鄉,

吳輿 《第一區》 環溪、高橋、永樂、大通、陌路、前莊、輿隆、渚匯、雁 堂、塘涯、錢南、錢北、錢西、王道、謠階、臨湖、四輔、戴山、西林、南林、後 林、松溪、化談、樹莊、恆孚、仁孚、怡孚、東橋、信孚、瀬湖、涵溪、永甯、盤 珠、瑤台、苞溪、楊瀆、里仁、匯沮、苕源、汲土、龍潛、 《第二區》 新民鄉 、昆山鄉、永福鄉、福與鄉、護浪鄉、蜀山鄉、前鄉、昇山鄉、義山鄉、曹霞鄉、 大河鄉、河西鄉、織里鎮、談降鄉、金幼鄉、祥聚鄉、義高鎮、錢新鄉、四維鄉、 兩官鄉、觀霞鄉、六合鄉、大樂鄉、重與鄉、大泮鄉、盛蠶鄉、咸民鄉、麒麟鄉、 鳳家鄉、展舍鎮、西湯鄉、館西鄉、館中鄉、館東鄉、館南鄉、館北鄉、雲鄉、妙 鄉、驥西鄉、驥東鄉、新祐鄉、遷合鄉、東集鄉、上林東鄉、上林西鄉、維新鄉、 東聯總、中三鄉、李林鄉、軋東鄉、軋西鄉、大珠鄉、邵南鄉、 ◆第三區▶ 濱 吳鄉、林吳鄉、西張鄉、教鄉、仁美鄉、老成鄉、橫和鄉、馬王鄉、信義鄉、敦厚 鄉、善田鄉、敬業鄉、超東鄉、東曹鄉、沈陳鄉、下谷鄉、丁邵鄉、化跳鄉、洪城 鄉、長騰鄉、安武鄉、吉祥鄉、治安鄉、義勇鄉、 ◆第四區> 黃文鄉、瑞林鄉 永富鄉、平樂鄉、游城鄉、東灣鄉、東堰鄉、磚溪鄉、練市鎮、練東鄉、練南鄉、 練西鄉、練北鄉、東南鄉、東北鄉、西南鄉、西北鄉、姚安鄉、荃步鄉、大和鄉、 施洪鄉、塘西鄉、善連鎭、古三鄉、含山鄉、含西鄉、楊官鄉、百林鄉、孟溪鄉、 常春鎭、澄江鎭、通雲鎭、通津鎭、惠農鄉、信農鄉、仁農鄉、愛農鄉、利農鄉、濟 ◆第五區♪ 東甯鎮、中山鄉、英士鄉、履仁鄉、民樂鄉、長生鄉、西溪 鄉、泗水鄉、環龍鄉、雙開鄉、陳家鄉、湖西鄉、大岑鄉、青龍鄉、永安鄉、千金 鎭、柳蒐鄉、東馬幹鄉、金厚鄉、驛達鄉、西泰鄉、句城鄉、理濠鄉、廣輪鄉、西 區鄉、朗富鄉、石塘鄉、平水鄉、三花鄉、北區鄉、松雪鎭、 ◆第六區〉 小洪 鄉、盛林鄉、俞薛鄉、龍駒鄉、徐林鄉、東林鄉、三林鄉、里莊鄉、西陽鄉、謝鄉 、形塞鄉、塔堡鄉、大計鄉、馬<u>鄭鄉、</u>傅茅鄉、長勝鄉、 《第七區》 雙十鄉、 長熟鄉、新溪鄉、讀墅鄉、大漾鄉、三陽鄉、潞寧鄉、松亭鄉、長超鄉、 球舍鄉、 東泊鄉、思溪鄉、衆善鄉、崇禮鄉、廣濟鄉、漾東鄉、苕南鄉、同澤鄉、珠溪鄉、 和学鄉、北市鄉、荻溪鄉、上與鄉、咸慶鄉、紫金鄉、三餘鄉、 《第八區》 埭 溪鎮、南苕鄉、景南鄉、莫干鄉、東溪鄉、鎮渭鄉、青山鄉、崇豐鄉、嘯東鄉、安 南鄉、萬安鄉、千姚鄉、沈俞鄉、平權鄉、保山鄉、麟趾鄉、大石鄉、衡山鄉、金 雞鄉、下菰鄉、金蓋鄉、方圓鄉、何山鄉、秀岩鄉、路南鄉、路西鄉、大陽路、

望餘鄉、二南鄉、澗山鄉、龍坡鄉、 〈第九區〉 倉石鄉、機坊七四鄉、二姑鄉、塘堤鄉、雙英鄉、康吉鄉、堂善鄉、定安鎮、道場鄉、錢山鄉、楊莊、豐禾鄉、九福鄉、陽和鄉、

德清 《第一區》 布抽鄉、漾口鄉、天明鄉、陸墅鄉、下舍鄉、藺村鄉、角 溪鄉、《第二區》 洛西里、洛中鄉、洛東鄉、仁里鄉、戈亭鄉、仁壽鄉、新河鄉、溪山鄉、苧西鄉、澉村鄉、漾灣鄉、楊水鄉、苧山鄉、南漾灣鄉、漾口鄉、連山鄉、山家鄉、石塘鄉、下蕩鄉、前溪鄉、太堡鄉、瓜山鄉、戰勝鄉、白虎鄉、金鵝鄉、《第三區》 修林鄉、上頂鄉、南皋鄉、農商鄉、代舍鄉、梅林鄉、東安鄉、六安鄉、草塘鄉、韶喜鄉、角里鄉、士林鄉、苧南鄉、苧北鄉、新塘鄉、鍾秀鄉、敦厚鄉、白泉鄉、彪東鄉、溪東鄉、青山鄉、文瀾鄉、《第四區》 大麻鄉湘漾鄉、中正鄉、中山鄉、海卸鄉、蘇林鄉、茅林鄉、四維鄉、白馬東鄉、白馬西鄉、石泉鄉、一心鄉、二美鄉、三農鄉、九溪鄉、西錦鄉、勾壘鄉、南莊鄉、澤壽鄉、城頭鄉、虎嘯鄉、葑溪鄉、

#### (3) 驯塊

杭縣 《第一區》 木杓鄉、西村壩、雙兜浜、國母壩、白河頭、新莊壩、鴨來村、王家莊、吉平鄉、丁家村、楊家浜、楊店村、橋南村、馬浜村;崇英鄉、馬家埭、燒火巷、李家埭、英家木橋、

嘉善 ◆第一區 > 大公鄉、信義鄉、 ◆第二區 > 雲溪鄉、雙溪鄉、了凡鄉、和平鄉、銀杏鄉、民權鄉、利民鄉、 ◆第四區 > 益秋鄉、東南鄉、凈蓮鄉、東珠鄉、南珠鄉、楊廟鄉、

武康、 **〈第**一區〉 大賽鄉、四都鄉、楊坟鄉、崇賢鎭、處士鄉、**〈**第四區〉 盛山鄉、尼山鄉、隴山鄉、秋水鄉、宋石鄉、阜溪鎮、

安吉 《第四區》 紫梅鎮、安溪鄉、

桐廬 《第二區》 橫村、舊縣、吳家、閬范村、 《第三區》 皇甫、姚村、 潮川、候浦、三境、九莊、六莊、質素、

### (4)野蠶子

#### (5)子

蕭山 〈第一區〉 俞龍、井盛、豐東、豐西諸鄉、 〈第六區〉 關帝鄉、 黨灣鄉、真武鄉、大悲鄉、汪濱鄉、龕山鎮、龕北鄉、龕西鄉、赭山鎮、 定江鄉、 德勝鄉、廿露鄉、花仁鄉、靖西鄉、靖江鎮、 〈第七區〉 義盛鎮、龍與鄉、埭 東鄉、埭西鄉、小泗鎮、新灣鎮、南洋鎮、頭蓬鎮、引南鄉、西倉鎮、橫岔鎮、金 錢鄉、慶緯鄉、忠義鄉、 衢縣 ◆第一區▶ 縣學塘 ◆第二區▶ 航埠 ◆第三區▶ 洙廛 ◆第五區▶ 高家 ◆第六區▶ 大洲

#### (6)蠶子

富陽 《第四區》 新沙、木橋豆、

#### (7)白瓢

諸暨 《第一區》 陶朱鄉、《第二區》 楓橋鄉、

#### (8) 鼎子

新登 《第一區》 《第二區》 《第三區》 《第四區》 皆同 諸暨 《第三區》 利普鄉, 《第四區》 江山鄉、《第五區》 鸛鳴鄉、

# 二、幼蟲

#### (1)白蠶

抗縣 〈第一區〉 木杓鄉:西村壩、雙兜浜、國母壩、白河頭、新莊壩、鴨 來村、王家莊、吉平鄉、丁家村、楊家浜、楊店村、橋南村、馬浜村、崇英鄉、馬 家埭、燒火巷、李家塘、蓴家木橋、橫經鄉、界南村、宋家路、丁家木橋、金家塱、 馬莊壩、柴家壩、杜家兜、三木橋、昇平鄉、鵙蘭村、崔村、裘家兜、庫上、充天 廟;宦豎鄉、前村、陸家村、谷沙墩;劉文鄉、石塘、水江廟、南山;臥龍鄉、方 家車、石前、甘家浜;世維鄉、吳家圩、獨城村;義溪鄉、柏樹頭、前羊橋、柴家 浜、曹家兜、施安浜、蔣家浜、莫梳橋、漾灣里;行和鄉、孟家灣、陳國潭、立開 橋;萬生鄉、陳家閣、鈕家埭、吳家壩;肇太鄉、羊家埭、先生橋、小溪浜、梅家 埭、朱家門、費家以、渡駕橋、河家兜;保善鄉、謝村、郎家碻、馬家瘟、 姚潭、 牛安福、禮佛福;尚書鄉、俞家橋、蕩扳村、壽星橋、沈家灣、亭趾頭、 中官堂、 北莊鄉、北莊廟、獅子橋、楊家浜、橙板橋;永新鄉、沈家角、前田、界河鄉、梗 頭堰、徐家塢、泰山鄉、艮田鄉、金家灣、塢家埭。 《第三區》 千金鄉、趙家 圩、星橋鎮、方興渡、象先寺、洞口、慶子云、嚴家兜、橫山前、鷺河口、孫家山、 上河廟;中貞鄉、高車渡、如項橋、吳家灣、沈渡船、郁家橋、屯里;長壽鄉、新 安河、朱家埭;黎民鄉、橫埭上;豐稔鄉、塘河里、鉄匠角、灘里;永安鄉、羅家 壩;信義鄉、邵家角,博樂鄉、北西橋;長子鄉、李家壩;萬壽鄉,李家埭;小林 鎭、東元鄕、西乾鄕、南亭鄕、民生鄕、民權鄕、高安鄕、亭趾鄕、永甯鄕、紀家 河、錢家壩、雙條壩。 《第四區》 保善鄉、高地上、蔴皮橋、應家埭、大塘口、 廣其橋、迴龍鄉、張家村、孟江橋、迴龍角、三廊廟、油車橋、半山、草塘里、楊 家村、豐禾鄉、大坟頭、方家木橋、羊字木橋、塘河口、桃花巷、石橋頭、皋亭上; 長安鄉、大橋頭、小廟前、長橋頭、狀元村、三橋址、丁橋頭、大塘橋、 長善鄉、

八角凉亭、甘墩村、西湖廟、朱家塘、王念堪、方家塘、過凉亭、永善鄉、浜里頭、 水車頭、牛尾浜、葛家莊、吳家浜、吳南村、 載懷橋; 同善鄉、朱家埭、 雪家橋、 九店橋、砂里位之交昌閣、和樣堂、凉亭東;連峯鄉、察安里、丁山塢、二郎廟、 大郎廟、牌樓前;永仁鄉、陳公橋、西陽喬、西馬村、錢家衙、張行村、 錢家橋、 七家村;水墩鄉、北方村、竹園村、東仁村、流馬池、元通橋;和睦鄉、楊家村、 白家角、楊家橋、西陽橋西、前家樓、水東廟、堂後河橋、水西廟、河西村、白馬 樓、邵家村;顧陳鄉、橫橋頭、陳家閣、廟西閣、吳西角、汪家埭;橫嶺鄉、介介 橋、木橋頭、蔡家塢、張家村、觀音堂、華木橋;太平鄉、素家村、張家塢、亭趾 塢、章家頭、句獨、小橋頭、中窩浜、小河浜;洪福鄉、行家橋、孫元寺、許家橋、 管家上、生堂廟; 良熟鄉、方橋、東橋、駱家村、底田坂、大樹村; 祝義鄉、三義 橋、岳廟渡、樟繼村、鍾家浜、八字橋東、鐵鋪堂、曹家村、楊村莊;慕賢鄉、長 木橋、白毛莊、王龍浜、觀音橋;合志鄉、茶花廟、陸家巷、木家角、新塘園、宰 相橋、南丁橋、跌殺木橋、戴家莊;丁蘭鎭、趙家浜、木長里、凉亭廠、長當頭、 陸家橋、長北港、東林橋;孝義鄉、青石廟、後朱村、南畈里、高塘頭、郭家橋、 二橋頭、沈家橋、野貓洞; 皋城鄉、塘河東、塘河西、金門艦; 永法鄉、 河東埭、 毛桃庵、楊家閣、楊刻樓、北曹、大塘頭、來大廟。棗園村、高家飯;吳葛鄉、吳 家車、葛家車、仙環橋、長河頭、十字弄、車裏橋、白井頭;大三圍鄉、馮家舍頭、 馮家舍南、七里跳、新凉亭、三村廟、列塘、裏塘;小三圍鄉、馬家井、俞家蕩埠 頭、裏塘、外塘、新涼亭西;梅墅鄉、華家兜、木施章、銀家角、竹管井、西木寺、 **棗樹下、樂成鄉、竹難蕩、潘家角、洪國廟、曹家濱、范埠村、湯家橋; 吉慶鄉、** 楊台北橋、李家村、竹店壩、二橋頭、金家角、 《第十温》 下菩薩、白田番、 丁家浜、三里亭、三條鎗、麥張廟、機神廟、柏桔弄、元家塘上、石斗門橋、王家 塘、滿家弄、金獅子弄、顧家番、 《第十一區》 克塘、河北橋、將軍殿、姜家 閣、何仁村、磁王廟、長瀛村;第一坊、農學院前、大通寺、火燒址、江北橋、李 家井、獅子廠 麻雀凉亭、陳家村;等三坊、宣家阜、王天堂、萬星橋、六甲畈、七 甲畈、三團塘角、錢家莊;第二坊、楊家橋、俞張路橋、水椁、夏子拘、草安、打 鐵關、龍燈廟、林家記、寬橋、仁里、橫塘、早隨塘、楊家東廟、西廟、西塘、八 《第十二區》 第三坊、姚家壩、善賢壩、陸家村、七古墩、黄家村、皋 角亭、 亭壩、西文車、北王家井、朱家村、六保里、塘灣港、蕩坂村、施家畈、陳家橋南、 安福橋南;第四坊、南石橋、河家浜、瓦橋頭、圖子橋、卜石橋、沈家橋、 窰上、 長浜、高家弄、東村、萬家角、陳家橋北、安福橋北。 《第十三區》 第一坊、 青石頭、周橋頭、八丈井、石牌凉亭、沈塘灣、西家村、六家塢、垃圾壩、三保池、 浜洋港;第三坊、小石橋、于公館、吉林寺、短浜、王家浜、後横缸、杜家橋、朱 家門、小灘浜、大石橋、于家橋。

海甯 《第二區》 路仲鎮、

餘杭 《第二區》 倉前鎭、靈源鄉、

吳興 《第四區》 黃文鄉、瑞林鄉、永富鄉、平樂鄉、游城鄉、東灣鄉、東 堰鄉、磚溪鄉、練市鎮、練東鄉、練南鄉、練西鄉、練上鄉、東南鄉、東北鄉、西 南鄉、西北鄉、姚安鄉、荃步鄉、大和鄉、施洪鄉、塘西鄉、善連鎮、古三鄉、含 山鄉、含西鄉、楊官鄉、百林鄉、孟溪鄉、常春鎮、澄江鎮、通雲鎮、通津鎮、惠農鄉、 信農鄉、仁農鄉、愛農鄉、利農鄉、濟農鄉、《第七區》 長超鄉、珠舍鄉、東泊 鄉、思溪鄉、衆善鄉、崇禮鄉、廣濟鄉、漾東鄉、苕南鄉、同澤鄉、珠溪鄉、和孚 鄉、北市鄉、荻溪鄉、上與鄉、咸慶鄉、紫金鄉、三餘鄉、 《第九區》 倉石鄉、 子鄉、機坊、七兩鄉、二姑鄉、塘堤鄉、雙英鄉、康吉鄉、堂善鄉、定安鎮、道場 鄉、錢山鄉、楊莊、豐禾鄉、九福鄉、陽和鄉、

長與 《第一區》 高家墩、雙堰上、古城上、 《第二區》 虹星橋、胥倉橋、《第三區》 呂山、夾浦、鼎甲橋、《第四區》 合溪、白阜部、《第五區》 泗安、林城橋、 《第六區》 和平、三鄉母、 《第七區》 鴻橋、滝橋、

新昌 《第一區》 大東鎮、新東鎮、城西鎮、黃澤鎮、前梁鄉、丁坑鄉、北山鄉、萬岸鄉、 《第四區》 澄潭鎮、梅緒鎮、金嶺湖、唐村、黃婆灘、葫蘆香、元溪、山頭、

## (2)贖蟲

杭縣 《第一區》 陡彎鄉、莫家橋、姚家坟頭、長報、顧家閣、陡灣、奧家 壩、春山江;平宅鄉、秀才斗、天家斗、西後墩、絲網埭、北其城;葛墩鄉、周橋 頭;東塘鄉、觀音橋;大環橋鄉、姜家埭;金佛寺鄉、一圖,南陽墩鄉、冷泉壩; 鑒山鄉、野茅山;永泰鄉、西圣胡奇;豐田鄉、車家塘;豐年橋鄉、前塘戶;前田 鄉、鄭家埭;宏頭鄉、北塘村、 《第二區》 石橋頭鄉、塘家圩

海寧 ◆第二區▶ 兩溪鄉、志與鄉、達澤鄉、左林鄉、呂營鄉、◆第三區▶ 漁橋鄉、 ◆第五區▶ 蘆灣鎭、莊穆鄉、

崇德 《第一區》 上莫鄉、東致村、楊家康;城北鎮、仙八浜、李家兜;沈匠鄉、長安村、後塘村;南芝鄉、梅家橋、赦頭,北芝鄉、年家浜、張家浜;五豐鄉、檀樹下、匠人橋;鳥橋鄉、鳥橋、做絮浜、南木橋、盛家浜;石移鄉、石移廟;南維鄉、蓮花浜、 《第二區》 西北鄉、黃華村、石墩上、順慶鄉、楊家橋;范家匯、金家村;北七鄉、九曲里、楊家壩橋、趙家苁、馬鳴鄉、衆安鄉、東人鄉、太平鄉、南莊鄉、衡家鄉、生賢鄉、沿城鄉、西一鄉、樂家橋;智勇鄉、圖家壩;識村鄉、莊頭、錢溪鄉、錢溪廟、 《第三區》 崇福鄉:東泉村、塘匠村、未家浜、西湯村、梓字下、逐網浜、南莊村、崇福菴、

桐鄉 《城區》 九廣鄉、丁家鄉、 《濮院區》 永新鄉 《玉溪區》 全 區各鄉、 《青爐區》 鑪頭鎭、 翔厚鄉、 《日暉區》 南日鄉、 《石涇區》 屠甸鎭、竹華鄉、

德清 〈第一區〉 布抽鄉、漾口鄉、天明鄉、陸墅鄉、下啼鄉、藺村鄉、角

溪鄉、《第二區》 洛西里、洛中鄉、洛東鄉、仁里鄉、戈亭鄉、仁壽鄉、新河鄉、溪山鄉、苧西鄉、瀬村鄉、漾灣鄉、楊水鄉、苧山鄉、南漾灣鄉、漾口鄉、連山鄉、山家鄉、衡溪鄉、石塘鄉、下蕩鄉、繭溪鄉、大堡鄉、瓜山鄉、戰勝鄉、白虎鄉、金鵝鄉、《第四區》 勾壘鄉、南莊鄉、澤壽鄉、城頭鄉、虎嘯鄉、對溪鄉、白馬東鄉、白馬西鄉、石泉鄉、一心鄉、二美鄉、三農鄉、九溪鄉、西錦鄉、大麻鄉、湘漾鄉、中正鄉、海卸鄉、蘇林鄉、中山鄉、茅林鄉、四維鄉、

#### (3)野蠶

富陽 《第四區》 木橋頭、

隔安 ◆第一區〉 錦城鎮、 ◆第二區〉 亭川鄉、

新登 《第一區》 《第二區》 《第三區》 《第四區》 皆同

吳與 《第三區》 蓬吳鄉、林吳鄉、西張鄉、教鄉、仁美鄉、老成鄉、橫和鄉、馬王鄉、信義鄉、敦厚鄉、善田鄉、敬業鄉、超東鄉、東曹鄉、沈陳鄉、下谷鄉、丁仰鄉、化跳鄉、洪城鄉、長騰鄉、安武鄉、吉祥鄉、治安鄉、義勇鄉、《第六區》 小洪鄉、盛林鄉、俞薛鄉、龍駒鄉、徐林鄉、東林鄉、三林鄉、 里莊鄉、西陽鄉、謝鄉、形貔鄉、塔堡鄉、大計鄉。馬嘶鄉、傅茅鄉、長勝鄉、

蘭谿 《第一區》 水出門、黃鷺、敦家、《第三區》 游埠、《第四區》 永昌、諸葛、溪西、 《第五區》 甘溪、女埠、

## (4)桑蠶

富陽. 《第四區》 新沙

昌化 **《城** 區》 苑裏、 **《**西區》 三府裏、 **《**南區》 上卜、 **《**北區》 板橋、

吳與 《第五區》 東雷鎮、中山鄉、英士鄉、履仁鄉、民樂鄉、長生鄉、西 溪鄉、泗水鄉、環龍鄉、雙開鄉、陳家鄉、澗西鄉、大岑鄉、青龍鄉、永安鄉、千 金鎮、柳鬼鄉、東馬幹鄉、金厚鄉、驛達鄉、西泰鄉、勾城鄉、理濠鄉、廣輸鄉、 西區鄉、朗富鄉、石塘鄉、平水鄉、三花鄉、北區鄉、松雪鎮、 《第七區》 雙 十鄉、長熟鄉、新溪鄉、讀墅鄉、大漾鄉、三陽鄉、溝海鄉、松亭鄉、

鄞縣 《第七區》 崔奥山、梅峯、朱湯、錫麓、芝象、

諸暨 ◆第二區▶ 楓橋鄉 ◆第五區▶ 鸛鳴鄉、

蕭山 《第一區》 俞龍鄉、井盛鄉、豐東鄉、豐西鄉、 《第六區》 關帝鄉、黨灣鄉、眞武鄉、大悲鄉、江濱鄉、龕山鎮、龕北鄉、龕西鄉、赭山鎮、定江鄉、德勝鄉、甘露鄉、花仁鄉、靖西鄉、靖江鄉、 《第七區》 義盛鄉、龍嶼鄉、東鄉、埭西鄉、小泗鎮、新灣鎮、南洋鎮、頭蓬鎮、引南鄉、西倉鎮、橫岔鎮、金錢鄉、善秦鄉、慶緯鄉、忠義鄉、

## (5) 蜏蠶

海常 《第一區》 春富鎭、准裏鄉、雙秧鄉、 《第二區》 曲水鄉、法泗鄉、正陽鄉、 《第三區》 承花鄉、凝日鄉、祥虹鄉、黃岡鄉、雙高鄉、太平鄉、青雲鄉、漁橋鄉、 《第四區》 文進鄉、修東鄉、 《第五區》 酆野鎭、義和鄉、三泉鄉、大成鄉、萬平鄉、彭祖鄉、吉丁鄉、義仰鄉、井田鄉、王墩鄉、明德鄉、金石鄉、

#### (6) 鱑蠶

德清 《第三區》 修林鄉、上頂鄉、南皋鄉、農商鄉、代舍鄉、梅林鄉、東 安鄉、六安鄉、草塘鄉、韶善鄉、角里鄉、士林鄉、苧南鄉、苧北鄉、新塘鄉、鍾 秀鄉、敦厚鄉、白泉鄉、彪東鄉、溪東鄉、青山鄉、文瀾鄉、

#### (7)桑繭

嵊縣 《五六兩區》 沿剡溪一帶、

### (8)白蟥

嘉興 《餘泉區》 餘泉、 《陶涇區》 灣浜、北里、

#### (9)油蟲

嘉與 《鳳石區》 鳳橋、

## (10)小蟲

獨縣 《第一區》 縣學塘、 《第二區》 航埠、 《第三區》 沐塵、 《第五區》 高家、 《第六區》 大洲、

三、媥

#### (1)蠶蛹

富陽 ◆第四區▶ 木橋豆、

德清 《第一區》 布抽鄉、漾口鄉、天明鄉、陸墅鄉、下舍鄉、藺村鄉、**角** 浮鄉、

蕭山 《第一區》 俞龍鄉、井盛鄉、豐東鄉、豐西鄉、

#### (2)白蠶蛹

杭縣 《第四區》 祝義鄉、三義橋、岳廟渡、樟繼村、鍾家浜、八字橋東、

鐵鋪堂、曹家村、楊家莊;慕賢鄉、長木橋、白毛莊、王龍浜、觀音橋;合志鄉、 茶花廟、陸家巷、禾家角、新塘園、宰相橋、南丁橋、跌發木橋、戴家莊;丁蘭鎮 、趙家浜、木長里、凉亭厰、長當頭、陸家橋、長北港、東林橋;孝義郷、青石廟 、後朱村、南版里、高塘頭、郭家橋、二橋頭、沈家橋、野貓洞;泉城鄉、塘河東 、塘河西、金門檻;永法鄉、河東埭、毛桃葢、楊家閣、楊刻樓、北曹、大塘頭、 冰大廟、棗園村、高家畈;吳葛鄉、吳家車、葛家車、仙環橋、長河頭、十字弄、 車裏橋、白井頭;大三圍鄉、馮家舍頭、馮家舍南、七里跳、新凉亭、三村廟、外 塘、裏塘 ; 小三圍鄉、馬家井、俞家蕩埠頭、新凉亭西;梅墅鄉、華家兜、木施 章、銀家角、竹管井、西木寺、棗樹下;樂成鄉、竹難蕩、潘家閣、洪國廟、曹家 浜、范埠村、湯家橋;吉慶鄉、楊台北橋、李家村、竹店壩、二橋頭、金家角;保 善鄉、高地上、蔴皮橋、應家埭、大塘口、廣其橋;迴龍鄉、張家村、孟江橋、迥 龍角、三郎廟、油車橋、宇山、草塘里、楊家村;豐禾鄉、大坟頭、方家木橋、羊 字木橋、塘河口、桃花巷、石橋頭、皋亭上;長安鄉、大橋頭、小廟前、長橋頭、 狀元村、三橋址、丁橋頭、大塘橋;長善郷、八角凉亭、甘墩村、西湖廟、朱家塘 、王全堪、方家塘、過凉亭;永善鄉、浜里頭、水車頭、牛尾浜、葛家莊、吳家浜 、吳南村、戴懷橋;同善鄉、宋家埭、雪家橋、九店橋、砂里位之、文昌閣、和樣 堂、凉享東;連峯鄉、察安里、丁山塢、二郎廟、大郎廟、牌樓前;永仁鄉、陳公 **憍、西陽橋、西馬村、錢家衖、張行村、錢家橋、七家村;水墩鄉、北方村、**晉園 村、東仁村、洗馬池、元通橋;和睦鄉、楊家村、白家角、楊家橋、西陽橋西、前 家樓、水東廟、堂後河橋、水西廟、河西村、白馬樓、邵家村;顧陳鄉、橫橋頭、 陳家閣、廟西角、吳西角、汪家珠;橫嶺鄉、介介橋、木橋頭、蔡家塢、張家村、 觀音堂、華木村;太平鄉、素家村、張家塢、亭趾塢、章家頭、句獨、小橋頭、中 窩浜、小河浜;洪福鄉、行家橋、孫元寺、許家橋、管家上、生堂廟、良熟鄉、方 橋、東橋、駱家村、底田坂、大樹村、 《第十温》 枸桔街、元家辖上、石斗門 橋、王家塘、滿家弄、金獅子弄、顧家番、下菩薩、自田番、丁家浜、三里亭、三 條館、麥張廟、機神廟、 《第十一區》 楊家橋、兪張路橋、水墩、夏子拘、草 安、打鐵關、龍燈廟、莧橋、沐家記、仁里、橫塘、早隨塘、楊家東廟、西廟、八 角亭西塘;寬塘、河北橋、將軍殿、姜家閣、何仁村、禮王廟、長瀛村、農學院前 、大通寺、火燒址、江北橋、李家井、獅子厰、麻雀凉亭、陳家村、宣家埠、王天 堂、萬星橋、六甲颐、七甲畈、三圍塘角、錢家莊、

### (3)白蠶繭

杭縣 《第三區》 千金鄉、趙家圩;星橋鎭、方與渡;象光寺、洞口、慶于 云、嚴家兜、橫山前、蠶河口、上田廟、孫家山;中貞鄉、高車渡、如項橋、吳家 灣、沈渡船、祁家橋、屯里;長壽鄉、新安河、朱家據;黎民鄉、橫據上;豐稔鄉 ,塘河里、永安鄉、羅家壩、信義鄉、邵家角;博樂鄉、北西橋;長子鄉、李家壩

#### 、萬壽鄉、李家埭、

餘姚 《第二區》 倉前鎮、靈源鄉、

長與 《第一區》 高家墩、雙堰上、古城北、 《第二區》 虹星橋、胥倉橋、呂山、 《第三區》 夾浦、鼎甲橋、 《第四區》 合溪、白阜部、 《第五區》 泗安、林城橋、 《第六區》 和平、三鄉封、 《第七區》 鴻橋、漳橋、

## (4) 頻蟲繭

杭縣 《第一區》 陡灣鄉、莫家橋、姚家坟頭、長報、顧家閣、陡灣、奧家壩、春山江;平宅鄉、秀才斗、天家斗,西後墩、絲網埭、北其城、毛家橋、長橋頭、仁家路、東雅路、大雅路、戴風登、石道地;葛墩鄉、周橋頭;東塘鄉、觀音橋;大環橋鄉、姜家埭;金佛寺鄉一圖;南陽東鄉、冷泉壩、臺山鄉、野茅山;永泰鄉、西全胡奇;豐田鄉、車家塘;豐年橋鄉、前塘圩;前田鄉、鄭家埭;宏楊鄉、北塘村、

### (5)繭

≪第一區▶ 木杓鄉、西村壩、雙兜浜、國母壩、白河頭、新莊壩、鴨 杭縣 來村、王家莊、吉平鄉、丁家浜、楊家浜、楊店村、橋南村、馬浜村;崇英鄉、馬 家埭、燒火巷、李家埭、英家木橋;橫經鄉、界雨村、宋家路、丁家木橋、金家兜 、馬莊壩、柴家壩、杜家兜、三木橋;昇平鄉、鳴蘭村、南村、裘家兜、庫上、元 天廟;南賈鄉、前村、陸家村、谷沙墩;劉文鄉、石塘、水江廟、南山;臥龍鄉、 方家車、石前、甘家浜;世維郷、吳家圩、獨城村;義溪鄉、柏樹頭、前羊橋、柴 家浜、曹家兜、施家浜、蔣家浜、莫梳橋、漾灣里;行和鄉、孟家灣、陳國潭、立 開橋;萬生鄉、陳家閣、鈕家埭、吳家壩;肇太鄉、羊家埭、光生橋、小溪浜、梅 家埭、朱家門、費家埭、渡駕橋、河家兜;保善鄉、謝村、郎家稿、馬家稿、姚潭 、平安臨、禮佛稿;尚青、鄉俞家橋、蕩板村、壽星橋、沈家灣、亭址頭、中官堂 鄉、北莊鄉、北莊廟、獅子橋、楊家浜、橙板橋、《第十二區》 第三坊、姚家壩 、善賢壩、陸家村、七石碻、黃家村、臬亭壩、西文車、北王家井、宋家村、六保 里、塘鷚港、蕩家村、施家畈、陳家橋南、安福橋南;第四坊南石橋、河家浜、瓦 橋頭、圖于橋、卜石橋、沈家橋、窰上、長浜、高家弄、東村、萬家角、陳家橋北 、安福橋北、 ◆第十三區 > 第一坊、青石頭、周橋頭、八丈井、石牌凉亭、沈塘 灣、西家村、六家塢、垃圾壩、三保地、浜洋港;第三坊、小石橋、于公館、吉家 寺、短浜、王家浜、後橫家、長浜、杜家橋、朱家門、小灘浜、大石橋、于家橋、

德清 《第二區》 洛西里、洛中鄉、洛東鄉、仁里鄉、戈亭鄉、仁壽鄉、新河鄉、溪山鄉、苧西鄉、墩村鄉、漾灣鄉、楊水鄉、苧山鄉、南漾灣、漾口鄉、連山鄉、山家鄉、衡溪鄉、石塘鄉、下邁鄉、前溪鄉、太堡鄉、瓜由鄉、戰勝鄉、自虎鄉、金鵝鄉、

#### (6) 蛹

富陽 《第四區》 新沙、

桐鄉 《城區》 九廣鄉,了家鄉、 《濮院區》 永新鄉、 《玉溪區》 全區各鄉、 《靑爐區》 鑪頭鎮、翔厚鄉、 《日暉區》 ▶ 南日鄉、 《石涇區》 屠甸鎮、竹華鄉、

### (7) 蠶蟻

吳與 《第三區》 濱吳鄉、林吳鄉、西張鄉、教鄉、仁美鄉、老成鄉、橫和 鄉、馬王鄉、信義鄉、敦厚鄉、善田鄉、敬業鄉、超東鄉、東曹鄉、沈陳鄉、下谷 鄉、丁邵鄉、化跳鄉、洪城鄉、長騰鄉、安武鄉、吉祥鄉、治安鄉、義勇鄉、《第 四區》 黃文鄉、瑞林鄉、永富鄉、平樂鄉、游城鄉、東灣鄉、東襲鄉、磚溪鄉、 練市鎮、練東鄉、練南鄉、練西鄉、練北鄉、東南鄉、東北鄉、西南鄉、西北鄉、 姚安鄉、荃步鄉、大和鄉、施洪鄉、塘西鄉、善連鎮、古三鄉、舍山鄉、舍西鄉、 楊官鄉、百林鄉、孟溪鄉、常春鎮、洿江鎮、通雲鎮、通津鎮、惠農鄉、信農鄉、 仁農鄉、愛農鄉、利農鄉、濟農鄉、 《第五區》 東篳鎮、中山鄉、英士鄉、履 仁鄉、民樂鄉、長生鄉、西溪鄉、泗水鄉、環龍鄉、雙開鄉、陳家鄉、湖西鄉、大 岑鄉、青龍鄉、永安鄉、千金鎭、柳鬼鄉、東馬幹鄉、金厚鄉、驛達鄉、西泰鄉、 句蟻鄉、理濠鄉、廣輪鄉、西區鄉、朗富鄉、石塘鄉、平水鄉、三花鄉、北區鄉、 松雪鎮、 《第六區》 小洪鄉、盛林鄉、俞薛鄉、龍駒鄉、徐林鄉、東沐鄉、三 林鄉、里莊鄉、西場鄉、謝鄉、形窰鄉、塔堡鄉、大計鄉、馬嘶鄉、傅茅鄉、長勝 鄉、 《第七品》 雙十鄉、長熟鄉、新溪鄉、讀墅鄉、大漾鄉、三陽鄉、蓬寧鄉 、松亭鄉、長超鄉、球舍鄉、東泊鄉、思溪鄉、衆善鄉、崇禮鄉、廣濟鄉、漾東鄉 、 苕南鄉、同澤鄉、珠溪鄉、和字鄉、北市鄉、荻溪鄉、上與鄉、咸慶鄉、紫金鄉 、三餘鄉、 ◆第九區> 食石鄉、子鄉、機坊、七四鄉、二姑鄉、塘堤鄉、雙英 鄉、康吉鄉、堂善鄉、定安鎮、道場鄉、錢山鄉、楊莊、豐禾鄉、九福鄉、楊和鄉

票德 ◆第一區♪ 上莫鄉、東致村、楊家康;城北鎮、仙人浜、李家兜;沈 匠鄉、長安村、後塘村;南芝鄉、梅家橋、赦頭;北芝鄉、年家浜、張家浜、五豐 鄉、檀樹下,匠人橋;鳥橋鄉、鳥橋、做紮浜;南木橋,盛家浜;石移鄉、石移廟 ;南維鄉、蓮花村、 ◆第二區♪ 西北鄉、黃華村;石墩上、順慶鄉、楊家橋、 范家匯、金家村、北七鄉、九曲里;楊家壩橋 、 趙家坎、馬鳴鄉、衆安鄉、東人 鄉、太平鄉、南莊鄉、衡家鄉、生賢鄉、沿城鄉、西一鄉、樂家橋;智勇鄉、圖家 壩、識村鄉、莊頭鄉、錢溪鄉、錢溪廟、 ◆第四區♪ 金家鄉、桑園坎;金家橋 ,瓜塔鄉、東干村;瓜塔廟、中萬鄉、假山頭;保福鄉、保福菴;演教鄉、環橋頭 ;九里鄉、方家坎;馬耆鄉、李家壩;費家坎、外張浜、 ◆第五區♪ 大同鄉、 木橋頭、柴家兜、伍社橋、廟浜郎、伍社廟、許家門前;福嚴鄉、福嚴寺、寺前、 度家绿、洞家浜、太公渡、羔羊角、李家埭、三聖堂;西歧鄉、西牛橋、南環橋; 和平鄉、賴石橋、三官堂、沐家木橋;錢林鄉、錢林寺、高家灣;大公鄉、錢林廟、金剛寬;大利鄉、平橋頭、北錢家谷;集福鄉、環橋頭、李家石橋、

德淸 《第三區》 修补鄉、上頂鄉、靑皋鄉、農商鄉、代舍鄉、梅林鄉、東安鄉、六安鄉、草塘鄉、韶喜鄉、角里鄉、士禄鄉、苧南鄉、夢北鄉、新塘鄉、鍾秀鄉、敦厚鄉、白泉鄉、彪東鄉、溪東鄉、青山鄉、文瀾鄉、 《第四區》 大麻鄉、湘漾鄉、中正鄉、海卸鄉、蘇林鄉、中山鄉、茅林鄉、四維鄉、白馬東鄉、白馬西鄉、石泉鄉、一心鄉、二美鄉、三農鄉、九溪鄉、西錦鄉、勾壘鄉、南莊鄉、澤壽鄉、城頭鄉、虎嘯鄉、封溪鄉、

### (8)蠶仁

重由 《第六區》 關帝鄉、黨灣鄉、眞瓦鄉、大悲鄉、江濱鄉、龕由鎭、龕 由鄉、龕西鄉、赭山鄉、定江鄉、德勝鄉、甘露鄉、花仁鄉、靖西鄉、靖江鄉、 《第七區》 義盛鎭、龍與鄉、康東鄉、康西鄉、小四鎮、新灣鎮、南澤鎮、頭蓬 鎭、引南鄉、西倉鎮、橫岔鎭、金錢鄉、善泰鄉、慶諱鄉、忠義鄉、

#### (9)桑繭

諸暨 《第二區》 楓橋鄉、

(10) 野蟖蛄

臨安 《第一區》 錦城鎮、

(11)贖蛹

杭縣 ◆第二區▶ 瓶窰、石橋頭鄉、塘家圩、

(12)野蠶蟻

臨安 《第二區》 亭川鄉、

(13)桑蟲繭

**顾縣 《五六兩區》** 沿剡溪一帶、

(14)野蠶繭

新登 《第一區》 《第二區》 《第三區》 《第四區》 皆同

(15)蠶蛾

衢縣 《第一區》 縣學塘、 《第二區》 航埠、 《第三區》 沐麈、 《第五區》 高家、 《第六區》 大洲、

四、成蟲

### (1)白蠶蝴蝶

杭縣 《第四區》 保善鄉、高地上、蔴皮橋、應家埭、大塘口、廣其橋、迴龍鄉、張家村、孟江橋、迴龍角、三郎廟、油車橋、半山、草塘里、楊家村;豐禾

鄉、大坟頭、方家木橋、羊字木橋、塘河口、桃花巷、石橋頭、皋亭上;長安鄉、 大橋頭、小廟前、長橋頭、狀元村、三橋址、丁橋頭、大塘橋;長善鄉、八角凉亭 、甘墩村、西湖廟、朱家塘、王全堪、方家塘、過涼亭;永善鄉、浜里頭、水車頭 、牛尾浜、葛家莊、吳家浜、吳南村、載懷橋;同善鄉、朱家埭、雪家橋、九店橋 、砂里位之、文昌閣、和樣堂、凉亭東;連峯鄉、察安里、丁山塢、二郎廟、大郎 廟、牌樓前;永仁鄉、陳公橋、西陽橋、西馬橋、錢家馮、張行村、錢家橋、七家 村;水墩鄉、北方村、竹園村、東仁村、洗馬池、元通橋;和睦鄉、楊家村、白家 角、楊家橋、西陽橋西、前家樓、水東廟、堂後河橋、水西廟、白馬樓、邵家村; 顧陳鄉、橫橋頭、陳家閣、廟西角、吳西角、汪家埭;橫嶺鄉、介介橋、木橋頭、 蔡家塢、張家村、觀音堂、華木橋;太平郷、素家村、張家塢、亭趾塢、章家頭、 句獨、小橋頭、中富浜、小河浜;洪福鄉、行家橋、孫元寺、許家橋、管家上、生 堂廟;良熟鄉、方橋、東橋、駱家村、底田坂、大樹村;祝義鄉、三義橋、岳廟渡 、樟繼村、鍾家浜、八字橋東、鐵鋪堂、曹家村、楊家莊;慕賢鄉、長木橋、白毛 亞、王龍浜、觀音橋;合志鄉、茶花廟、陸家巷、禾家角、新塘園、宰相橋、南丁 橋、趺殺木橋、戴家莊;丁蘭鎮、趙家浜、禾長里、凉亭畈、長當頭、陸家橋、長 北港,東林橋;孝義鄉、青石廟、後朱村、南畈里、高塘頭、敦家橋、二橋頭、沈 家橋、野貓洞;皋城鄉、塘河東、塘河西、金門檻;永法鄉、河東埭、毛桃菴、楊 家閣、楊刻樓、北曹、大塘頭、來大廟、棗園村,高家厰;吳葛鄉、吳家車、葛家 車、仙環橋、長河楊、十字弄、車裏橋、自井車、大三圍鄉、馮家舍頭、馮家舎南 、七里跳、新涼亭、三村廟、外塘、內塘 ; 小三圍鄉、馬家井、兪家蕩埠頭、新 凉亭而;梅墅鄉、華家兜、木施章、銀家角、竹管井、西木寺、棗樹下;樂成鄉、 竹難蕩、潘家角、洪國廟、曹家浜、范埠村、湯家橋;吉慶鄉、楊台北橋、李家村 、竹店壩、二橋頭、金家角、 《第十區》 下菩薩、元家塘上,石斗門橋、王家 塘、滿家弄、金獅子弄、顧家番、枸桔弄、自田番、丁家浜、三里亭、三條鎗、麥 張廟、機神廟、 《第十一區》 莧塘、河北橋、將軍殿、姜家閣、何仁村、磁王 廟、長瀛村;第一坊,農學院前、大通寺、火燒址、江北橋,李家井、獅子厰、麻 雀凉亭、陳家村;第三坊、宣家埠、王天堂、萬星橋、六甲畈、七甲畈、二圍塘角 、錢家莊、 ◆第十二區▶ 第三坊、姚家壩、善賢壩、陳家村、七古墩、黃家村 、皋亭壩、西文車、北王家村、

#### (2) 鱑蝴蝶

杭縣 《第一區》 陡灣鄉、莫家橋、姚家坟頭、長報、顧家閣、陡灣、奧家壩、春山江;平宅鄉、秀才尋、天家斗、西後墩、絲網埭、北其城、毛家橋、長橋頭、仁家路、東雅路、大雅路、戴風登、石道地、葛墩鄉、周橋頭;東塘鄉、觀音橋;大環橋鄉、姜家康;金佛寺鄉、一圖;南陽墩鄉、冷泉壩;臺山鄉、野茅山;永泰鄉、西全胡奇;豐田鄉、車家塘;豐年橋鄉、前塘圩;前田鄉、鄭家埭;宏頭

鄉、北塘村; 《第三區》 千金鄉、趙家母;星橋鎭、方與渡、象光寺、洞口、慶子云、嚴家兜、橫山前、蠶河口、孫家山、上田廟、中貞鄉、高車渡、如項橋、吳家灣、沈渡船、郁家橋、屯里;長壽鄉、新安河、朱家埭;黎民鄉、橫埭上;豐 稔鄉、塘河里;永安鄉、羅家母;信義鄉、邵家角;博樂鄉、北西橋;長子鄉、李家壩;萬壽鄉、李家埭、 《第二區》 瓶窰、石橋頭鄉、塘家母、

禁德 ◆第一區〉 上莫鄉、東致村、楊家埭;城北鎮、仙人浜、李家兜;沈 丘鄉、長安村、後塘村;南芝鄉、梅家橋、赦頭;北芝鄉、年家浜、張家浜;五豐 鄉、檀樹下、匠人橋;鳥橋鄉、鳥橋、做絮浜、南木橋、盛家浜;石移鄉、石移廟 、南維鄉、蓮花浜。 ◆第二區〉 西北鄉、黃華村、石墩上、順慶鄉、楊家橋、 范家匯、金家村、北七鄉、九曲里;楊家壩橋、趙家坎、馬鳴鄉、衆安鄉、東人鄉 、太平鄉、南莊鄉、衡家鄉、生賢鄉、沿城鄉、西一鄉、樂家橋;智勇鄉、圖家壩 、識村鄉、莊頭;錢溪鄉、錢溪廟、 ◆第三區〉 榮福鄉、 ◆第四區〉 金家 鄉、桑園大;金家橋、瓜塔鄉、東干村、瓜塔廟;中萬鄉、假由頭、保福鄉、保福 庵;演教鄉、環橋頭、九里鄉、方家坎、馬耆鄉、李家壩、費家坎、外張浜、 ◆ 第五區〉 大同鄉、大木橋、柴家兜、伍社橋、廟浜郎、伍社廟、許家門前;福嚴 鄉、福巖寺、度家坎、洞家浜、太公渡、羔羊角、李家坎、三聖堂、林家木橋;錢 林鄉、錢沐寺、高家灣;大公鄉、錢林廟、金剛兜;大利鄉、平橋頭、北錢家谷; 集福鄉、環橋頭、李家石橋、

吳與 《第三區》 濱吳鄉、林吳鄉、西張鄉、教鄉、仁美鄉、老成鄉、橫和鄉、馬王鄉、信義鄉、敦厚鄉、善田鄉、敬業鄉、超東鄉、東曹鄉、沈陳鄉、下谷鄉、丁邵鄉、化跳鄉、洪城鄉、長騰鄉、安武鄉、吉祥鄉、治安鄉、義勇鄉、 ◆第四區》 黃文鄉、瑞林鄉、永富鄉、平樂鄉、游城鄉、東灣鄉、東堰鄉、磚溪鄉、練市鎮、德東鄉、練南鄉、練西鄉、練北鄉、東南鄉、東北鄉、西南鄉、西北鄉、姚安鄉、荃步鄉、大和鄉、施浜鄉、塘西鄉、善連鎮、古三鄉、含山鄉、含西鄉、楊官鄉、百林鄉、孟溪鄉、常春鎮、澄江鎮、通霅鄉、通沖鎮、惠農鄉、信農鄉、七農鄉、愛農鄉、利農鄉、濟農鄉、 ◆第七區》 苕南鄉、同澤鄉、珠溪鄉、和字鄉、北市鄉、荻溪鄉、上與鄉、咸慶鄉、紫金鄉、三餘鄉、

長興、《第一區》 高家墩、雙堰上、古城上、 《第二區》 虹星橋、胥 倉橋、呂山、 《第三區》 夾浦、鼎甲橋、 《第四區》 合溪、白阜部、 第 五區》 泗安、林城橋、 《第六區》 和平、三鄉母、 《第七區》 鴻橋、潼 橋

諸暨、 《第四區》 江山鄉、

新昌、《第一區》 大東鎮、新東鎮、城西鎮、黃澤鎮、前梁鄉、丁坑鄉、 北山鄉、藕岸鄉、 《第四區》 澄潭鎮、梅緒鎮、金嶺脚、唐村、黃婆灘、葫蘆 岙、元溪、山頭

#### (3)白蕨蝶

杭縣、 《第十一區》 第二坊、楊家橋、兪張路橋、水埻、夏子拘、草安、 打鐵關、龍燈廟、夏橋、林家記、仁里、橫塘、早隨塘、楊家東廟、西廟、八角亭 、西塘、 《第十二區》 第三坊、宋家村、六保里、塘騰港、蕩坂村、施家版、 陳家橋南、安福橋南、第四坊、南石橋、河家浜、五橋頭、圖子橋、卜石橋、沈家 橋、窒上、長浜、高家弄、東村、萬家角、陳家橋北、安福橋北、 《第十三區》 第一坊、青石頭、屬橋頭、八丈井、石牌京亭、沈塘灣、西家村、六家塢、圾垃 壩、三保地、浜洋港;第三坊,小石橋、于公館、吉楊寺、短浜、王家浜、後橫缸 、長浜、杜家鄉、朱家門、小灘浜、大石橋、于家橋、

#### (4)蝴蝶

杭縣、 ◆第一區 → 永新鄉、沈家角、前田、界河鄉、梗碻堰、徐塢、泰山鄉、良田鄉、金家灣、塢家漾、 ◆第三區 → 小林鎮、東元鄉、西乾鄉、南亭鄉民生鄉、民權、高安鄉、亭趾鎮、永甯鄉、紀家河、錢家壩、雙條壩、

鄞縣、 《第七區》 懸慈、蕙峯、百樑橋、鄞江、中與、章水、崔譽、梅峯 、宋湯、錫麓、芝象、

萧山、 《第一區》 俞龍鄉、井盛鄉、豐東鄉、豐西鄉、 《第六區》 關 帝鄉黨灣鄉、真武鄉、大悲鄉、江濱鄉、龕山鎮、龕山鄉赭山鎮、定江鄉、德勝鄉 甘露鄉、花仁鄉、靖西鄉、靖江鄉、 《第七區》 義盛鎮、龍與鄉、埭東鄉、埭 西鄉、小泗鎮新灣鎮、南洋鎮,頭蓬鎮,引南鄉、西倉鎮、橫岔壩、金錢鄉、喜泰 鄉、慶緯鄉、忠義鄉、

獨縣 〈第一區〉 縣學塘、 〈第二區〉 航埠、 〈第三區〉 沐塵、 〈第五區〉 高家 〈第六區〉 大洲

### (5)桑蝶

富陽 ◆第四區▶ 新沙木橋豆、

### (6) 蟥蟲

杭縣、 ◆第一區 > 木杓鄉、西村壩、雙兜鎭、國母鎭、白河頭、新莊壩、 鴨來村、王家莊;吉平鄉、丁家村、楊家灣、楊店村、橋南村、馬浜村、崇英鄉、 馬家埭、燒火巷、李家埭、莫家木橋;橫經鄉、界南村、宋家路、丁家木橋、金家 兜、馬莊壩、柴家壩、杜家兜、三木橋;昇平鄉、鴨蘭村、南村、裘家兜、庫上、 充天廟;南賢鄉、前村、陸家村、谷沙墩;劉文鄉、石塘、水江廟、南山;臥龍鄉 、方家車、石前、甘家浜; 世維鄉、吳家母、獨城村、義溪鄉、柏樹頭、前羊橋、 柴家浜、曹家兜、施車浜、蔣家浜、英梳橋、漾灣里; 行和鄉、益家灣、陳國潭、 立開橋; 萬生鄉、陳家閣、鈕家埭、吳家壩; 肇太鄉、羊家埭、先生橋、小溪浜、 梅家埭、牛家門、費家埭、渡駕橋、河家兜; 保善鄉、謝村、郎家橋、馬家橋、姚 潭、平安橋、禮佛橋; 尚書鄉、俞家橋、蕩畈村、壽星橋、沈家灣、亭趾鎮、中官 堂、北莊鄉、北莊廟、獅子橋、楊家浜、橙板橋、

#### (7)桑贖

餘杭、 ◆第一區> 倉前鎮、靈源鄉、

#### (8)野蠶蛾

臨安、 《第一區》 錦成鎭、 《第二區》 亭川鄉、

### (9) 鱑蛾

桐鄉 《城 區》 九廣鄉、丁家鄉、 《濮院區》 永新鄉、 《玉溪區》 全區各鄉、 《靑爐區》 鑪頭鎭、翔皐鄉、 《日暉區》 南日鄉、 《石涇區 《 屠甸鎭、竹華鄉、

### (10)葉蝶

德清、《第一區》 布抽鄉、漾口鄉、天明鄉、陸墅鄉、下舍鄉、藺村鄉、 角溪鄉、 《第四區》 大麻鄉、湘漾鄉、中正鄉、海卸鄉、蘇林鄉、中山鄉、茅 林鄉、四維鄉、白馬東鄉、白馬西鄉、石泉鄉、一心鄉、二美鄉、三農鄉、九溪鄉 、勾壘鄉、南莊鄉、澤壽鄉、城頭鄉、虎嘯鄉、葑溪鄉、

### (11) 蛾子

德清、《第二區》 洛西里、洛中鄉、洛東鄉、仁里鄉、戈亭鄉、仁壽鄉、新河鄉、溪山鄉、亭西鄉、澈村鄉、漾灣鄉、楊水鄉、亭山鄉、南漾灣鄉、漾口鄉、連山鄉、山家鄉、衡溪鄉、石塘鄉、下蕩鄉、前溪鄉、太堡鄉、瓜山鄉、戰勝鄉、白虎鄉、金鵝鄉、 《第三區》 修林鄉、上頂鄉、南皋鄉、農商鄉、代舍鄉、梅林鄉、東安鄉、六安鄉、草塘鄉、韶喜鄉、角里鄉、士林鄉、苧南鄉、苧北鄉、新塘鄉、鍾秀鄉、敦厚鄉、白泉鄉、彪東鄉、溪東鄉、青山鄉、文瀾鄉、

#### (12)桑花蝶

諸暨、 《第二區▶ 楓橋鄉

### (13)桑蠶蛾

**慷縣、 《五六兩區》** 沿剡溪一帶、

## (14) 擴蟲

吳與、《第一區》環溪鄉、高橋鄉、永樂鄉、大通鄉、陌路鄉、前莊鄉、與 隆鄉、渚匯鄉、雁堂鄉、塘涯鄉、錢南鄉、錢北鄉、錢西鄉、王道鄉、瑤階鄉、臨 湖鄉、四輔鄉、戴山鄉、西林鄉、商林鄉、後林鄉、松溪鄉、化談鄉、樹莊鄉、恆 字鄉、仁字鄉、恬字鄉、東橋鄉、信字鄉、瀕湖鄉、涵溪鄉、永寧鄉、<u>盤</u>珠鄉、瑤 台鄉、苞溪鄉、楊 賡鄉、里仁鄉、匯沮鄉、 吾源鄉、 汲士鄉、 龍潛鄉、 ◆第二區 新民鄉、昆山鄉、永福鄉、福與鄉、護浪鄉、蜀山鄉、前鄉、昇山鄉、義山鄉 、曹霞鄉、大河鄉、河西鄉、織里鎮、談降鄉、金幻鄉、祥聚鄉、義高鄉、錢新鄉 、四維鄉、兩宜鄉、觀霞鄉、六合鄉、大樂鄉、重與鄉、大泮鄉、盛蠶鄉、咸民鄉 、麒麟鄉、鳳家鄉、晟舍鎮、西湯鄉、館西鄉、 ◆第五區> 東甯鄉、中世鄉、英 士鄉、履仁鄉、民樂鄉、長生鄉、西溪鄉、泗水鄉、環龍鄉、雙開鄉、陳家鄉、湖 西鄉、大岑鄉、青龍鄉、永安鄉、千金鎮、柳鬼鄉、東馬幹鄉、金厚鄉、驛達鄉、 西秦鄉、勾城鄉、理濠鄉、廣輸鄉、西區鄉、朗富鄉、石塘鄉、平水鄉、三花鄉、 北區鄉、松雪鎭、 ◆第六區♪ 小洪鄉、盛林鄉、俞薛鄉、龍駒鄉、徐林鄉、東 林鄉、三林鄉、里莊鄉、西陽鄉、謝鄉、形窖鄉、塔堡鄉、大計鄉、馬嘶鄉、傅茅 鄉、長勝鄉、 ◆第七區 > 雙十鄉、長熟鄉、新溪鄉、讀墅鄉、大漾鄉、三陽鄉 潞寧鄉、松亭、長超鄉、球含鄉、東泊鄉、思溪鄉、衆善鄉、崇禮鄉、廣濟鄉、漾 東鄉、 《第八區》 埭溪鎮、南苔鄉、景南鄉、莫干鄉、東溪鄉、鎮渭鄉、青山 鄉、崇覺鄉、嘯東鄉、安南鄉、萬安鄉、千姚鄉、沈爺鄉、平權鄉、保由鄉、麟趾 鄉、大石鄉、衡山鄉、金鷄鄉、下菇鄉、金蓋鄉、方圓鄉、何山鄉、秀岩鄉、路南 鄉、路西鄉、大陽鄉、山鎮、望除鄉、二南鄉、澗鄉、龍坡鄉 《第九區》 倉石 鄉、子鄉、機坊、七四鄉、二姑鄉、塘堤鄉、雙英鄉、康告鄉、堂善鄉、定安鎮、 道場鄉、錢山鄉、揚莊、豐禾鄉、九福鄉、陽和鄉

#### (15) 鱑蟲蛾

新登、《第一區》《第二區》《第三區》《第四區》

# 民國二十一年研究部工作概述 Reports of the Department of Research, 1933.

張 巨 伯 Jung, Goey-Park

本局研究部之成立,始于民國十九年十月,其範圍在外部者,包括稻蟲、果蟲 及桑蟲三研究所;在內部者,包括植物病理研究室、昆蟲標本室、養蟲室、寄生 蜂研究室、蚊蠅研究室、藥劑室、機械室、圖書室;而成立各所室,則概在十七年六 月之後,二十一年以前。各所室之沿革及工作,除寄生蜂研究室、蚊蠅研究室外, 均已刊于二十年第一號年刊中。 茲將各所室之廿一年一年間工作概况, 分述如下: 1.稻蟲研究所 設於嘉與城外,由柳支英主持,鄭高翔、馬同倫、厲守性助之。本 年度之研究工作如次: (A)稻之抗螟品種試驗:結果以餘姚芋地所產之品種,被 害尚輕。(B) 為害水稻之浮塵子與白蠟蟲兩科昆蟲之採集, 其得二十二種。白蠟 蟲科中以 Liburnia furcifera Horv., Liburnia oryzae Mats., Liburnia albovittata Mats. 及 Nisia atrovenosa Leth. 四種發生最多;浮塵子科中則推黑尾 浮塵子Nephotettix apicalis var. cincticeps Uhl., 二點浮塵子Cicadula fasciifrons Stal., 紫色浮塵子 Cicadula fuscinervis Mats.為數最衆 C)黑尾浮塵子 之生活史與習性之研究(另有專文發表)。成蟲之形態及雌雄色澤之變異;雄者宮 於黑色,變異甚大,雌者極少黑色,惟有時亦具之。其秧田防治方法,以灌油築 畦為較有效(已在句刊第六期141頁發表)。(D) 稻蝗,稻螟蛉(見本刊) 稻苞蟲, 及黑椿象之生活史與防治方法之研究;黑椿象卵塊浸水試驗(見旬刊創刊號)。 (E) 田蛙胃中食物之分析(見本刊)。(F)大潭塵子之遷移觀察(將在旬刊發表)。 (G)誘蛾燈之高低與燈光試驗。(H)二化螟蟲越冬處所問題之討論(見旬刊第十七 期)。其他如三化螟交尾產卵之刺激;三化螟卵赤眼寄生蜂之飼養;螟蟲過冬死 亡率之攷查;黑尾浮塵子過冬與紫雲英;各种稻蟲寄生蜂玻片之製作,稍作宴蟲 **參攷文獻之編目;大**浮塵子卵寄生蜂之種類與生活史;稻作害蟲土名之調查;嘉 屬各縣農民重做田埂方法之調查;稻作新害蟲之發現,均為本年研究工作之最重 要者,其中或已有另交發表,或正在整理中,不再贅述。

2.果蟲研究所 由任明道主持,彭鵬助之。本設於永嘉,二十一年春,因黃岩吹棉介売蟲為害橘樹甚劇,爰于四月間將所址移至黃岩城外,其主要工作有如下述:
(A)調查相橘病蟲害;得知黃岩橘樹之害蟲,有吹棉介壳蟲、紅蠟介壳蟲、惡性棉介壳蟲、黑點介壳蟲、輸心介壳蟲、牡蠣介壳蟲、龜甲蠟介壳蟲、自粉介壳蟲、草鞋介壳蟲(桑鎰)、星天牛、吉丁蟲、葉跳蟲、潛葉蟲、後黃捲葉蟲、燈蛾、青翅羽衣(白蠟蟲科)、蚜蟲、鳳蝶、螽斯、椿象等;病害則有煤病、瘡痂病、象皮病、枝枯病、赤衣病等。其他為害動物、則有銹壁蟲、銀壁蟲、亦蜘蛛,又有橘

蘇一種,亦與重要。(B) 研究吹棉介壳蟲生活史 (C) 實地試驗松脂合劑及青酸氣體驅除吹綿介壳蟲(另詳旬刊第十四朝306頁)。(D.)赴台灣採集澳洲瓢蟲,以騙除吹綿介壳蟲,為時三週,採得瓢蟲五百餘頭。(E.)培養澳洲瓢蟲,以期繁殖多數後,分贈各果園,達以蟲治蟲之目的。他如浙南各縣有害蟲發生時,及暑期治蟲講習會,以及第三期治蟲亦常派員參加指導。

 桑蟲研究所 由程涂藩主持、蔣乃斌、宋祖濂助之。本年工作之重要者有六:(A) 桑蟥化性與卵塊毛蓋之關係:結果人工之去毛,不影響其化性。(B)橫卵刮落地上 能否孵化之考查: 結果在冬耕前後,及遲至黎年四月上旬,將髓卵直接刮落地上 , 均不能孵化。(C)摘葉試驗:在十月一日後舉行搖葉者,可剷除大批桑蟲;而尤 以幼蟲越冬之桑蟲最爲有效。(D)東草試驗之結果:無論桑葉之已摘與否。東草內 之越冬昆蟲百分率均甚高;(臣)桑尺蠖及金毛蟲食量試驗: 結果自孵化後至完全老 熟,每百頭之桑尺蠖,須鮮葉157.57克;而每百頭金毛蟲之幼蟲,則須新葉228。 314 克。(F)桑幹塗泥以防大浮塵子產卵越冬之試驗:結果大浮塵子之卵塊,僅于 **逢** 泥後, 被風雨所冲洗之部分, 得有少數, 已不如未塗泥時之多。他如雌性春金 花蟲Luperus sp. 腹中卵粒之檢查,平均每蟲有卵53.4粒、夏金花蟲Abirus fortunei Balg., 生態之考查, 發見其越冬時入土深月為 120mm.;成蟲壽命 凡七八十日。桑象鼻蟲產卵之觀察,多產在簡間或芽部附近。鈕扣狀介壳蟲卵囊 內卵數之檢查、一卵臺中有卵子6084個。 桑螟及黃腹燈蛾生活史之考查。 嘉 輿之天牛類為害桑樹狀況、共有害桑天牛十四種及一變種,桑樹被害完全枯死者 估 3.22%; 枝幹結萎, 生葉稀少者佔 17.02 %; 生長不健旺者佔 11·1 %。 秦蟥寄午整之散放於塘雁者,凡一百餘瓶。曹綠螽斯之戕割觸角附節試驗,凡附 箭及顯髻割下一部分,均不能再生;觸角拳長五分之一至四分之一切去後,經過 一二次脫皮,可以再生。雌野蠶蛾誘致雄性之試驗,將未夜配之雌蛾,任意移至 桑園內之飼育篇中,雄蛾無不脹蹤而來交配。此外尚有誘蛾燈標本製作及學名之 檢定等工作未能詳述。茲錄其一年來氣象之記載如下:

嘉 興 氣 象 表 (一九三二年五月至十二月)

宋 궤 濂

角氣旬	五月	六月	七月	八月	九月	十月	十一月十二月
象	上中下	上中下	上中下	上中下	上中下	上中下	上中下上十下
氣	九二〇		三三三 天二二	三三二〇〇七	四三三	九五七	五一一八六六
7100	fi	八九七	九八三	六二八		F [F4]	三一五四三九
最 氣	二二二八九九		三四三	三三三九八五	三二三四九一	三二五五	六〇三〇九八
高洲	五.七五.	ं म		五八二	后。 四	四七〇	C = 10 ft. C

最 氣 低 溫	
湿度	八八七七八八八七七七七七七七七七七七七七七七七七十二十二〇一八八五一一五一六八六八九七七四四四四三七四九。。。。。。。。。。。。。。。。。。。。。。。。。。。。。
地	七二三七六八八三一二〇八二八七三〇〇四〇〇八一八 
降降水	八五四四二五二〇四五三〇一〇四四五七二五四四五二 三六五二三五五 三二九九八〇四 四〇三二五六 七〇三三二八 C
用.	

- 4.植物病理研究室 設於局內,由技師朱鳳美主持、崔伯棠、朱學會、嚴錦瀾助 之。本年之工作可分為採集、調查、試驗、研究四項。關于採集者,計採得害稻 之病菌八種,小麥之病菌十種,大麥之病菌五種,玉蜀黍之病菌二種,粟之重要 病菌四種,高粱之病菌二種,豆菽類之病菌十三種,瓜酯類之病菌五種,菸品類 之病菌十六種,果品類之病菌二十八種,藥物類之病菌三種,桑廳類之病菌十八 种, 竹木類之病菌十九种, 花卉類之病菌十三种。關于調查者:(A.)而湖區龍井 、 青石橋二處小麥散黑穗病損失調查, 統計其發病比率為 78.51 %。(B.) 寬橋 油菜霧菌病之調香,計其損失為 33.945 % o(C.) 寬橋油菜菌核病之調香,結果 發生並不甚盛,發病率僅 2.93 % ^ (D.) 西湖苗圃銀杏罹病枯死數量之調香,為 54.5%。關於試驗者:(A.)麥類黑穗病預防試驗:分溫湯浸種。冷水溫湯浸種, 炭酸銅拌種消毒, Tillantin浸種, Uspulum 浸種, 硫酸銅石灰液浸種, Burgandy mixture 浸種等;惟各區發病率皆不多,結果未能完滿。(B.)小麥腮黑種 病與品種抵抗力試驗:在浙大農學院及農業改良總場徵集小麥品種三十種,各取 九克, 拌以腥黑穗菌之胞子, 分行播種, 重複二次, 結果農業總場之袁化小麥, 留下小麥, 寬橋小麥, 咸染極易, 其餘均無發生。(C.)肥田粉與稻熱病關係之試 驗:得悉稻熱病之發生,與肥田粉有相當影響。關於研究者:有(A.)簽絲子生理 性質之研究(文見本刊,)(B·)稻籾枯病生理性質之研究(文見本刊,)(C.)數種
- 5.昆蟲標本室及養蟲室 由王喜虞主持,許瑞堂、周羽儀助理之。本年工作分採集 、製作、飼養、研究四端 關於採集者除遍歷西湖附近諸山外,曾於四月間赴蕭 山之湘湖,五月及九月間赴臨安之天目山作短期間之採集。一年間採集所得昆蟲 標本其一萬四千七百餘個,交換所得者有燕京大學之天牛、金龜子、及陸生半翅

目昆蟲百三十二個, 南美巴西之鱗翅目昆蟲五十二個。關於製作者, 則針插標本計4105個。盒裝之經濟昆蟲生活史標本:計295 盒。其中一部分存於標本室, 一部分置於陳列室, 其餘悉交材料供給室出售。他如浸漬, 及玻片紙小軟體昆蟲標本, 以及其他動物與昆蟲有關者, 亦頗有採集及製作。關於飼養者計鋸蜂、茶毒蛾、楠毒蛾、桃雲母枯葉蛾、豌豆潛蠅。粉碟燈蛾, 菜夜盜蛾、菜蛾、金花蟲、蚜蟲、椿象、蝗蟲等十餘種。關於研究者:在分類及檢定學名方面, 有浙江之蝶類154 種, 椿象18種, 虎甲蟲13種。其他則為誘蛾燈之檢查(將在旬刊發表), 室內外溫度濕度及雨量之記載, 茲將近三年間溫度雨量記載列後:

1930-1932 每月平均溫度濕度及降雨總量表

十	九	年
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月化	分 1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
平均溫 (F.)	度 38.	8 4	46.1	53.3	63 <b>.2</b>	72.5	<b>77.</b> 6	86.8	85.0	72.2	64.9	50.7	44.5
平均濕	度 92	.9	85.0	79,3	82.6	82.6	85.1	82.4	80.3	87.6	84.1	84.5	89.6
降雨總 (mm.	量) 58	1 8	34.1	36.1	<b>5</b> 3.7	92.7	115.4	213.4	61.7	92.3	48.0	50.7	39.9

#### 二十年

月份	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
平均温度 (F。)	37.5	37.3	51.9	58.7	66.1	78.9	82.2	85.9	73.9	63.0	55.5	42.3
平均濕度	90.1	93.4	81.8	76.4	87.4	79.1	90.9	85.1	82.9	78.3	84.8	84.3
泽雨總量 (mm.)	20.0	110.0	13.4	123.7	152.8	71.4	427.3	73.4	56.4	13.8	140.2	16.0

#### 二十一年

月份	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
平均温度 (F.)	45.0	41.5	50.0	61.8	69.6	74.4	86.5	84.0	72.8	63.0	53.3	44.1
平均濕度	80.8	84.0	78.4	79.3	84.4	87.5	77.3	83.4	84.8	79.4	79.9	79.8
降雨總量 (mm.)	12.8	104.2	111.7	170.1	<b>366.</b> 8	389.4	40.4	233.1	152.7	70.3	58.1	26.5

6. 寄生蜂研究室 設於本局內,於二十一年四月間成立,由祝汝佐主持,胡永錫助之。該室九月來研究工作凡七:(A.)浙省各縣桑蟆越冬卵小蜂共有兩種(1)Telenomus sp.(2) Ooencyrtus sp.(B.) 寄生率之考查,計為杭縣、吳興、海鹽、餘

杭、海甯、崇德、桐鄉、長興八縣,其寄生率最高者僅為 6.98%。桑蘋卵小蜂 第一次放飼試驗之結果,則卵小蜂寄生於第一化桑黃卵者達 55.23%;而未放飼 之區,則僅有 8.49% 之卵被寄生,足見放飼之希望甚大。(C.)桑蟆小繭蜂產卵 之觀察;每一雌蜂平均產卵四十粒,以第四化母蜂所產之卵為最多,平均凡六十 六粒,產卵多在寄主第七節兩側體外,產卵期有經過四十九日者。(D)桑蟆小繭 蜂生活經過之試驗:在杭地每年發生六化以上:以低濕試驗時,成蟲壽命能延長 至五月之久。(E)桑蟥蛹小蜂屬Tetrastichinae 生活經過與繁殖試驗,每年可發 生九代;其生活時期,自五月中旬以至十一月中旬;一蜂之繁殖率,視寄主之大 小而異,一金毛蟲蛹可羽化252蜂,一母蜂在二個桑蟥蛹上,能繁殖158頭。(F) 桑蟥姬蜂之分佈,據調查所知,在杭縣、餘杭、臨安、於潛、嘉與、長興、吳興 、新昌,及蘇省之南京、無錫皆有發見。(G)調查並採集重要作物害蟲寄生蜂:計 有小繭蜂科44種,小蜂科70種、姬蜂科27種;其中屬於桑蟲者最多,棉蟲、菓 蟲、稻蟲及蔬菜等害蟲次之。

- 7. 蚊蠅研究室 設於局內,同於二十一年四月成立,由李鳳蓀主持,吳希澄助理之。曾從事杭州瘧蚊與瘧疾之調查,並將杭州之瘧蚊二種,與北平靜生生物調查所、香港瘧疾研究所、台灣總督府中央研究所衞生部、馬來醫藥研究所、印度瘧疾調查所、巴拿馬衞生局、美國博物館各機關交換瘧蚊標本,共得48種,凡363個。又以各種水草、魚類、水棲昆蟲、豆娘等,常與瘧蚊之發生多有關係,因與其他蚊蠅,寄請各專家定名,共119種:計蚊類13種,蠅類23種,豆娘18種,水棲昆蟲50種,水草12種,魚類18種。而徵集圖書,亦為研究之先着,特致函中外各機關、各專家徵集,先後共得158種。其他如關於蠅類發生之糞缸調查,瘧蚊之飼育試驗,及採集等工作,亦同時注意行之。
- 8. 藥劑室 由陳方潔主持,徐新助理之。其重要工作,多為土產穀蟲藥劑之調查試驗。本年關於調查者,凡經歷十一縣,得土產藥劑之原料十餘種,治蟲方法二十餘種。關於研究試驗者:(A.)菜蟲藥(即雷公藤)僅能驅除蔬菜之甲蟲,其他害蟲影響絕鮮,均無良好結果。(B.)紅砒製作砒酸鉛,决非農家之能力所可及,故該室改製為砒酸鈣,結果製法簡易,原料價廉而穀蟲效力不讓砒酸鉛,頗有希望。(C.)鬧陽花(即羊躑躅) Rhododendron sinensis Sw.含有Ericolin (C<sub>26</sub> H<sub>34</sub> O<sub>3</sub>), 取其煮汁而穀桑蟻,頗有相當之效力。(D.) 肥皂劑以在市場上所售之國貨肥皂製成,其效力較舶來品為優越。其他如青蟲之藥劑防除試驗,則有除蟲菊、鬧陽花、巴豆乳劑之驅除桑蟻,固本肥皂劑之驅除茶站藥,均頗有效。
- 9. 機械室 由陸瑜負責,以自製之噴霧器廉價售諸農民,冀藉此以達藥劑治蟲之目的。惟噴霧器之最重要物件為接頭,而接頭之種類甚多,今擇其主要者,為:(A.) 丫形管接頭,便於噴射樹木枝葉。(B.) L形管接頭,便於噴射低下之葉背,如棉及蔬菜等。(C.) 【一管形接頭,此種接頭可安置四週噴頭,適於平廣之菜園。(D.)噴射管可接於橡皮管上,高低長短可隨意裝置。該室以無鑄工設備,

常有委託工廠代製者,必須自行繪製圖樣,惟工廠製者,屬毛胚,均不能立即裝配於噴霧器上,故仍由該室加工糧製,然後可以應用。其他工作爲自動計時誘 蛾燈(見本刊)、及酒糧噴燈,保溫箱、養蟲籠等之製造,壓榨器之計劃,抽水發動機之修理。

10 圖書室 由黃廷材負責管理。所藏圖書,不下六千餘冊。本年除補充未齊之各國關於昆蟲之雜誌報告,及新增之雜誌外,增購西文書籍四十八冊,日文二冊中文二十九冊。又各專家、各團體、各機關贈送之圖書八十五種。該室於製卡片,出納登記,分類編目等工作,手續甚為精細慎重。茲將二十一年份按月圖書出納次數及冊數統計,列表如下:

#### 二十一年份按月圖書出納次數及冊數統計表

月	份	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
次	數	21	42	39	53	47	40	18	20	54	68	83	94
删	數	68	128	196	208	139	78	49	103	143	219	221	216

綜觀上述,各所室之工作,雖不能悉臻完美,而於經費人才盡量緊縮之秋,諸同仁能克盡厥識,努力發展,得有相當之成績亦屬難能可貴,際此國難紛乘,科學之研究,尤或需要,作者不敏,尙望與諸同仁以奮鬥之精神,互相策勵,以竟治蟲之全功。

# 民國二十一年推廣部工作概述

### Report of the Department of Extension of the Bureau, 1932

徐國棟 Hsu, Kuo-tung

本局應嘉湖鎮災之嚴重而產生,故首重推廣。民國十九年揭推廣與研究幷重, 為本省防治事之方針。推廣工作,設專部主持,即自十九年冬始。作者亦於斯時追 隨當軸,至今三年矣。十九年及二十年工作經過,已詳見前浙江省立植物病蟲害防 治所民國二十年年刊。作者才力菲薄,常虞弗克負荷,然仍能維持而不墜者,幸張 局長時加鞭策,予以匡正;本部同仁,均本為農民服務之精神,刻苦耐勞,同心協 力;而本局各部所室,軫域無分,竭誠贊助,故一年來之工作,不能謂無成,謹志 謝意!茲者瞬屆本局民國廿一年年刊刊行之期,又予吾人以反省總檢之機會,願簡 述本部工作,及非本部範圍而具有推廣性質者亦列入之,以就正於方家,藉爲昆蟲 學史留一痕跡,非敢侈言成績也。惜限於篇幅,本部各室工作報告,未能一一分列 為憾。

作者未述工作之前請先言人事:本部原分防治指導室、編纂室、製圖室、模型 室、攝影室及材料供給室等六室。材料供給室於七月轉轄於總務部,編纂室因計劃 於明年編纂「昆蟲與植病」,張局長命正式成立。茲簡述各室職員之變遷、以作日後 參證之資。防治指導室由作者總其成,頗得王歷農先生之助,林森、汪仲毅、鄒均履 、樓人傑、趙啓和、章縣、張振、徐方幹、趙世申、張正伍諸先生分任出發指導。 惟聚合無常,王歷農(四月一十月)、林森(三月)、汪仲毅(八月)、趙世申(七月)、 樓人傑(十一月)、趙啓和(十一月)、章麟(三月)、張振(三月)、諸先生均因事先後 離局,而浙江面積遼闊,常感人員無法分配,致勞及他部分任出發指導之勞者,計 :稻蟲研究所鄭高翔、桑蟲研究所蔣乃斌、果蟲研究所彭鵬三先生,浙江省治蟲人 員養成所畢業生周成章、林來東、江詩鈞、于菊生、黃能、吳啓契、徐邦彥八君均 曾派赴各縣指導第三期治蟲工作,公私交感!此外如法規之擬訂 , 建設廳交下簽 註意見之文件,代局長批關推廣文件,雖由個人任之,殊得王歷農王動成(四月來 后)二先生之臂助,關於五縣稻蟲防治實施區指導員及各縣治蟲人員往來之推廣**文** 件,統計結果達七百零八件,悉由王劬成先生任之。編纂室至十二月始有名義上的 成立: 然本局編纂事均由本部同仁分任,以王歷農、王勋成二先生及作者負責尤多 · 製圖室主管爲姚向宸先生,助理周一定先生於三月離局;模型室主管爲馬紹伯先 生,助理江永鑑於三月離局;攝影室主管為鍾枕薪先生,此本部人員之概况也。述 人事旣罷,請陳本部之楊要:

一、本年三期治蟲之要旨 民國十八年,奉令分治蟲工作為三期:

自十一月至二月為第一期,自三月至六月為第二期,自七月至十月為第三期。各期 均由省政府建設廳頒布有實施綱要,補充辦法。本年各期特擬治蟲特別注意事項, 簡述於次,以見各期治蟲之概要:

第二期 (一)修訂浙江省各縣稻蟲防治實施區進行計劃大綱,於杭縣、嘉興、 吳興、鄞縣、紹興等五縣繼續辦理稻蟲防治實施區。(二)指導員督促各處誘蛾燈之 設置,指導記載方法,及矯正其裝置之錯誤,幷採集害蟲及病理標本。(三)縣政府 根據省預辦法,參酌當地情形,訂定各縣實施程序。各縣完全實現合式秧田,並訂 定實行合式秧田辦法,如經治蟲人員宣傳後,村里農民仍不照辦者,鄉里長副强制 執行,並由治蟲委員會代農民製備誘蛾燈,限一畝以上之秧田,點誘蛾燈一蓋,及 製捕蟲網模樣,供農民彷造。勵行收買卵塊,督促農民採除蝮卵蝮蛾,時雇採卵童 下鄉至田間檢查而定獎懲。(四)未經多耕者提早春耕灌水,清明前燒完稻藁,如遇 麥黑穗病,及稻熱病,即燒燬以免傳染。(五)勵行獎懲辦法。

第三期 (一)除派員指導五縣稻蟲防治實施區外,並指導海寧、蕭山、桐鄉、德清、鎮海、遂昌、餘姚、湯谿、永嘉等縣小規模稻蟲防治實施區治蟲工作。(二)杭、嘉、吳、鄞、紹、五縣除辦理稻蟲防治實施區外,並兼顧全縣治蟲工作;(三)縣治蟲人員時與本局通訊調查病蟲害,依據本局擬就之表格,按月填寄幷採寄標本;(四)各縣繼續設置誘蛾燈,以為採卵點燈之預備;(五)抽穗前勵行採集並變收三化螟蟲卵塊以除三化螟;(六)勵行切取變色葉鞘莖以除二化螟;(七)收穫時勵行齊泥制稻,使三化螟蟲留稻藁中而乾死;(八)收穫後提倡翻土稱春花;(九)積極防治其他稻蟲桑蟲;(十)翻印本局刊物。本期治蟲之結果,即各縣獲得大批害蟲及被害物,送省參加本局第一次焚燬害蟲典禮。

第一期:(一)剛行冬耕,吳興之冬耕者達84%;(二)舊杭、嘉、湖、寧、紹、溫、台七屬各縣;農作粗放,故蟲害較烈,本年海寧一縣 損於壞害者,達七三〇四五〇市石,故須注意燬滅稻根,清明前燒完或用完稻藁,以防三化二化螟蟲越冬;(三)本年玉環、永嘉等縣,發生鉄甲蟲,應特加防治;(四)致查螟蟲過冬死亡率,並製訂二化三化螟蟲過冬死亡率考查表二種,分發各縣考查,以作來年第二期治蟲之準備;(五)各大小實施區特別關行本期治虫工作,使農民得寬一年工作之全豹;(六)本年杭縣、海寧、崇德、桐鄉、吳興、新昌、縣縣等縣,及其他桑橫劇烈之區,依照本年修正浙江省各縣冬季刮除桑蟥卵塊運動大綱,於十一月底以前,根據本局所擬之桑蟥調查表,從事調查,然後劃全縣桑區為若干區,分區刮除橫卵,十二月中旬舉行刮卵運動週,以後限農民繼續工作,十二月下旬至次年二月中旬及三月底共行三次總檢查,而定獎懲。蟥卵每斤獎金暫訂定五角,必要時得酌減之;(七)清潔並冬排桑田以防黑毛蟲、金花蟲、自毛蟲、桑蠲;(八)用石灰混土填塞老桑樹除縫,以治桑蟲之以幼蟲越冬者;(九)因本年紅鈴蟲之損失達六百二十七萬六千餘元,故極力關行早拔並早燒棉稿,以除滅越冬幼蟲;(十)因市場棉子含紅鈴蟲甚多,故勸農民用自備棉種;(十一)清潔並冬排棉田,以防金鋼鑽、捲葉蟲

之蛹及切根蟲、金龜子之幼蟲越冬;(十二)本年東陽、天台、紹興等縣,均有稻熱 病發生,故禁用肥田粉,並焚燬稻草。至行政方面:(十三)派員至各處攷察其工作 遲緩或不合法則者,糾正之督促之;(十四)縣長及建設科長應負領導治蟲工作; (十五)治蟲人員及治蟲事務所應努力實際工作;(十六)各縣根據治蟲綱要,參酌地 方情形,釐訂治蟲實施程序;(十七)治蟲人員赴鄉指導之際,兼調查重要害蟲越多 處所,以作殲除之參攷;(十八)勵行獎懲條例,威迫利誘,以引農民入治蟲自動 之路。

三期治蟲所獲得之害蟲甚多,能以數量估計者:桑蟆蛹繭一八八八五斤十五兩三錢,蠖蛾二十一斤三兩七錢,蠖卵一六一斤十二兩八錢,三化螟蟲卵塊八六八三九二九塊,枯心苗變色葉鞘莖及白穗一四二四六八斤,螟蛾三六三斤十一兩,又六八五四〇頭,螟蟲幼蟲一五五三二〇條,栗夜盜蟲二十一萬頭,稻苞蟲廿七萬〇七百頭,茶毛蟲十九萬條:其詳見王勉成先生作之本局第一次焚燬害蟲典禮記事。

- 二、派員出發各縣指導及督促 本年各期治蟲,均派指導員赴各縣指導,茲分述如次:
- (1)派員嚴厲督促刮除橫卵 三月底派指導員鄒均履、樓人傑、趙世申等分赴 杭嘉湖一帶督促刮除蟥卵,斯年計刮得桑蟥卵塊一千一百六十一斤十二兩八錢。
- (2)派員分駐五縣稻蟲實施區實地指導 第二期治蟲,除派員分駐五縣稻蟲防 治實施區(四月二日出發)外,其他各縣如遇有病蟲問題發生時,隨時派員前往指導 。分駐五縣之名單列次:
- (a)杭縣—汪仲毅 (b)嘉興—趙世申 (c)吳興—樓人傑 (d)鄞縣—鄒 均履 (e)紹興—趙啓和
- (3)第三期治蟲之劃區 第三期治蟲將全省劃為十一區,由局長召集各指導員 於六月卅日至七月二日舉行推廣會議三日,討論出發事宜。七月廿日由作者赴省政 府廣播無線電台講演「今年第三期的治蟲」。指導員於七月十一日出發,九月間陸 續返局,其分區之名單如次:

杭州區 汪仲毅一蕭山、杭縣、餘杭、於潛、昌化、臨安、富陽、海甯。

嘉興區 徐方幹一嘉興、嘉善、平湖、崇德、桐鄉、海鹽、德清、武康。

湖金區 樓人傑一吳興、長興、安吉、孝豐、金華、蘭谿、義鳥、湯溪、浦江。

電台區 鄒均履一鄞縣、**定海、鎮海、奉化、南田、象山、**寧海、天台、仙居 、臨海。

紹興區 趙啓和一紹興、上虞、餘姚、慈谿、諸暨、嵊縣、新昌、東陽、永康 、武義。

嚴州區 于菊生一新登、桐廬、分水、建德、淳安、遂安。

衢州區 江詩鈞一龍游、衢縣、常山、江山、開化、壽昌。

處州區一 張正伍、徐邦彥一遂昌、松陽、宣平、雲和、龍泉、縉雲、麗水。 二 林來東一瑞安、平陽、泰順、景寧、慶元。 溫州區 周成章一黃岩、溫嶺、永嘉、玉環、樂清、青田。

(4)第一期治虫 本局越第一期治蟲,為曲突徙薪工作,復劃全省為六區,派員出發:

杭州區 徐方幹一杭縣、富陽、新昌、徐杭、臨安、於曆、昌化、桐廬、矛水

嘉與區 鄭高翔一嘉與、嘉善、平湖、海鹽、海寧、崇德、桐鄉。

湖州區 蔣乃斌一吳與、長與、武康、德清。

紹與區 張正伍一蕭山、紹與、上虞、餘姚、諸暨、新昌、嵊縣。

寧波區 鄒均履一鄞縣、寧海、象山、奉化、慈谿、定海、天台、鎮海。

溫州區 彭 鵬一黃岩、溫嶺、樂清、永嘉、瑞安、平陽、青田。

(5)派員赴東陽考察治蟲 九月十八日因東陽縣黨部之請,派作者赴該縣考察治蟲工作,作為改進之張本;十月四日派作者偕同治蟲人員養成所畢業生吳啓契何 其名前往海寧監督指導獎收白穗,該縣分設園東鎮硖石長安附郭共五辦事處,獎收 之白穗達十一萬五千斤;舊嘉屬六縣治蟲委員會聯合會各別常會,均派作者列席。

三、續辦大小規模之稻蟲防治實施區 我國農民,知識缺乏, 富保守性, 空言理論, 殊難使農民自動實行。故民國二十年秉承建設廳意旨, 就稻 蟲素烈之杭嘉吳鄞紹五縣,創辦稻蟲防治實施區,集中治虫力量,實施有效治蟲工 作,使農民有所取法。是年區內自穗較區外確有減少,產量自亦增加。(請參閱浙江 省立植物病蟲害防治所民國二十年年刊一〇六至一一四頁。) 本年(一九三三)除五 縣繼續辦理外,杭縣於市區增設而湖之小規模實施區,其他各縣辦理小規模稻蟲防 治實施區者:有海寧、蕭山、桐鄉、德淸、鎮海、遂昌、餘姚、湯溪、慈谿、永嘉 、開化等縣。據本年防治寶施區報告:杭縣臨平寶施區平均每畝白穗 0.666%,鄰 區 1.91%, 相差約三倍, 區內較區外每畝少損失穀量七•九六四○七市斤; 杭縣 **西湖**曹施區平均每畝白穗 0.3%,鄰區 0.4%,相差為 0.1%區內每畝少損失穀量 〇·六五七九二一市斤;嘉興實施區白穗 0.966%, 鄰區爲4.57%, 相差3.604%, 區內每畝增收穀量二十三斤七兩半;吳與實施區中稻白穗 0.35%,鄰區 0.9%,晚 稻白穗 0.54%, 鄰區 0.94%, 相差 0.4%, 區內中稻每畝增收二斤六兩, 晚稻每 献增收二斤四兩;鄞縣實施區野稻白穗 2.67%,鄰區 3.26%,相差 0.59% , 糕稻 白穗 2.715%, 鄰區 5.95%, 相差 3.235%, 區內每畝僅損失十九斤半, 鄰區損失 三十三斤, 則區內每畝增收十四斤; 紹興實施區晚稻自穗2.67%, 鄰區3.26%, 相差 0. 59%,糯稻自穗 2.715%,鄰區 5.95%,相差 2.235%,收獲量較鄰區每畝多二十 四斤;關於本年辦理稻蟲防治實施區經過,請參閱本刊推廣部之報告。

四、學行焚燬害蟲典禮 本局以本年指導治蟲,各縣撲滅害蟲甚多, 送局者堆積如山,為喚醒社會注意,破除迷信,並鼓勵各縣治蟲工作起見,於十月二十五日舉行浙江省昆蟲局第一次焚燬害蟲典禮,是日參加者有各機關市立中學及附近農民達數百人,為我國之創舉,其詳見本刊王勉成先生作之本局第一次焚燬害蟲典 禮紀事; 八月廿九日派作者赴紹與東關參與卅日該縣稻蟲防治實施區焚燬害蟲典禮,計焚燬變色葉鞘莖及枯心苗一千七百餘斤,螟蛾六。二五兩。該縣截至十一月十日止,東關實施區收到自穗二萬一千六百斤,非正式焚燬;十月十二日復派作者赴桐鄉參加該縣焚燬害蟲典禮,計焚燬自穗十一萬本。此外各縣焚燬害蟲者甚多,惟未舉行儀式而已,由此可知浙江省之治蟲,由宣傳而入實施之途矣。

五、訓練治蟲人員 關於訓練治蟲人員,雖為局中之整個行政,然究 屬於推廣範圍,故略述之:

- (1)舉辦浙江省植物病蟲防治講習會 各縣治蟲人員昆蟲學知識之高低,影響於治蟲甚大,特召開新江省植物病蟲防治講習會,會期為三星期,由一月七日起至一月二十七日止,功課凡十七種,除本局同人及浙江省治蟲人員担任講師外,並請專家及長官担任講演,到會者六十縣,會員七十四人,其詳可參閱本局特刊十二號『浙江省植物病蟲害防治講習會刊』(即前省防治所叢刊二號)。
- (2)兼理浙江省治蟲人員養成所功課及實習 浙江省治蟲人員養成所第一班畢業於暑假,第二班自秋季始業,作者兼授農學概論,稻作害蟲學,害蟲防治學,派第一班畢業生來推廣部實習,俾明瞭浙江省治蟲之行政狀況,對於治蟲之法規,尤為注重,於出發之前,由局長召開談話會,由局長局中同仁及作者將現在治蟲專員之地位說明,並闡述各種注意事項。
- (3)派員參加平陽暑期講習會: 平陽縣政府為增進小學教員治蟲知識起見, 於七月十八日起舉行暑期治蟲講習會,為期兩星期,由局派果蟲研究所主任任明道 及指導員林來東為講師;到聽講者一百五十餘人。

六、增進各縣治蟲效能 本省各期治蟲工作,均頒有治蟲實施綱要, 內,究有未能盡善之處, 積過去之經驗, 復擬具下列之補充綱要及特別注意事項:

浙江省各縣第二期治蟲實施綱要補充辦法(奉建設廳二十一年三月三十日第一 九三三號指令照准。)

民國廿一年浙江省各縣第三期治蟲特別注意事項(奉建設廳七月二十九日第八 三八八號指令照准。)

民國十一年浙江省各縣第一期治蟲特別注意事項(奉建設廳十一月七日第一三 三八四號指令照准。)

關於治蟲人才,曾貢獻改革意見,經建設廳於七月十九日公布「修正斯江省縣 政府治蟲人員任用辦法」,規定治蟲專員,須由本局遴選,由建設廳委任,縣治蟲督促 員由縣政府得本局之同意而任用,並呈建設廳備案。復於十二月二十三日頒布「修 正浙江省縣政府治蟲人員服務規則」(昆蟲與植病第二七頁),規定治蟲專員之考成 ,由縣政府及本局任之,縣政府不得隨意將治蟲專員撤職,俾技術人員得有保障。 治蟲督促員之考成,由治蟲專員任之,指導俾能統一。

治蟲經費之保管收支手續,於九月二十一日頒布「修正浙江省各縣經費保管收 支規則」(昆蟲與植病第七八頁),重訂保管支付手續,較前更為嚴密。 建設廳**威**各縣之委員會過多,乃將縣治蟲委員會與水利衞生等委員會合併改組 為建設委員會,以一事權。

七、注意實物展覽 浙江省建設廳農產品展覽會,於十二月一日在國貨陳列館開幕,本局奉令參加。參加陳列者計昆蟲標本五十件,植物病害標本八十二件,樂劑二十五件,歷年圖說及各種損失掛圖三十六件,病蟲害攝影七件,防治器具十件,共佔二室。十二月四日作者應該會無線電播音宣傳,代張局長講演「增加農產品要努力防治病蟲害」。 張局長威本局為全省治蟲中心,本室陳列品過於散漫,應集中展覽,以引起來局參觀者對於防治植物病蟲害之認識,故於農產品展覽會後加以擴充,另闢陳列室;此種實物宣傳,勝於雄辯,擬於來年呈廳通令各縣應於城鄉設立植物病蟲害標本陳列室。

入、二十一年之編纂 本局國口頭宣傳之不週,故將害蟲之形態生活 史及防治法,用極淺顯之文字,編印淺說;又感農民識字者不多,且文字對於實物 頗難繪形,故又編印各種重要害蟲圖說,以補不足 。 本年編纂之刊物,計淺說九 種,發出二萬一千另七十四本;圖說五種,發出九萬八千二百六十四張;特刊六種 ,發出三千四百三十三本;年刊一種,發出六百六十九本;雜刊二種,發出六百四 十二本。茲將本局二十一年刊行並發出之刊物列次:

本局民國二十一年刊物及發出數量一覽

Arra Pro	En TVS	-tttz	产金	出片	反	124	Fast:	No 111 464.	ith Th
類 別	名稱	著者	頁數	年	月	定	頂	發出數	備 致
專門報告 第四號	杭州附近菟絲子 之形態類屬及寄 主之种類	崔伯棠	12	21	1			588	
淺說第八 號	鉄甲蟲	任明道	16	21	7			2401	原係淺說第四號
淺說第十 九號	稻磴		12	21	7			2460	原係淺說第五號
淺說第二 十號	稻熱病		16	21	7			2480	原係淺說第六號植物病 理研究室作
淺說第二 十一號	<b>波爾多液及</b> 銅皂液		16	21	11			2084	原係淺說第七號植物病 理研究室作
淺說第二 十二號	麥類黑穗病		10	21	8			2331	原係淺說第八號植物病 理研究室作
淺說第二 十四號	桑饋		12	21	7			2317	

淡說第二 十五號	桑毛蟲		10	21	8	:	2317	由王他成先生參照祝汝佐先住之桑毛蟲而作
後說第二 十六號	冬耕的利益	王歷農	8	21	7		2393	
浅說第二 十七號	冬季防治稻 <u></u>		10	21	8		2291	
圖說第二 十三號	重要稍蟲生活史 及防治法圖說		1	21	7		17422	
圖說第二 十四號	重要棉蟲生活史 及防治法圖說		1	21	7		16642	
圖說第二 +五號	重要桑蟲生活史 及防治法圖說		1	21	7		16440	
圖說第二 十六號	桑蟥防治法		1	21	11		23940	
圖說第二 卜七號	冬季防治稻蟲圖 說		1	21	10		23820	
特刊第十二號	浙江省植物病蟲 害防治講習會會 刊		224	21	1	\$.0.35	466	係植物病蟲講習會講解
特刊第十 三號	鄉村小學治蟲參 考數材	王歷農	76	21	1	\$.0.25	600	係 叢刊第三號 由陳家祥 先生校訂
特刊第十 四號	植物病蟲問題解 答彙錄		42	21	2	\$.0.15	593	係叢刊第五號
持刊第十 五號	浙江省植物病蟲之幾種調查報告		91	21	2	<b>\$.</b> 0.35	590	係叢刊第六號
特刊第十 六號	世界昆蟲學家傳 略第一集	徐國棟	87	21	2	<b>.0.5</b> 0	589	係叢刊第七號
特刊第十七號	中文昆蟲學著述 彙略	汪仲毅	110	21	2	<b>*.0.35</b>	595	係叢刊第八號
年刊第一號	浙江省立植物病 蟲害防治所民國 二十年年刊		264	21	1	<b>#.0,55</b>	669	
維刊第二十三號	浙江省植物病蟲 害防治章則及省 防治所規程彙編		76	21	1	\$.0,22	592	係叢刊第四號
維刊第二十四號	浙江省立植物系 蟲害防治所職員 通訊錄	į		21	3		50	

論著 1.	治蟲專員工作注 意事項	張巨伯			油印
論著 2.	本省縣志病蟲害 記載之整理與推 論				刊入年刊第二號
論著 3.	肥田粉之害處			,	爲東陽縣政府作
論著 4.	增加農產品要努力防治病蟲害	徐國棟			農林新報(二十一年十 二月四日在浙江省政府 廣播無線電台講演稿)
論著 5.	浙江省桑蟆土名 調查				刊入年刊第二號
論著 6.	民國廿一年桑蟆 為害調查				擬刊入新農村
論著 7.	二十一年五縣稻 蟲防治實施區報 告				刊入年刊第二號
論著 8.	本局第一次焚燬害蟲典禮紀事	王勉成			刊入年刊第二號
論著 9.	最有效之治蟲 <b>方</b> 法	徐國棟			爲本省建設廳而作
論著10.	本局 <b></b> 十一年推廣 工作簡述				為本省建設廳什一年年 刊而作
論著 11.	誘峨燈高度光度 試驗初步報告	汪仲毅			刊入年刊第二號
論著 12.	二十年浙江省各 縣螟蟲越冬死亡 率統計				<b>待印</b>
論著 13.	<b>廿一年浙江省</b> 各縣冬耕調查統計				
論著 14.	本年三期治蟲工 作報告				
論著 15.	杭嘉吳鄞紹五縣 稻蟲防治實施區 報告				
論著 16.	本年第三期的治蟲	徐國棟			七月四日應浙江名廣播 無線電台講演
論著 17.	浙江省昆蟲局之過去現在及將來				浙江省農產品展覽會宣 傳品之十

論著 18. 本局之歷史及概 三部合作	油印
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自「修正浙江省縣政府治蟲人員任用辦法」頒布後,各縣之治蟲專員由本局遴選 呈廳委任,故張局長對於治蟲專員之期望亦特別殷切,特草「各縣治蟲專員工作注 意事項」關於整理內部,統計、調查、研究、宣傳、指導、行政詳為叙述,並附有 支出憑證,應行注意事項,可見代籌之週,各治蟲專員可奉為圭臬。張局長復為灌 輸技術及溝通廳局縣之意見與消息起見,决編印按句發行之「昆蟲與植病」,創刊 號於十二月廿三日編就付印;準於二十二年元旦出版,實吾國昆蟲學界有旬刊之始 。此外每週重要工作報告,均由推廣部編輯。

九、解答各方之植物病蟲問題 本局會刊行植物病蟲問題解答彙 編一卷,茲將本年解答之問題彙列於後,其詳擬在「新農村」發表。

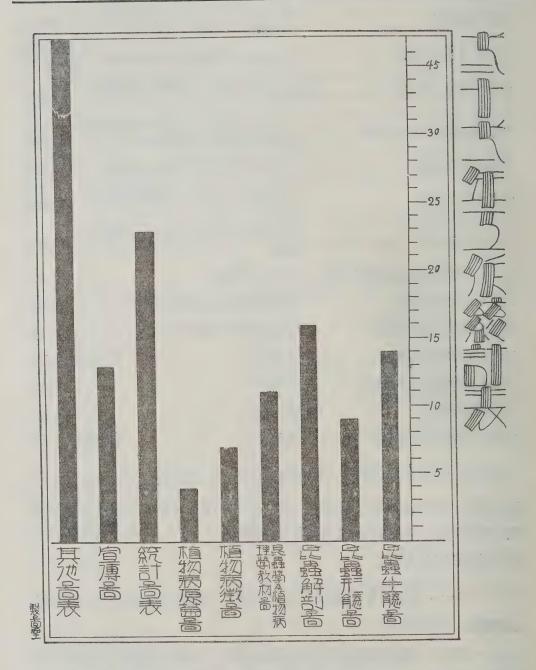
答題	詢問問者	RETT ROPE - S.A.
一、防治果樹害蟲之機械及藥劑	十一年四月十五日答浙江省立水產 職業學校張葆靈	解答者 陳方潔 陸 瑜
二、松樹皮層甲蟲防治法	廿一年五月二日答建德省立第二林 場林君武	王啓虞 陳家祥
三、兩種葡萄蟲	十一年六月廿五日答南京總理陵園 管理委員會孫雲蔚	王啓虞
四、雜項詢問	廿一年六月廿八日答蕪湖東河農業 研究社 <b>方東白</b>	徐國棟
五、尺蠖及茶蚤	廿一年七月四日答 <b>遂</b> 安治蟲專員姜 顯洸	王啓虞
六、吹沫蟲	计一年七月十二日答壽昌治蟲 <b>專員</b> 方文隆	王啓虞
七、稻縱捲葉蟲	十一年七月十六日答昌化治蟲 <b>委員</b> 會	王啓虞
八、梅象鼻蟲	十一年七月十七日答長與治蟲委員	王啓虞
九、蔬菜害蟲	十一年七月廿九日答蘭谿治蟲 <b>委員</b> 會	推廣部
十、防治白蠟蟲方法	<b>廿一年八月一日答杭州市政府技正</b> 室	徐國棟
十一、石蜍青蛙之辨別	廿一年八月四日答泰順縣政府	王啓虞
十二、柳樹蟲癭	廿一年 <b>八月九日答</b> 湯溪治蟲專員翁 雲	王啓虞
十三、桃樹浮塵子	廿一年八月十一日答永康治蟲委員 會	推廣部

十四、稻螟蛉	十一年八月十一日答溫嶺治蟲專 童以璇	<b>[</b> ] 徐國棟
十五、桑赤星病概要	廿一年八月廿四日答海鹽縣政府	植物病理 研究室
十六、榆樹天牛幼蟲	廿一年八月卅一日答蘭谿治蟲 <b>愛</b>	推廣部
十七、治蟲之藥品及器械	廿一年九月八日答江蘇南匯東門 王家路鎮大德堂藥號趙德鈴	月外 陳方潔
十八、粟夜盜蟲	廿一年九月廿八日答東陽縣政府	子 徐國棟
十九、松樹蚜蟲	廿一年十二月十六日答湯溪治蟲 員翁雲	<b>主胚</b> 農
二〇、苧蔴瘟病	廿一年十二月十七日答天台治蟲 <b>員會</b>	长學曾
二一、白蟻及小豆炭蟲防治方法	答壽昌縣政府	王歷農
二二、柑橘病害問題	答黃岩縣治蟲委員會洪賢權	崔伯棠
二三、豌豆潛蠅防治法	答諸暨治蟲專員翟光宇	王歷農
二四、竹雀巢病概要	答各縣	i物病理研究室
二五、小麥黃銹病之防除法	答各縣	崔伯棠
二六、桃心噴蟲	答各縣	金孟肖
二七、桑銹病之防治方法	答各縣	的病理研究室

十、本年之調查 本年之調查:(1)浙江省桑蘋士名之調查(見本刊) (2)民國廿一年桑蘋被害調查(待發表)。(3)冬耕調查(待發表)(4)浙江省植物病蟲害調查(已整理就緒,稻蟲部分擬在新農村創刊號發表)。(5)二十一年螟蟲越冬死亡率 改查(由柳支英先生整理)。

十一、製圖模型攝影三室之工作 製圖模型攝影三室,一年來之 工作狀況,略述于次:

(一)製圖室 該室專繪本局研究與宣傳之圖畫,及統計之圖表等。設備尚有未 周,今後力求補救,且于繪製方面,力求科學化。其精確淺顯之構圖,實為吾國彩 色圖說之罕構者;本年度繪製之圖表,見下表:



(二)模型室 該室專製作昆蟲形態、昆蟲生態、昆蟲生活史、昆蟲解剖、植物 病蟲害之狀況、及關於宣傳指導與學校教學應用之植物病蟲害模型等,本年來製就 之模型:昆蟲生態五十六個,昆蟲形態四十八個,昆蟲解剖七個,昆蟲生活史十二 套,植物病蟲害狀況十七個,各種石膏陰模二十二件,各種粘土原模型二十一件。

上述各種模型,除本局陳列一部分外,均由材料供給室出售各地。今後擬多製治蟲工作指導模型,及植物病蟲害之數學應用模型,以應需要。

(三)攝影室 該室攝製各種植物病蟲害之研究及推廣宣傳應用之照片燈片等, 其一年來攝就各片表列于下:

工作事項 照片種類	攝影	題徵鏡 攝 影	III FU	放大照片	幻燈片
防治病蟲害工作情形	八		九二	六	
蟲害狀况	六		八		
昆蟲生活史	四二	=	三二四		=
病蟲標本及病害狀況	四七		一四四		terrida terrida terrida
世界昆蟲專家肖像			umd mand	八	
病菌胞子		second Seconds			
世界植病專家肖像			一八		
其他關於植物病蟲方面	三四		七八		

該室以前照片,賴日光感應晒成,每遇陰雨連綿,恆不能充分製作,今歲特又置照 片感光器,其光源即以電燈代之,工作甚便,出品亦速。至所製幻燈片純係單色製 成,今後擬製天然色幻燈片,俾與原物逼貨,且增觀者之與趣。

「附錄」 十九年二十年廿一年推廣部文件比較統計表

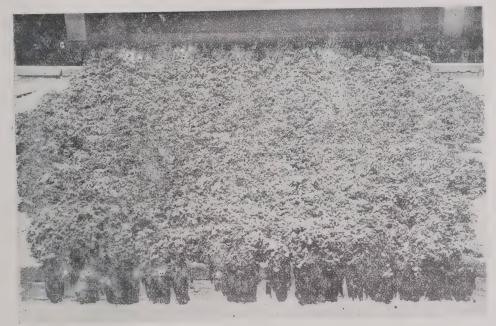
月別 年別	一月	二月	三月	四月	五月	六月	七月	八月	九月	十月	十一月	十二月	総計
十九年	120	57	145	359	180	148	103	91	64	146	266	115	1794
二十年	65	23	197	93	79	72	246	252	120	200	137	293	1777
廿一年	34	18	28	137	135	132	162	167	172	218	144	418	1765



1932 Year Book, Bur. Ent., Hangchow.

年刊第二卷第三十圖版

Y. B. No. 2, Plate XXX



二十一年各縣送來之桑鎖蛹頭一萬六千七百餘斤

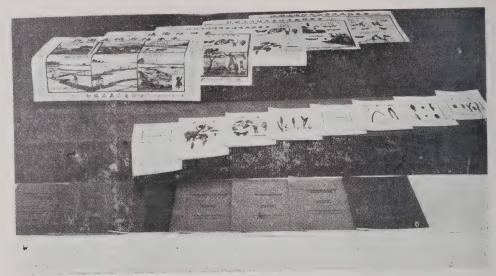


永嘉第二區北社鄉西周農民努力掃補鐵 <u>电蟲</u> 徐國棟:推廣部工作概述

1932 Year Book, Bur. Ent., Hangchow.

年刊第二號第三十一圖版

Y. B. No. 2, Plate XXXI



一十一年之即刷物



二 + 一 年 出 版 彩 色 圖 武 之 一 (七色) 徐國棟:推廣部工作概述

# 民國二十一年總務部工作概述 Report of the Department of Administration, 1932.

陳家祥 Chen. Kta-ziang

#### 1.組織

本部向僅轄文書、會計、庶務三室及木工場,六月一日奉令恢復昆蟲局名稱後,為辦事便利計,將向屬推廣部之材料供給室改屬本部。 2.概述

本部設主任一人,三月十七日以前由張蘭担任,自三月十八日起,改委家祥接充,辦理本局一切行政事宜。本局性質,技術重于行政,故本部職員人數,較他部為少。自改組後,各部工作皆較前緊張,本部事務,亦較前更為繁重;幸各同仁共同努力,藉免隕越。自七月十九日公布修正浙江省縣政府治蟲人員任用辦法後,規定各縣治蟲專員由昆蟲局遴選合格人員呈請建設廳委任,治蟲督促員由縣政府得昆蟲局之同意任用,並呈報建設廳備案,與向之各縣治蟲人員僅由縣政府委任者,較為周到,而原任之縣治蟲人員,大抵資格不符,學力不足,與辦事不力者多,適值浙江省治蟲人員養成所第一班學生二十三人,于八月底畢業,將由建應分派為各縣治蟲專員,乃由本局擬定原任各縣治蟲專員及治蟲督促員則由本局甄別。然廳方為辦事便利計,將甄別各縣原任治蟲專員之事務,亦轉交本局審查報告,于是本局行政工作,更較以前繁重矣。廳方旣責重本局,本局更不得不能勉從事,茲將辦理治蟲人員甄別情形報告如下:

本省各縣治蟲人員,向有治蟲專員、治蟲宣講督促員、治蟲督促宣傳員、及治蟲防治員等名稱,然修正浙江省縣政府治蟲人員任用辦法內,除治蟲專員外,一律統稱治蟲督促員。各縣治蟲專員原有五十四人,甄別結果,留任者僅十二人,為海事沈祖仁、富陽許任賢、除杭姚左泉、崇德郎仁、慈谿許方成、嵊縣錢青、黃岩洪豐權、湯溪翁雲,遂安姜顯洸、壽昌方文隆、遂昌藍絢、定海陳子平。調任他縣者八人,為杭縣許鴻儒調常山,嘉與趙鏡澄調孝豐,海鹽朱佩糾調德清,平湖陶器華調淳安,鄞縣孫駿飄寧海,奉化李遠漣調安吉,蘭谿童國棠調天台,衢縣張繼良調江山。免職者計三十四人。又有原治蟲專員辭職或裁撤,急待委任者,為紹與、蕭山、上處、天台、寧海、永康等六縣。共計待選委者四十縣,皆由本局遴選合格人員,呈請建設廳委任,計浙江省治蟲人員養成所第一班畢業生二十二人,為杭縣何其名、臨安陸超、嘉興黃能、海鹽吳國華、平湖唐肇廉、吳興于菊生、長與劉鶴昌、鄞縣顧玄、鎮海章成憲、紹興吳啓契、蕭山金孟肖、諸暨翟光宇、上虞蔡洪根、金

華樓永厚、蘭谿江詩鈞、永康胡珖、龍游王兆文、桐廬徐邦彥、永嘉周成章、瑞安陳槙、樂清林來東,平陽陳熙;金陵大學農業專修科畢業生三人,為義島孫富信、武義丁震亞、縉雲金士林,曾在浙江省昆蟲局任事者七人,為臨海樓人傑、衢縣趙啓和、桐鄉周羽儀、武康崔樂成、奉化王莘農、餘姚秦樹森、東陽趙振海;曾在江蘇省昆蟲局任事者二人,為新昌李育綱、浦江張振方;南通大學畢業者一人,為溫嶺陳龢,其餘尚有甲種農蠶校或高中農科畢業,暫予試用者四人,為嘉善朱恃生、開化胡壽柏、建德羅校、龍泉王德中,共計三十九人。而仙居縣則因治蟲經費不滿一千四百元,依照修正浙江省縣政府治蟲人員任用辦法第二條之規定,不設治蟲專員。其餘尚有於潛、新登、昌化、象山、南田、分水、泰順、玉環、麗水、青田、松陽、慶元、雲和、宣平、景寧等十五縣,亦因經費不多,不設治蟲專員。其後調任常山縣治蟲專員許鴻儒,江山縣治蟲專員張繼良,德清縣治蟲專員朱佩紳,留任黃岩縣治蟲專員許鴻儒,江山縣治蟲專員張繼良,德清縣治蟲專員朱佩紳,留任黃岩縣治蟲專員洪賢權,及新委龍泉縣治蟲專員王德中等,先後辭職,乃改選顧馥蓀、王振興、章鱗、及姚澄等分別呈廳委任,惟龍泉縣尚未置得相當人員接充。

治蟲督促員之甄別,于治蟲專員甄別完畢後行之,除依據修正浙**江省縣政府治** 蟲人員任用辦法所規定之資格外,尚須考查其學力優劣,及工作勤惰,為同意與否 之標準。茲將各縣應設督促員名額及已得本局同意委用呈廳備案之督促員姓名履歷 ,列表如下:

MS Dil	名	hot. E	200 - DEL	年	到	職	P #5	Fr. Fr. C.	135:	ļ.
縣別	額	姓子	籍貫	協	年	月日	月薪		備意	E.
杭縣	4	許菊太	抗縣	32	19.	2.25	26	江蘇第一中學畢業浙江省植は  病蟲防治講習會聽講員		
		程 湮	管循縣	33	20.	6.	26	斯江第八中學畢業浙江省植 病蟲防治講習會聽講員		
	-	許仲康	抗縣	47	19.	7.	26	浙江私立法政學校畢業浙江 植物病蟲防治講習會聽講員	試用	
		陶禾蛸	抗縣	35	21.	6.	24	曾任杭縣臨平區農民協會常 委員幹事長吳與縣政府土地 報辦事處會計		
海帘	4	吳霓	海甯	36	21.	4. 1		江蘇第二農校蠶本科畢業曾( 浙江昆蟲局技務員	f	
富陽	1								正候遴選	
餘杭	1								正候遴選	
臨安	0									
於嚮	1	方藻村	於潛	40	22.	1.		儒農出身曾任於潛縣政府治量 委員曾委員五年	試用不設治 專員	亞
新登	1	許 允	抗縣		22.	1.		浙江公立法政學校畢業浙江2 昆蟲局治蟲講習會會員曾任銓 每縣政府治蟲專員		TIME

昌化	1								原由縣政府科員 年未經同意
嘉興	6	王林深	嘉與	42	19.	4.	20	桐鄉縣立師範講習所畢業辦理 本縣治蟲工作四年會任縣 展民 協會常務縣農會幹事	試用
		吳詒蓀	嘉興	53	15.	3.	30	辦理本縣治蟲工作七年曾任嘉興縣公署第一科科員四年	試用
嘉善	3	李祥伯	嘉善	39	18.	5. 1	30	北京農業專門肄業浙江省昆蟲 局治蟲講習會聽講員	
		梅箎英	嘉善	25				浙江省植物病蟲防治講習會聽 講員曾任嘉善縣立農業改良場 技術員	
海鹽	2	楊文虎	海鹽	31	19.	4.16	28	浙江省植物病蟲防治講習會聽 講員會任海鹽第一區治蟲分會 委員縣農會幹事縣政府治蟲宣 講督促員	
景德	2	沈大滋	崇德	39	21.	7. 1	10	舊制高小畢業會任德淸縣除螟會指導員治蟲委員會第一區幹 事及防治員	試用
		<b>光承善</b>	景德	41	19.	3,27	10	曾任嘉善縣第三區區農會幹事 治蟲督促員治蟲幹事防治員等 微	試用
平湖	2								正候遴選
桐鄉	1	祁秋繁	桐鄉	31	22.	1.	30	浙江省植物病蟲防治講習會聽 講員曾任桐鄉縣區治蟲事務所 主任二年縣政府治蟲專員二年	
吳興	6								1
長興	2	王 鳴	長與	31	21.	1.16	20	浙江省植物病蟲防治講習會聽 講員	
			原治住與長期	26	19.	4. 1	18	<b>同</b> 上	
德清	2	徐養源	德清	23	20.	3. 6	24	考取德清縣政府害蟲防治員浙 江省植物病蟲防治講習會聽講 員	
		阿士信	德清	22	20.	9.13	24	<b>同</b> 上	
武康	0								
安吉	0								

孝豐	0							
鄞縣	2	李子義鄞	縣 3	4 18	8.11.	35	浙江省立植物病蟲害防治所練習一月浙江省植物病蟲防治講習會聽講員	
		胡强民鄞	縣 3	5 2	0. 1.	35	浙江省立植物病蟲害防治所練 習一月	試用
慈谿	1	宋祖芳義	鳥	2.	1.11.	26	曾任江蘇省昆蟲局技術員	
奉化	1							
鎭海	1							尚未設置
定海	0							
象山	1							正候遴選
南田	0							不設專員由建 設科長兼辦治 蟲事宜
紹與	4				Photos Photos della	·		
蕭山	2							正候遴選
諸暨	2	鄙維新諸	暨3	1 20	). 7. 1	28	浙江第五中學畢業浙江省植物 病蟲防治講習會聽講員	
餘姚	2	朱聯泉餘	姚 2	4			寧波私立效實中學畢業曾任上 每滬江大學生物學系助手二年	試用
		周之銘除	姚 2	4			帘波四明中學畢業曾任餘姚縣 政府土地陳報處委員建設局課 員	
上虞	2	陳廷徵上	虞 2	8			上海遠東商業專門學校畢業曾 任上虞縣第三區宣傳督促員民 生農林場會計等職	
嵊縣	1	張渭城 慄	縣 3	6 2	1. 7.20	24	浙江省立甲種蠶校畢業曾任蠶絲業改良場指導員	
新昌	0		İ				111111111111111111111111111111111111111	
部海	1	李 翔 臨	海 3	0 21	l. 1.		浙江公立農專中學部畢業浙江 省植物病蟲防治講習會聽講員 曾任臨海縣政政府治蟲專員	
黄岩	1							尚未設置
天台	1							

仙居	1	王洪湍	仙居	27	21.	7.	5	14	浙江省植物病蟲防治講習會聽講員曾任仙居縣政府治蟲專員	試用 不設治蟲專員
帘海	1									
溫嶺	1									尚未設置
金華	1	黄兆衡	金華	42					浙江第七中學畢業曾任金華林 場管理員三年嫌縣縣政府科員 兼辦治蟲二年	
蘭谿	2	吳致祥	扇谿	35	22.	2.	1		浙江省立第九中學畢業	試用
		菜錦標	蘭谿	37	22.	2.	1		浙江省立甲種蠶業學校畢業	試用
東陽	1									正候遴選必要 時加一名 正在送核必要
義烏	1						1			時加一名
永康	0	王桂芳	永康	29	21.	9.		20	省立甲種森林學校畢業浙江省 植物病蟲防治講習會聽講員曾 任永康縣政府治蟲專員二年	必要時得用一 名
武義	0									必要時得用一 名
浦江	0									同 上
湯漢	0	鄭希絪	湯溪	34	20.	8.	1	10	浙江省立森林學校畢業曾任湯 溪縣治蟲委員會委員兼治蟲宣 傳員二年	<b>闻</b> 上
衢縣	1									正在送核必要 時加一名
龍游	1									正在送核必要時加一名
江山	1	王嘉清	江山	23	20.	1.		12	江山私立志澄中學畢業江蘇省 立蘇州農校肄業會任小學教員 及清鄉局助理員	
常山	0		·							
開化	0									
建德	0									必要時得用一 名
淳安	1	方清榮	淳安	24	21.	6.	8	16	中學畢業曾任鄉村小學教員二 年及第二區公所助理員治蟲督 促員等職	
桐廬	0									現設一臨時督 促員為無給職

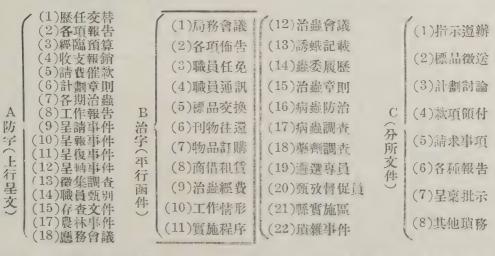
邃安	0							必要時得用一名
壽日	0							
<b>分水</b>	1							尚未設置不設 專員
永嘉	1	馮 鈞	永嘉	34	21.10.	20	浙江省立第十中學畢業溫州官立中等農校肄業	必要時得加一 名
		胡公治	永嘉	32	22. 1.		溫州甌海中學畢業曾任浙江省 昆蟲局練習生三年浙江省立植 物病蟲害防治所練習生二年	
瑞安	1	薛碩唐	瑞安	33			山東農業專門畢業會任瑞安縣 治蟲專員三年	同 上
And a second sec		何世煦	瑞安	30			瑞安舊制中學畢業曾充完全小 學校長五年治蟲委員二年	
樂清	1	錢 幹	樂清	34	21. 9.		樂清縣國音講智所華業浙江省植物病蟲防治講習會聽講員	
平陽	1	賈 毅	平陽	35	17.12.2	28 18	浙江第十中學畢業會任平陽縣 治蟲委員會委員兼第二區防治 所防治員	
泰順	1	董 重	泰順	27	21. 7.1	16 16	浙江省昆蟲局治蟲講習會聽講 員會任縣黨部幹事小學校長及 治蟲專員二年	不設治蟲專員
玉環	1	南炳煊	玉環	28	21. 7.	1 20	甌海公學畢業浙江省植物病蟲 防治講習會聽講員	同 上
麗水	1	項鵬飛	麗水	26	21. 9.	1 16	浙江第十一中學畢業會任安徽 全椒縣捕蝗局管理員縉雲縣第 一區治蟲事務所宣傳員	
青田	1	葉 芳	青田	35	21. 1.	5	浙江省第十一師範畢業會任小 學教員八年治蟲委員會事務員 二年	
新宝	0							
松陽	0	葉士緒	杭縣	31		1	省立第五中學畢業會任江蘇無錫縣政府建設局治蟲協助員一年半嘉定縣政府治蟲指導員十個月	不設治蟲專員試用
<b>遂</b> 昌	0						, lies t. A.	1
龍泉	0							
慶元	1							不設治蟲專員
雲和	1	魏耀秋	雲和	34	18.	8	浙江省植物病蟲防治講 <b>習會</b> 聽 講員	同 上

景帘	1	吳之杰	景帘	25	21.	7.		10	同 上同	.F.
宣平	1	戴松齡	麗水	31	21.	3.	4	16	浙江省植物病蟲防治講習會聽同 講員會任宣平縣黨部組織幹事同	Ŀ

#### 3. 文書室工作報告

本局之保守印信、收發公文、管理卷宗、草擬文稿,繕寫文件等事務,均由本 室辦理。工作情形,概述于下:

- (一)分配工作 本室設有文牘主管,文牘員(二十一年十二月間奉令公布本局規程 均改為辦事員)各一人,書記員三人。文牘主管祝汝勳(二十一年一月至三月 係洪心泉充任,三月間改組,由陳劍寒接充,五月間改由祝汝勳充任。)擬辦 稿件,監理鉛印;文牘員余念祖幇辦稿件,兼收發公文,管理卷宗;書記員處 取明,沈志堅、郭爾濟,分任繕寫。
- (二)辦理稿件 本局稿件,除專屬總務部範圍內事件,由總務部主任逕麥本室辦理 外,凡與其他各部室有連帶關係之事件,均由本室爰經有關係各部室主管人員 簽註意見,方行辦稿。
- (三)收發公文自二十一年一月起,截至十二月底止,計共收文二千二百○四件,發文三千一百四十四件, 发將每月收發公文件數,圖示如412頁:
- (四)管理檔卷 本局卷宗種類繁多,為歸納較易檢查尤便起見,均以事由為綱,而 以機關為目;大綱共分四十八類,如下表:

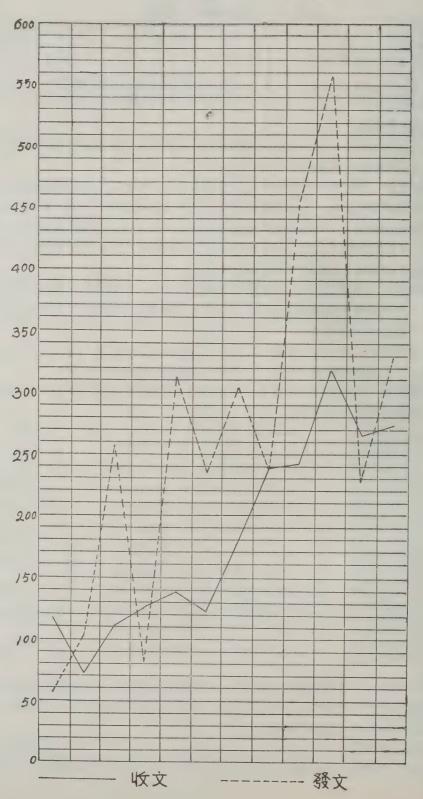


(五)兼辦事項 本室除辦理本局文件外,同時浙江省治蟲人員養成所各項文件擴稿 管卷繕寫收發等事宜,均由本室兼辦,計自二十二年一月至十二月底止,該所 收發文件共有三百四十一件。

#### 4.會計室工作報告

會計室仍隸屬于總務部下,由總務部主任指揮,辦理本局會計事宜,其工作情

毎月收發公文件數圖



## 形,概述如次:

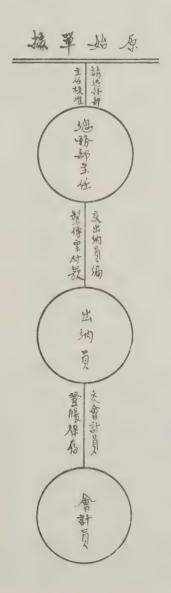
### 一、分配工作

本室設會計員出納員各一人:出納員黃中强。編製傳票,掌司現金出納,及保管;會計員李俊賢,登記各項簿籍、保存單據、編造各種報表、及辦理計算等事項。其審核旅費報告及單據等,皆由總務部主任兼 圖序程項款付支局 本

## 二、收支款項

管 o

本室收支款項,其原 始單據先由總務部主任核 准後,交出納員編製傳票 辦理;最後交會計員記帳 保管,茲將其支付程序列 圖如後:



浙江省昆蟲局暨研究所中華民國二十一年份收支款項表

				NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.		and the second of the second	The state of the s	0133		
	月	別	預算	數	實領	數	實支	數	結除	數
總	— J	月份	4,099	900	4,099	900	3,97	349	125	551
	= 1	1 份	4,099	900	3,81	843	3,81	843		
	三月	月份	3,372	265	3,375	265	3,02	771	344	194
	四月	月 份	3,366	600	3,366	600	3,33	375	27	25
	五月	月 份	3,366	00	3,366	300	3,330	41	35	59
	六月	月份	40,99	00	4,099	00	3,908	358	190	42
	七月	月份	4,099	00	4,099	00	3,792	241	306	59
	八月	引份	4,099	00	4,099	00	3,849	94	249	06
	九月	月份	4,099	00	4,099	00	3,866	60	232	40
	十 月	月份	4,099	00	4,099	00	3,953	52	145	48
	+-	月份	4,099	00	4,099	00	3,789	97	309	03
局	十二	月份	4,099	00	4,099	00	3,986	08	112	92
	總	計	46,995	65	46,715	08	44,635	89	2,079	19
	月	別	預算	數	實領	數	實支	數	結餘	數
稻	月	份	222	00	222	00	153	43	68	57
' J 1J	二月	份	222	00	222	00	124	80	97	20
	三月	份	188	20	188	20	161	22	26	98
H.	四月	份	188	20	188	20	137	15	51	05
	五、月	份	188	20	188	20	141	94	46	26
ztr	六 月	份	222	00	222	00	148	56	73	44
研	七月	份	22 <b>2</b>	00	222	00	146	49	75	51
	八月	份	222	00	222	00	142	75	792	25
究	九月	份	222	00	222	00	140	35	81	65

	(	) 1 1	1 1	1 1	
rere	十月份	222 00	222 00	138 80	8320
	十一月份	222 00	222 00	142 76	7924
所	十二月份	222 00	222 00	183 42	3858
	總計	2,562 60	2,562 60	1,761 67	800 93
	月 別	預算數	實領數	實支數	結 徐 數
果	一月份	201 00	201 00	132 49	68 51
	二月份	201 00	201 00	144 71	56 29
	三月份	16750	16750	11952	4798
THE STATE OF THE S	四月份	16750	16750	111 14	56 36
	五月份	16750	167 50	138 10	29 40
挺	六月份	201 00	201 00	83 80	11720
191	七月份	201 00	201 00	5884	14216
	八月份	201 00	201 00	4731	153 69
<b>1</b>	九月份	201 00	201 00	99 30	101 70
	十 月 份	201 00	201 00	10151	99 49
	十一月份	201 00	20100	101 46	99 54
所	十二月份	201 00	201 00	13191	69 09
	總計	2,311 50	2,311 50	1,270 09	1,041 41
全 月	<b></b> 合計	51,869 75	<b>51,</b> 589 18	47,667 65	3,92153

本局及各研究所本年份逐月收支之經常費,已見前表。臨時費因會計年度關係,未能計算精確,約計本年份本局及各研究所其領到銀七千九百元,支出銀四千八百餘元。其他臨時收入,計標本售價銀九百三十三元八角五分,存款利息銀一百三十一元九角一分,其他雜項收入銀一百八十六元七角,共計銀一千二百五十二元四角六分。

## 5. 庶務室工作報告

庶務室事務,初由馬潔人担任,自三月十七日改組後,改由李炳煒接充。辦理 保管、修理、採辦一切傢具用品、訓管公役、支配職員宿舍、及其他不屬于各室之 一切瑣雜事務。關於全局各部所室及各同事請辦及請領公用物品,概照向章辦理,未有更改,不贅述。

#### 6.材料供給室工作報告

材料供給室原屬推廣部,六月以後改屬總務部,初由彭鵬擔任,旋彭君奉調至 黃岩果蟲研究所協助研究工作,改委沈鶴齡繼任。本室職務專為供給本局各部、所 、室,本省各縣治蟲機關、各學校、及外省各農事機關與學校之植物病蟲害方面所 需之各項材料,如標本、模型、照片、刊物、儀器、藥品、器械等。各項材料之來 源,或由本局各研究所及有關係各室採製,或由木工場製造,或由本室職員自製, 或購自有關係之商店。至於本室供給之方式,凡本局各部、所、室需要何種材料, 概照普通領物手續領用;局外及省外各機關學校所需之各種材料,則概照定價購買 ,開具發票三聯,按月向總務部報告一次,並將所收售出款項,交會計室核收,作 為本局雜項收入,按月向建設廳報銷。茲將本年度各項材料售得之款銀,統計如下:

收入款 售 薬 器 刊 標 照 儀採標 雜水箱 模 合 品 器製本 類棉寄 ~及用 ~ 花費 銀 包保具 如及等 月份 括存 藥裝、 坳 本 刑 片 械 計 H: 22.32 0 59.30 1.50 1.05 0 0 0 84.17 月 份 0 0 0 3.65 月 份 0 0 3.65 0 0 0 26.80 0 64.80 0 0.80 月 份 0 0 92.40 0 四 月 份 43.40 12.10 3.92 5.80 0 0 1.16 66.38 五 A 份 1.60 43.20 5.50 2.35 8.60 0 0 2.0563,30 六 14.71 8.00 月 份 7.503.60 21.89 0 0.30 56.00 七 0 30.30 3.00 0.94 0.20 月 份 37.26 3.79 0 75.49 八 月 11.70 19.90 0 25.57 份 0 0 1.14 0 58.31 九 月 份 10.36 54.30 0 0.50 29.30 1.30 1.70 6.79 104.25 -月 份 5.15 51.70 51.30 3.34 66.14 0 22.00 7.36206.99 十一月份 0.70 20.30 19.50 0 3.82 2.45 39.15 0 85.92 24.70 十二月份 47.87 1.00 1.00 5.41 0 0 0 79.98 計 合 92.09 381.90 101.40 19.15 329.89 23.62 5.09 23.70 976.84

材料供給室二十一年各月份售品收入統計表

## 7.木工場工作報告

木工場管理員原由材料供給室主管人彭鵬兼任、及沈鶴齡任材料供給室事,于是本場管理員,管理員之職務,亦由沈鶴齡兼任。專事材料之管理,木工之考勤監督,及各部所室請製器具之登記與分發。至于圖樣之繪製,則概由請辦人負責,以資準確。木工製作時:如有困難情形,亦直接向請辦人請示。自本年改組後,各部所室工作,較前緊張,又添設蚊蠅研究室及寄生蜂研究室兩室,是以請製之木器較前增多,原有木工,工作擁擠,各請製人皆欲先製: 乃以登記之先後為次序,遇有特殊情形,得總務部主任之同意,得變通之。旋以積壓工作甚多,乃加雇臨時木工一人,且普通櫥櫃多交局外木匠包工製造。計該室一年內所製之標本盒一百二十九個,卡片匣五個,玻管架二十八,平均台三十六,育蟲籠四個,鉄紗櫥五個,儀器盒一個,寄生蜂飼養器二十二個,燻蒸箱一個,切片盒十九個,接种籍四個,玻面橱三件,寄標本等木箱三十四個,大木櫃四個,書架三件,模型盒十個,其計大小三百餘件。其餘鋸裁厚紙板,及修理門窗、桌、椅、櫥櫃等工作不計焉。

## 二十一年五縣稻虫防治實施區報告

## Rice Pemonstration Stations of Different Districts.

推廣部 Department of Extension of the Bureau,

本年杭、嘉、吳、鄞、紹、五縣賡續辦理稻蟲防治實施區, 杭縣並於西湖青石 橋增設小規模實施區一處。四月初,本局派汪仲毅、趙世申、樓人傑、鄒均履、趙 啓和、分赴各該縣常川駐區指導。嗣汪仲毅趙世申兩員先後因事離局,改派張正伍 徐方幹發其事,各實施區於十月間,一律如期結束,茲簡述各區工作報告如次:

#### 一、杭縣

(甲)陷平稻蟲防治實施區

- 1. 地址 包括臨平、亭趾、長壽、高安、黎民、千金、安平、西乾八鄉鎮。
- 2. 面積 三萬畝
- 3. 農業狀況 全區農民一千三百四十一戶,除植稻外,多以養蠶為副業;壠畝阡陌間,桑地縱橫,在在足以阻斷誘蛾之燈光。老薑、甘蔗、蕓苔等作物,出產亦富;據老農言:其所收穫之純利,恆較稻作為豐。
- 4.組織 總事務所一,設於臨平河南埭;分事務所七,除亭趾高安兩鄉合設一處外,各鄉分設一處,總分所各設主任一人,駐區省指導員先為汪仲毅,後改派指導員張正伍,縣治蟲專員許鴻儒;督促員鍾雪琴,程濟,祝德康,林植,陶禾卿。
- 5. 經費 預算五千五百四十八元六角,實支三千六百五十元九角一分一厘。
- 6. 秧田之登記及改良 全區秧田計亭趾鄉十一畝零五厘,長壽鄉十二畝七分七厘五,高安鄉二十八畝七分,臨平鎮十三畝八分,黎民鄉二十五畝七分四厘,千金鄉四十一畝○三厘,安平鄉二十八畝三分八厘,西乾鄉三十二畝三分五厘,共 一百九十三畝八分二厘五毫,自動改良合式者無多,大部經勸導督促後更正。
- 7. 點燈誘蛾 秧田期共點燈九十九蓋,自六月四日起開始點燈,至六月二十八日止,本田期點燈一百〇八蓋,自八月三日陸續起點,至九月三日為止,其間遇有 風雨月期之夕,則通知一律停點。
- 8. 採卵 秧田期訂法定給獎採卵辦,採卵一塊者,獎銅元一枚,二千塊以上者,另 給一等獎金二十元,一千五百塊以上者,另給二等獎金十五元,一千塊以上者 ,另給三等獎金十元,五百塊以上者,另給四等獎金五元,三百塊以上者,另 給五等獎金三元,但農民送繳卯塊者仍不甚多。
- 9. 拔去枯心苗白穗及切除變色葉鞘莖 本田期曾按時實施拔去枯心苗白穗及切除變色葉鞘莖等工作,所種均多。其中白穗莖一項,實收數達一萬一千五百十七斤。
- 10. 獎懲 訂有各鄉事務所幹事及助理幹事及管燈人點燈則獎懲辦法一份,秧田期獎 收壞卵辦法一份,督促員服務獎懲辦法一份,以為獎懲之準則。

- 11. 發生白穗之百分率比較 檢查實施區稻叢 86372,計稻穗 1647940,內有白穗 整 14320,平均每畝有白穗760,佔0.666%,鄰區稻叢88048,計稻穗 1668296,內有白穗 28729,平均每畝有白穗 1814,佔1。91%,實施區較隣區之差數約三倍。
- 12. 增收穀量 依白穗數推算每畝損失穀容量5.555市升,合5.928506市升,鄰區每畝損失穀容量11.9763市升,合13.892576市斤,實施區每畝比鄰區少損失穀量7.96407斤,合全區計之,計增收穀量238922.1市斤。

#### (乙)西湖稻蟲防治寶施區

- 1.地址 西湖青石橋金沙港一帶,以金沙港溪澗為起點,左由昆蟲局測面沿裏東山 白沙山黃龍洞護國寺軍人坟墓汽車路(松木場至觀音橋),直至打石橋餘杭塘 為界,右以慶隆橋宋家村思娘堂古蕩灣大路直至秦亭山石虎山玉泉金沙港為界
- 2. 面積 全區面積七千五百十四畝。
- 3. 農業狀況 農民二百七十五戶,以地旁城市,農隙餘間,多從事小本商業,稻田 地勢低窪,稻作收穫後種春花者不多,稍高處亦有種蠶豆及大麥者,由澗之水 ,長流不斷,差無旱災之患。
- 4.組織 設辦事處於護國寺,旋遷至靑石橋,另於靑石橋打石橋兩處各設一分事務 所,駐區省指導員汪仲毅,治蟲專員許鴻儒,督促員許仲廉、許菊友,幹事杜 仲華、仰彌高。
- 5. 經費 預算二千一百六十一元,决算一千二百二十元〇九分六厘。
- 6. 秧田之登記及改良 全區秧田由青石橋治蟲事務所登記者計三十二畝一分,由打 石橋治蟲事務所登記者計三十四畝六分,共計六十六畝七分,經宣傳督促,改 作合式秧田。
- 7. 點燈誘蛾 秧田期點燈四盞,於四月二十八日起開始燃點,本田期點燈出二盞, 於八月四日起開始燃點,至八月十二日止,又於五月十八日在金沙港設電燈五 盞成梅花狀,作誘蛾高度試驗,復於六月二日在青石橋仙鶴田裝置汽燈三盞, 作一百支二百支三百支誘蛾光度試驗,其結果汪仲毅君另有專文記載。
- 8. 採卵 秧田期採卵給獎辦法與臨平區同。五月二十五日省昆蟲局推廣部主任徐國 棟率同養成所同學來區分三隊作大規模之採卵,結果僅採得三化蟆卵十餘塊, 稻螟蛤成蟲及幼蟲二十餘頭,以及少數之稻苞蟲蛹及幼蟲,農民採得者絕少。
- 9. 拔去枯心苗切除變色葉鞘莖及調查白穗 六月九日起從事指導拔除枯心苗;七月 二十一日起指導切取變色葉鞘莖,每有所得,隨時予以檢查;計檢得鎮蟲千餘 條,大鎮蟲三百餘條,稻苞蟲稻鎮蛤等數量亦甚夥;九月十日至二十五日着手調 查白穗,計區內及區外各調查五處,計稻田十三畝七分,稻叢六萬八千九百叢 ,稻穗一百〇二萬五千九百二十八株,其中白穗三千八百四十七個,占百分率 0.307%,在室內檢查,計得二三化鎮幼蟲及大鎮蟲幼蟲凡一千三百三十七條。

- 10. 獎徽 獎徽辦法與臨平區同。
- 11. 發生白穗之百分率比較 檢查實施區稻叢 40112 計稻穗671600本,內有白穗莖 1684 本,平均每畝有白穗 314 本,佔 0.3 %; 隣區稻叢 31258,計稻穗5364 38本,內有白穗2162本,平均每畝有白穗 374 本,佔 0.4 %;實施區與鄰區之 差數為 0.1 %。
- 12. 增收穀量 依白穗數推算,每百本白穗損失穀量0.66升,實施區每畝損失穀容量為2.0724升,合2.408577斤,隣區每畝損失穀容量為2.7297升,合3.166498升,實施區比鄰區每畝少損失穀量 0.657921斤,合全區計之,增收穀量四九四三。六一八三九四斤。
- 說明 西湖實施區專供點燈誘蛾試驗,其他工作較多闕略,故效果亦難顯著。 二、嘉與稻蟲防治實施區
- 1. 地點 第二區塘匯附近之鳴羊、三陽、南陽、花魚、古溪、錢塘六鄉。
- 2. 面積 稻田一六七八〇畝, 計鳴羊三七四〇畝, 三陽三〇〇畝, 南陽一九二〇畝 花魚三〇四〇畝, 古溪二〇二〇畝, 錢塘三〇六〇畝, 此外共有地三八二〇 畝。
- 3. 農業狀況 農家以植稻養蠶為主業,故稻田阡陌間桑地錯雜,稻作收穫後多種草子或大麻。
- 4.組織 設辦事處於圓通菴,另於六鄉各設一治蟲事務所,區主任建設科長梁華, 駐區省指導員徐方幹,治蟲專員趙鏡澄,防治員徐文彬、王林深,事務所幹事 胡秉忠、張福元、殷榮甫、馮廷秀、張如松、夏子香。
- 5. 經費 預算二千七百六十五元,實支一千九百九十五元四角二分三厘。
- 6. 秧田之登記及改良 全區秧田共三百二十三畝二分七釐四,占田畝面積 1.927 % ,計鳴羊四十一畝九分七厘四,三陽五十九畝七分三厘,南陽四十九畝九分四 厘,花魚五十四畝九分,古溪五十七畝四分八厘,錢塘五十九畝二分五厘,自 動改良者60%,指導改良者8%,執行改良者10%。
- 7. 點燈誘蛾 汽油燈九十七盏,以鳴羊面積最廣,點二十二盞,此外每鄉十五盞, 秧田期於五月二十六日開始點燈,至六月十九日止,其間除因風雨停點外,計 點燈十五天,其誘得各種害蟲一百六十二兩二錢,本田期自八月二十日開始點 燈,至九月十日止,除因風雨停點外,計點燈十五天,誘得蟲類一千四百四十 二兩四錢。
- 8. 採卵捕蛾 招收農民子弟,訓練採卵童二十四名,每鄉分配四名,每人每日給工 資三角,另就魚池渭及錢家橋兩小學組織學生採卵隊,以採卵數量之多寡,定 給獎之等差,並由辦事處購置捕蛾網一百二十只,分發各鄉,督令農民努力 捕蛾。
- 9. 切除變色葉鞘莖及拔燬枯心苗及白穗 稻田自發現變色葉鞘莖後,以至發生白穗, 督令農民按時去除,經檢查變色葉鞘內螟蟲,最多者有二化螟八十八個以至

- 一二個不等。
- 10. 獎懲 訂有辦事處細則,治蟲警服務細則,採卵隊給獎辦法,以作獎懲標準。
- 11. 發生白穗之百分率比較 實施區內白穗發生之百分率為 0.966 %, 鄰區為4.57 %。
- 12. 增收穀量 依據被害之百分率比較,實施區每畝增收穀量二十三斤七兩半,全 區共增收三千九百三十四担九十一斤。

三、吳興稻蟲防治實施區

- 1. 地址 設在舊館,自昇山村起至驥東村止沿頓塘以北一帶,均為實施區範圍,區 內村落,計昇山村、孺山村、長熟村、河西村、展舍里、館北村、驥西村、驥 東村、共八村一里。
- 2. 面積 全區八十六圩,面積二萬一千二百零七畝六分六厘,於昇山、長熟兩村設一事務所,共田三千五百十四畝八分六釐,田圩十三;河西、展舍爾村一里合設一事務所,共田七千五百二十畝,田圩二十九;妙村,驥東、驥西三村設一事務所共田三千四百十五畝八分,田圩二十三;舊館辦事處兼管館北雲村兩村,其田六千七百五十七畝,田圩廿一。
- 3. 農業狀況 農戶多本地人,以種田養蠶為恆業。稻種多為晚稻,立夏邊播種,夏 至前後插秧,經過耘田中排三次。所施肥料:為蠶糞、豆餅、人糞尿、河泥、 肥田粉、青草、水藻之類。收獲期因稻種而判遲早,早稻在廢曆八月底,中稻 在九月底,晚稻在立冬邊,冬今田多休閒,種春花者絕少,田傍雜草亦不清除 ,故蟲害連年,栽桑養蠶尚稱考究,惜絲價慘跌,收入甚徼,農村有日趨衰落 之勢。
- 4.組織 辦事處一,設於舊館直隸於縣治蟲委員會,分設昇山、晟舍、妙村三事務 所。建設科長勞乃心為辦事處主任,省指導員樓人傑、治蟲專員徐浚、督促員 閱耀庭、楊文榮、王道程、蔡善序,幹事盧墨林、閱廣德、候人和。
- 5. 經費 演算二千九百元,决算二千二百三十九元五角六分。
- 6. 秧田之登記及改良 全區秧田挨村分圩調查, 共計六百五十九畝零六釐, 內合式 秧田六百十二畝六分一釐, 强制改良者四十六畝四分五釐。
- 7. 點燈誘蛾 第一期點二百支光汽油燈一百○三盞,計昇由事務所範圍內二十盞晟舍事務所範圍內二十三盞,妙村事務所範圍內十九盞,舊館辦事處範圍內三十一盞,自五月十九日起至七月五日止,共三十二日,點燈數為一千六百九十六 諡(自下午七時起至二時止);第二期增燈六盞,地位亦少有變更,自八月六日 起至九月七日止,其點二十二日,點燈數為一千六百○七盞,合爾期點燈,誘 得主要害蟲計二化螟蛾六四二一五頭,三化螟蛾三三三一頭,大螟蛾九九五頭,條螟蛾一○二八五頭,白螟蛾四九一○頭,稻椿象二九八頭,黑椿象三二八頭,稻螟蛉一四六八七頭,縱擺葉蛾五○八九頭,稻蟲六五九頭,浮塵子一三

- 一二六五頭,螻蛄九二六頭,桑蟆四三一三頭,桑蟆峨一七〇九頭,尺蠖蛾一 五六頭,野蠶蛾二九五八頭,捲葉蛾一三五頭,金龜子五八二四頭,金花蟲八四六〇頭,黍天牛三三頭,金毛蟲蛾三一頭,共二十六萬〇六百〇七頭。
- 8. 採卵 自資測燈發現壞蛾後,治蟲人員隨時分赴田間採寬壞卵,秧田期及本田期 台計採得三化螟卵數十個,學生採得者多為小廟蜂之繭、蜘蛛卵及田鼈卵等。
- 9.切除變色葉鞘莖及拔燬枯心苗白穗 八月上旬發現變色葉鞘莖,即指導農民切取 ,總計前後除去變色葉鞘莖枯心苗共三萬一千七百九十九斤年,白穗一千二百 八十四斤,送至辦事處者計變色葉鞘莖八千四百四十二斤,枯心苗六千一百六 十二斤,白穗一千二百八十四斤。
- 10獎懲 訂有治蟲警察須知,燈匠須知,管燈須知章則三種,另於採卵童**經費項下** 提出款項一部,購備小學生應用文書;如筆墨鉛筆米突尺小皮球乒乓球講義夾 等,作採卵隊之獎品。
- 11發生白穗之百分率比較 檢查實施區中稻白穗數被害率佔 0.35%, 鄰區被害率佔 0.9%, 實施區晚稻白穗數被害率佔 0.54%, 鄰區被害率佔 0.94%。
- 12 會收穀量 實施區內中稻被害0.35%,每畝損失穀二斤七雨。鄰區被害0.9%,每畝損失穀四斤十三兩七錢,實施區較鄰區增收穀二斤六兩七錢,實施區全區稻田二萬一千二百〇七畝六分六釐,中稻栽培佔百分之二十,共計增收穀量一〇二五九。二斤,即一百〇二担五十九斤四兩,又實施區內晚稻被害.54%,每畝損失穀八斤二兩,鄰區被害.94%,每畝損失穀十二斤八兩,實施區較鄰區每畝增收穀四斤六兩,實施區內晚稻栽培佔百分之八十,計增收穀量七四二二六。八一斤即七百四十二担二十六斤十三兩,全區合計增收穀量八百四十四担八十六斤〇一兩。

四、鄞縣稻蟲防治實施區

- 1. 地址 包括南鄉之銅盆、五姓、古塘、共和、石家、清河、張黃、井亭、黃家、 三民、牖民、民樂等十二聯合村。
- 2. 面積 田献確數三萬零三百六十六畝八分二厘。
- 3. 農業狀況 農產以稻作為主,有早稻、野稻、晚稻之別,早野稻播種時期在四月中旬,僅相隔三四天,早稻移植本田後十日,即須栽種野稻於早稻之行距間,俗稱蔌稻,晚稻實係糯稻,在紫雲英收割後移植,全區栽培早野稻面積佔十分之八,晚稻十分之二,普通早稻百二十日成熟,收穫期適與杭嘉湖之中稻相等,野稻則與他縣之晚稻收穫期相等,早晚稻收割後,農民多利用空間播種紫雲英,明年以其一部作綠肥,一部留作種子,此外亦有種植蠶豆及油菜者,惟為數甚少。
- 4.組織 實施區辦事處設於共和村李氏義莊,以建設局長倪維熊兼主任,省指導員 鄒均履,縣治蟲專員孫駿,督促員胡强民、李子義,駐區辦理一切。分設事務 所三;第一事務所設於高塘橋,轄五姓古塘銅盆三聯合村,幹事蔡水仙。第二

事務所設於依飛廟、管轄張黃、黃家、井亭、清河四聯合村,幹事陳桂芳。第三事務所設於東廟,轄民樂、牖民、三民三聯合村,幹事張傳松。至共和、石家爾聯合村,則直轄於辦事處。

- 5. 經費 預算三千三百五十元,實支二千七百九十六元〇六分三益。
- 6. 秧田之登記及改良 全區秧田共三百七十畝另八分,計第一事務所一七○畝四分 ,第二事務所八九畝一分五釐,第三事務所六二畝二分五釐,石家共和南聯合 村四九畝,總計合式者四、三畝二分五釐,改良者三○一畝二分,朱經改良者 二六、畝三分五釐。
- 7. 點燈誘蛾 四月份點燈一百八十二盞,誘蛾九十六兩;五月份點燈二百八十四盞 ,誘蛾一百五十七兩;七月份上期點燈一千一百八十五盞,誘蛾一千一百〇九 兩,七月份下期點燈二百八十三盞,誘蛾二百三十四兩;八月份點燈一千二百 九十七盏,誘蛾一千七百七十七兩;九月份點燈九百七十三盞,誘蛾七百二十 七兩;共計點燈四千二百〇四盞,誘得螟蛾四千一百兩。
- 8.採卵 各小學組有採卵隊三,每隊十人至十二人,每日午後課畢出發,天黑歸來,每人工資二角,先由治蟲人員加以訓練,五月初旬,實施區內發現二化變卵塊,即由治蟲人員分別率領採卵隊出發工作,同時辦事處亦通告各幹事督促農民努力採摘,並佈告獎收,一月中計先後由採卵隊採得二化鎮卵二百八十七塊,三化蝮卵二塊,稻螟蛤卵四枚。
- 9. 拔除枯心苗及自穗 六月中旬發現枯心苗,下旬舉行拔除枯心苗宣傳運動大會, 旋又召集實施區各鄉長開談話會,用金錢收買,結果各事務所陸續送到枯心苗 及白穗莖一千四百餘斤。
- 10.變懲 實施區內採卵及拔燬枯心苗白穗切除變色葉鞘莖,依照獎收辦法獎勵外, 改良秧田努力之農民三十一人,各獎給獎狀一紙,牖民鄉鄉長周華亭熱心治蟲 ,努力提倡,由治蟲委員會獎給銀盾一座,實施區工作人員特別努力者四人, 由治蟲委員各獎給賽銀框一架。
- 11.發生白穗之百分率比較 實施區內野稻之白穗發生佔 2.67%, 鄰區佔 3.26%, 實施區內糯稻之白穗發生佔 2.715%, 鄰區佔 3.95%。
- 12.增收穀量 依照白穗數推算,實施區內損失穀量 6.51%,每畝少收十九斤半,實施區外損失穀量 10.83%,每畝少收三十三斤半,實施區全區增收穀量四二五,一三五、四八斤。

五、紹與稻蟲防治實施區

- 1. 地點 第三區所歷之東關、惠明、福明、塔路、全福、曹商、古泐等七鄉。
- 2. 面積 稻田面積三萬五千二百四十八畝零。
- 3. 農業狀況 區內多種早晚稻, 迨稻收穫乃種草子,惟亦有種麥豐豆及油菜等春花 者。
- 4.組織 設總辦事處於東縣鎖古澄心寺,建設局長朱懋祺兼主任。古湖、塔路、曹

南、惠明四鄉分設第一、二、三、四事務所,任啓賢、任大淦、徐葉慶、林天 民、分任各事務所幹事,省指導員趙啓和,縣治蟲督促員董雲。

- 5. 經費 預算二千八百九十元,决算二千五百五十一元三角三分。
- 6. 改良秧田 全區秧田經過宣傳勸導强制三項辦法,均依式改良。
- 7. 點燈誘蛾 預測燈自四月六日起至八月二十九日止, 共點燈一百四十六天。誘蛾 燈計九十盏, 分三期燃點, 第一期自五月十四日起至廿四日止, 第二期自七月 九日起至廿四日止, 第三期自八月九日起至十四日止, 又自十八日起至二十四日總計共點燈四十天, 支洋一千六百四十四元七角五分, 誘得螟蛾六百二十五 兩, 其他蟲類十一大炭簍, 於八月三十日舉行焚燬。
- 8. 採卵 八月中旬三化螟蛾發現甚多,經雇用採卵童分赴各鄉指導,並利用就地兒童協助採卵工作, 先定每塊髮給銅元二枚,繼減給一枚, 最後每雨塊給銅元一枚, 已孵化者剔除不計, 先後採集卵塊達三萬餘塊。
- 9. 去除變色葉鞘莖枯心苗及白穗 前後拔除枯心苗及切除變色葉鞘莖一千七百餘斤 ,拔除白穗莖三萬四千餘斤。
- 10. 獎懲 採卵,切除變色葉鞘莖, 繳送與蟲者獎以現金;點燈遲點早熄者,按章 處罰。
- 11. 發生自穗之百分率比較 實施區晚稻(野稻)之自穗佔 2.67%, 鄰區佔 3.26%, 實施區糯稻之自穗佔 2.715%, 隣區佔5.95%。
- 12 增收穀量 依照實施區所發生之自穗與隣區比較而計算其結果, 實施區之收穫 穀量, 比隣區每畝多收二十四斤, 全區稻田三萬五千二百四十八畝, 共計增收 穀量八四五九五二斤, 即八千四百五十九担五十二斤。

## 本局第一次焚燬害蟲典禮記事

The First Official Buring of Accumulated Injurious

Insects and Infested Materials.

王勉成 Wang, Mien-cheng

本局自民國二十年後,改進治蟲方針,側重於實際之治蟲工作, 尤以創辦杭、 嘉、湖、甯、紹五縣稻蟲防治區爲其嚆矢;本年各縣,感於治蟲之重要與夫目鑿五 縣實施區優良治蟲成績之表現,知未形之蟲災,可以人力消弭,已成之蟲患,人力可 以減除,遂有紛起創辦小規模實施區之舉,同時並厲行獎收各項害蟲,以為肅清蟲 害之助,本省治蟲事業之蓬勃,乃有一日千里之勢。溯本局自二十年冬,督促刮除 桑鱑卵塊起,至二十一年十月止,由各縣送來橫卵、橫繭、變色叶韓莖、枯心苗、 自穗莖、三化螟卵塊、大螟幼蟲等,為數至夥、特擇於十月廿五日,付之一炬,並 本局為欲使省黨政機關及全省各界人士,明瞭治蟲之切要與夫促進民衆今後治蟲之 努力起見:特舉行滎燬害蟲典禮,東請省垣各機關,各學校及各縣代表參加,如此 大規模之禁燬害蟲典禮,實為吾國之創舉,事成陳迹,不可無記,爰追述其始末: 是日省垣各機關代表參加者,有建設廳科長張範村、丘傳孟、江志英、視察葛敬銘 浙江大學農學院院長許璇,省府代表楊振西,杭州市政府代表吳獻,省會公安局、 省立圖書館、西湖博物館、國民通訊社代表出席,各縣派員參加者,有海窩、上虞 、糠縣、義島、平湖、嘉善、崇德、桐鄉、浦江、吳興、杭縣、德清、紹興、本市 **市立中學師生四十餘人、衙江省治蟲人員養成所全體學生、本局全體職員:達數百** 人,附近晨民蒞場參觀者尤多;擇定局址後方空田內為焚燬害蟲地點,而典禮儀式 ,則在本局大禮堂舉行。

上午八時至下午二時間,經將積存本局之各項害蟲,雇工抬至局後空田內,分別惟置、計桑蟥蛹繭一萬六千七百〇五斤十兩六錢。桑鱥之蛾二十一斤三兩七錢,桑蟆卯塊一千〇二十七斤四兩七錢,三化蟆卯塊八百〇七萬九千四百十九塊,枯心苗、變色叶鞘莖及白穗共十二萬三千八百〇四斤,蟆蛾五十九斤又九大包,蟆蟲幼蟲十四萬二千三百二十條,(此外因交通不便,未送局者,為數尚多;至各縣送來害蟲之詳細數目及未送之數,另單附列釐末。)堆作半環形,綿延如丘陵,下午二時,全體參加人員,先在埠之前,共攝一影,再回至局內大禮堂舉行典禮,如儀行禮後,首由本局張局長巨伯主席報告,其詞如次:

本局此次舉行焚機害蟲典禮,承省廳各機關派員指導,省垣各機關及各縣府代表參加,至為威激榮幸!本局職司指導全省治蟲,已歷有年所,而榮嚴害蟲之舉,

今茲尚屬第一次;自去秋以還,本局鑒於桑嶺為害,正值秋蠶飼養時期,桑葉被其食 害,秋蠶直接受真大之影響,爰於秋末冬初,提倡刮除桑鱑卵塊運動,事前訂定大 綱,由廳令公布,本局即于十二月起,派員分頭赴桑區各縣,指導督促,截至本年 四月止,共收鳞卵凡一千〇五十五斤,經將此項鱗卵,於五月五日派員送至嘉與寄 生蜂保護室,旋據統計,在此項擴卵中,羽化寄生蜂之數,達數百萬,本年夏,桑 區各縣,刮除未淨之蟻卵鬃化為害,繼而化蛹結繭,因復指導各縣,厲行採收蟥繭 ,結果共獎收購繭一萬八千八百八十五斤,除海甯之一部,因發臭拋棄入海外,送 來本局者,凡一萬五千七百○五斤;同時督促各縣,積極除顯,拔除變色叶鞘藍, 枯心苗,白穗莖等,由各縣運送來局者極多,至其他害蟲之獎收,如紹輿之茶毛蟲 ,東陽之栗夜盜蟲,堆如山積,未便久存,此爲本年舉行是項典禮之緣由一。再則 杭、嘉、湖附近各縣,所採收之害蟲,率多集中於本局;所以集中本局之故,一方 為供寄生蜂繁殖之研究,一方又欲證明各縣所收之數量,是否確實?尤使省黨政機 關,明瞭本年度各縣治蟲工作之實況,此在本局舉行是項典禮之緣由二,而本年度 治蟲,藉此作一總結束,俾引起社會對于防治蟲害之注意,以開始加緊第一期(冬 季)之治蟲工作,則又爲此時舉行是項典禮之緣由也。至此次焚戀害蟲之意義,實 包含下列三端:(一)打破民衆之迷信心理:往昔農民,率以蟲害為天災,而歸之 于神鬼,以為非可以人力挽救;且莫可與撄;與本局此次所收蟲數,竟出意料之外 ,有驚人之數量,將使農民所蓄之成見,不擊自破。(二)鼓勵各縣努力治蟲工作: 此次運送害蟲來局者,計有十餘縣,而各縣之成績,又有多寡之差別,藉茲可相形比 較,將使餐縣治蟲人員之努力者益加奮勵,其有敷衍塞責者,亦知所策勉。(三)便 於編製精密統計:調查統計之事,往往失之於空泛,本省治蟲,以此一部實物爲證 明,自屬結密完滿,本人希望渐省之治蟲事業者,以金錢獎收害蟲為第一期;以行政 力量督促農民切實行治蟲為第二期;迨至得農民普逼之覺悟,養成習慣,以知自動 治蟲為第三期。至此則全省之治蟲事業,祇須由本局供給技術上之學識,無復杆格 難行之虞;即有重災發生,亦不足為慮矣。又治蟲須澈底,不宜以偶爾蟲災輕微而 疏忽,應時時為預防工作,同時須注意運用各種方法以資防治,不可專靠某種成法 也。最後切望各縣每年均能舉行此類典禮,一方寫實際治蟲工作之示範,一方引起 農民對治蟲有正確之注意,共趨於正軌云。

次由建設廳張科長範村代表廳長訓詞,其詞略如次:

本人代表會廳長參加典禮,得與諸位共聚一堂,至為欣幸! 頁聆主席報告,發生二種感想:第一,各縣送來害盡幾萬幾十萬,雖不是錢而是蟲,但除蟲係為農民間接增加生產,並可減少來年之害,實際比送錢者尤為可貴;第二治蟲問題,係農業上之重要問題,各縣每年發生之蟲害,多有輕重之別,蟲害烈者,固應加緊工作,積極防治,即或害輕之年,亦應時時為防禦工作,以「除惡務盡」之精神,杜絕將來之孳生;蓋作物與蟲害,有連帶之關係,亦猶吾人之感病痛然,健康之軀,勿可忽視衞生,正如治蟲者之應時防蟲害之侵襲農作物而減其生產率也。明乎此,則

知治蟲經費之所以指為專款存儲,勿容移用或借用之緣由;深望各縣當局,確切遵守此項成命也云云。

最後由上虞代表劉三詩及紹與代表朱懋祺相繼演說,陳述一年治蟲經過及工作 困難情形,與今後所擬致力之處,至五時盡歡散會。

> 附本年獲得之害蟲統計 (徐國棟統計)

桑 遗

(一)桑鱑蛹繭一八八八五斤拾五兩三錢。

甲、送來本局者一六七〇五斤拾兩六錢。

- 1. 徐杭鮮繭七百二十二斤。(七月廿四日)
- 2.臺德헌繭一千七百二十四斤。(據實際經驗,需鮮繭四斤左右,方能烘 得乾繭一斤。)推算該縣共計收得蛹繭六千八百九十六斤。(九月十四日)
- 3.海雷鮮繭四千五百八十五斤十兩六錢。(八月三日一百四十三斤十兩六 錢,八月十七日九百一十斤二兩,八月十九日三千五百三十一斤十四兩。)
- 4. 桐鄉乾繭七百六十八斤。(九月十八日七百四十四斤,十月廿四日二十四斤。)推算共計收到鮮繭三千○四十二斤。
- 5. 蘇縣乾繭三百六十五斤,推算共計收到鮮繭 千四百六十斤。
- 乙、未送本局者二一八〇斤四兩七錢。
  - 1.海電價入海中之蛹,繭,二千〇六十四斤十五兩,又因腐不及送者,一百一十五斤五兩七錢。共計二千一百八十斤四兩七錢。
- (二)桑螨之蛾(均送來本局)二十一斤三兩七錢。
  - 1.海雷二十斤三兩七錢。(八月三日)

.2 ు縣縣一斤。

- (三)桑蟥卵塊(除鄞縣外均送來本局)一六一斤十二兩入錢。
  - 1.杭縣二百四十三斤二兩。(一月十四日)
  - 2.海雷三百十四斤十一兩五錢。(三月五日五月七日南次送來)
  - 3崇德一百六十一斤。(二月十九日)
  - 4°餘杭三十二斤八兩。(三月十七日)
  - 5.海鹽六十一斤四兩一錢。(四月十八日)
  - 6.嘉與四十二斤。
  - 7.長與四十斤九兩。(三月廿九日)
  - 8. 桐鄉四十八斤。(二月十九日三十斤三月十六日十八斤)
  - 9. 吳興八十斤二兩一錢。(二月十五日)
  - 10嵊縣四斤。(十月廿四日)

11鄞縣一百卅四斤八兩一錢。

稻 蟲

- (一)三化螟蟲卵塊八六八三九二九塊。
  - 甲、送來本局者八〇七九四一九塊。
    - 1. 嘉與六百八十七萬〇八百六十塊。(九月八日)
    - 2. 海富三十九萬七千一百五十九塊。(八月廿四送來三十九萬七千一百五 十塊九,八月三十日送來十萬三千〇七十五塊。)
    - 3. 海鹽七十萬一千四百塊。(十月五日)
    - 4. 紹與三萬塊。(十月廿四日限於稻蟲防治實施區)
- (二)枯心苗變色葉鞘莖及白穗一四二四六八斤。
  - 甲、送至本局者一三三八〇四斤。
    - 1. 崇德變送色葉鞘莖十萬本,以每斤五十本計算,共得二千斤。(九月十四日)
    - 2. 紹與送自穗二千一百四十五斤。(七月廿四日)
    - 3. 杭縣送白穗-萬一千五百十七斤。(九月十四日)
    - 4. 海寧送白穂三千斤稻根一千斤。(十月十三日)
    - 5. 桐鄉送白穗一萬四千一百根,每六十根為一斤, 兵得二百三十五斤。( 七月廿四日)
    - 6. 崇德送自穂三十二萬三千本,共得五千〇三百八十三斤。(十月廿四日)
    - 7. 吳與送來自德一千二百八十四斤,(乾燥後二百七十九斤)枯心苗三千二 百四十斤,(乾燥後七百廿斤以四斤半濕枯心苗得乾枯心苗一斤)變色叶 鞘室四千斤。(乾者八百斤每濕變色叶鞘莖五斤乾後紙得一斤)
  - 乙、未送至本局者一○八六六四斤
    - 1. 海甯白穗九萬七千斤。
    - 2. 慈谿枯心苗一千二百斤。
    - 3. 紹與枯心苗一千七百斤。
    - 4. 吳與變色叶鞘莖四千四百四十二斤, 枯心苗二千九百廿三斤。
    - 5. 鄞縣白穗一千四百斤。
- (三) 纂蛾及幼蟲。(纂蛾三百六十三斤十一爾及六萬八千五百四十頭,幼蟲十五萬五千三百二十條)
  - - 1. 崇德螟蛾十四斤。(九月十四日)
    - 2. 慈谿螟蛾二斤十兩。(十月十一日)
    - 3. 桐鄉螟蛾四斤。
    - 4. 吳興鎮戚九包,共計篡蟲六萬八千五百四十頭。(此為該縣稻蟲防治實

施區所得,計二化螟蛾六四二一五頭,三化蚱蛾三三三一頭,大步九九五頭。)

- 5. 紹與螟蟲幼蟲一萬二千條。
- 6. 紹與螟蛾三十九斤一兩。
- 7. 上虞螟蟲幼蟲及蛹十三萬〇三百廿條。
- 乙,未送至本局者、三百○四斤又一萬三千條。
  - 1. 鄞縣三百〇四斤:
  - 2. 鄞縣一萬三千條。

## 其他害蟲

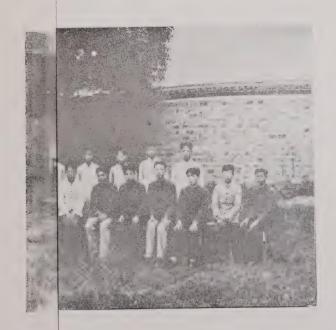
其他害蟲(均未送局)計六十七萬〇七百條。

- 1. 東陽栗夜盜蛾幼蟲二十一萬頭。
- 2. 義鳥稻苞蟲卅七萬〇七百頭。
- 3. 紹興茶毛蟲十九萬條。



7. B. No. 2, Plate XXXII





# 浙江省昆蟲局中華民國二十一年年刊

1932 Year Book, Bur. Ent., Hangchow.

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Y. B. No. 2, Plate XXXII

本局第一次焚燬害蟲典禮攝影



浙江省治蟲人員養成所第二班畢業典體攝影

# 民國二十一年浙江省治蟲人員養成所報告

Report of the Chekiang Provincial School of Entomology, 1932.

#### 

吾國因治蟲事業之擴張,而由政府特設學校以培養治蟲人才者,首推本所。本 所組織之概况,已詳本局第一號年刊,茲將二十一年間進行悟形,略述於下:

- 一、第一屆之畢業 本所自民國二十年九月開學後, 其有學生二十五人, 中途因故 退學者一人, 及至畢業致試時, 因病不能與試者又一人, 餘二十三人, 經本所 嚴格考試後, 認為及格, 予以畢業。一人留昆蟲局, 作技強上之協助, 其餘二 十二人, 由建設廳委派至各縣服務, 計杭縣、臨安、嘉與、海鹽、平湖、吳興 、長興、鄞縣、鎮海、紹興、上虞、蕭山、諸暨、金華、蘭谿、永康、桐廬、 永嘉、瑞安、平陽、樂淸等二十二縣。
- 二、第二屆之招生 第一屆畢業學生僅二十三人,發配之處僅二十二縣,以至浙七十五縣計之,則不敷者,在三分之二以上,且各縣治蟲有組織及經費,若無有訓練之治蟲人員,則無法運用,或用而不得其道,建廳有鑒於斯,決繼續辦理,乃於本年八月十八日招考新生,又以農業學校畢業生之不易得,凡高中畢業者,均得與試,計先後報名者,其八十二人,考驗及格而錄取者,三十三人,其中藉屬浙江者二十二人,江蘇老八人,江西者一人,湖南者一人,四川者一人,於九月十日開學。
- 三、課程及設備 本屆第一學與課程,每週四十四小時,實驗每週七次,較第一屆第一學期每週三十四小時,實驗五次,增加講演十小時,實驗二次。課目亦略有不同,增加課程,為農業統計,發塵樂劑,及昆蟲討論;而第一屆第一學期之農業氣象,及軍事訓練,因缺數員不與焉。總計每週課程,紀念週一小時,黨養一小時,農業概論一小時,農業統計二小時,普通昆蟲學暨實驗其九小時,見蟲方法及實驗三小時,菌類學一小時,植物病理通論及實驗五小時,養蜂學二小時,稻作害蟲及實驗六小時,桑樹害蟲及實驗六小時,養蜂學二小時,程蟲討論三小時。其他關於專家講演者,有沈文輔先生之浙江農村經濟,計康祖先生之畜產學大意,孫逢吉先生之育種與病蟲害,葛敬銘先生之浙江園藝事業,馮肇傳先生之治蟲人員對於檔業應有的認識,蔡華華先生之最近應用昆蟲學之趨向,章祖蠅先生之肥料問題。

至於設備方面,本所前有顯微鏡二具,解剖鏡十三具,今則學生人數增加

- ,儀器不敷應用,復購備顯微鏡三具,解剖鏡七具,合前共有顯微鏡五具,解 剖籍二十具。
- 四、經費概况 本所經費在第一屆時,全年預算為一萬〇〇四十元,即俸薪給費三千六百四十八元,辦公費為一千〇九十二元,設備費一千六百十六元,特別費 第三千六百八十四元。初因經費支配不均,以致始則有餘,繼則不足,至實習 為三千六百八十四元。初因經費支配不均,以致始則有餘,繼則不足,至實習 期間,因經濟困難,不能盡量工作。張所長鑒前車之轍,請求建廳增加,結果 期間,因經濟困難,不能盡量工作。張所長鑒前車之轍,請求建廳增加,結果 核為一萬三千〇四十元,計俸給為四千八百七十二元,辦公費為一千六百〇八 表別,設備費為一千八百八十八元,特別費為四千六百七十二元。
  - 結論 綜觀本所一年來設施,第一屆畢業學生為二十三人,第二屆招收新生為三十三人,每週課程由三十四小時,增至四十四小時,實驗由五次增至七次,儀器三人,每週課程由三十四小時,增至五具,解剖鏡由十三具增二十具,經費由一萬〇設備方面,顯微鏡由二具增至五具,解剖鏡由十三具增二十具,經費由一萬〇次四十元,增至一萬三千〇四十元,其競競向前發展,可見一班焉。

# 大 事 記

#### Current Notes of the Bureau

一月 一日 國難期間奉令照常辦公

七日 浙江省植物病蟲害防治講習會開學

二月 六日 開第九次推廣會議延至七日閉會討論浙江省二十一年五縣稻蟲防 治實施區進行計劃大綱

十八日 開各部室會議討論編輯二十年年刊事項

廿一日 浙江省植物病蟲防治講習會講習期滿閉會

三月 四日 奉令委張巨伯為本所所長

十七日 張所長就職

廿四日 技術員王歷農赴海甯縣參加治蟲人員考試

廿七日 技佐李鳳蓀到所任蚊蠅研究室主任

廿九日 技師祝汝佐到所專任寄生蜂研究室主任

卅一日 技術員鄒均履樓入傑趙世申出發督查桑賴制卵分區如次 鄒均履嘉與崇德海鹽平湖桐鄉嘉善 樓人傑吳與長與德濟武康

趋世申杭縣海寧除杭

四月 一日 藥劑室主任陳方潔到所任事

張所長偕技師祝汝佐技佐李鳳蓀及技佐兼推廣部主任徐國棟赴拱 宸嵇視察桑韛刮卵懎形

- 二日 推廣部主任徐國棟會同杭縣建設局局長賴法元督查桑嶺刮卵情形 奉到省頒浙订省各縣治蟲實施綱要補充辦法並附件三
  - 一、浙江省各縣實行合式秧田辦法
  - 二、民國二十一年浙江省五縣稻蟲防治實施區進行計劃大綱
  - 三、稻蟲防治實施區汽油燈誘蛾須知
- 四日 指導員趙啓和出發赴紹與指導稻蟲防治實施區並暫代鄞縣稻蟲防 治實施區之指導任務

顧爾鎧何鎖之出席建設廳第五科會計會議

五日 技術員汪仲毅出發赴杭縣指導稻蟲防治實施區事宜 指導員趙世申赴海軍督察桑蟥刮卵

六日 技佐兼果蟲研究所主任任明道技術員彭鵬赴永嘉辦理分所遷移黃 岩實地研究柑橘害蟲工作

八日 趙世申赴嘉與指導稻蟲防治實施區

九日 推廣部主任徐國棟赴餘杭督察桑鱑刮卵

十三日 推廣部主任徐國棟出席杭縣治蟲會議通過實施區地點及預算

十八日 張所長請假赴南京辦理前江蘇省昆蟲局交代事宜本所職務派技師 爺總務部主任陳家祥代行

十二日 張所長由京囘所呈報銷假上午九時召集各部各室主任會議資產調 查之估價辦法

五月 五日 派技術員徐方幹將备縣送到之桑蟆卵塊九百八十八斤運至嘉興寄 生蜂保護室試驗保護寄生蜂

六日 派技術員汪仲毅赴餘杭視察竹筍害蟲

十七日 推廣部主任徐國棟赴杭縣臨平視察稿蟲防治實施區 技師兼植物病理研究室主任朱鳳美偕技術員朱學會赴天**目山採集** 標本十六日返杭

十九日 本局與杭縣縣政府合作在西湖稻蟲防治實施區開始作汽油誘蛾燈 高度試驗由汪仲殺負責進行

二十日 本所由省府會議通過改組恢復前浙江省昆蟲局名稱並將所屬之嘉 與稻蟲研究分所黃岩果蟲研究分所歷吳與桑蟲研究分所所冠之縣 名取消改稱昆蟲局稻蟲研究所果蟲研究所營桑蟲研究所

十三日 派陳家祥視察嘉與稻蟲防治實施區寄生蜂保護室稻蟲研究所暨桑 蟲研究所

廿五日 徐國棟率養成所全體同學赴抗縣西湖稻蟲防治實施區秧田採卵

十九日 至六月二日徐國棟赴嘉興及吳興視察稻蟲防治實施區並參加舊嘉 屬六縣治蟲聯合會

六月 一日 奉令恢復浙江省昆蟲局名稱並啓用新鈴記

五日 本局與杭縣合辦電燈汽油燈燈光試驗任西湖稻蟲防治實施區之金 沙港及青石橋分別開始點燈

八日 張局長赴各研究所各實施區視察並赴京向衛生署接洽合作研究蚊 蟲與瘧疾事宜局務派陳家祥代行

十二川 推廣部主任徐國棟赴紹興東關稻蟲防治實施區視察

十四日 推廣部主任徐國陳赴鄞縣高塘橋三里視察鄞縣稻蟲防治實施區

十四日 張局長由京返局

十五日 張局長出席建設廳農業推廣委員會成立會暨第一次會議

十七日 為本年第三期治蟲呈建設廳文本日發出

十八日 由台灣寄到瓢蟲交祝汝佐負責飼養

**计一日** 派陳家祥視察紹興稻蟲防治實施區

十三日 Prof. Wm. A. Riley 由前省防治所所長吳福槙陪同來局參觀派陳家祥代表出席廳務會議

- 十四日 Prof. Wm. A. Riley 由吳福槙先生陪同至嘉興稻蟲研究所暨桑 蟲研究所參觀
  - 派陳家祥代表出席建設廳圖書委員會第一次會議
- 十九日 三十日及七月一日建設廳召集圣省農業討論會張局長均往出席三 十日之廳務會議派陳家祥代表出席
- 三十日 七月一日二日推廣部召集全體推廣人員開推廣會議討論視察並督 促各縣第三期治蟲工作七月二日上午由局長訓話
- 七月 二日 燕京大學研究院嚴家顯及毛應斗先生來局檢定本局之天牛及金龜 子學名
  - 九日 德人短克發洋行化學技師漢納先生 Hermanu Hone (通訊處上 海四川路68號) 來局代定鱗翅目昆蟲學名數十種
  - 十二 籌備第三期治蟲出發决定出發名單
  - 十一日 上午六時宇推廣鄉主任徐國棟召集浙江省治蟲人員養成所畢業生 周成章林來東徐邦彥江詩約于菊生等六人報告本期出發應做之工 作並率學生至金沙港下田切取變色葉鞘藍下午派林來東江詩鈞周 成章赴平陽衢縣及黃岩等縣工作 是日起遵建設廳合改變辦公時間每日自上午六時宇起至十二時半 止下午停止辦公惟每日輸派值日員二人值日星期日上下午亦輸流
  - 十二 | 1 晚七時與治蟲人員養成所聯合舉行同樂會

值日

- 十三日 派養或所畢業生于菊生赴新登、桐廬、 **7** 水、建德、淳安、 途安 六縣指導第三期治蟲工作
- 十三日 上午九時至十五日十二時止連日舉行第一次局務討論會成立研究 委員會及出版委員會並通過簡章討論一切會務
- 十五日 杭縣稻蟲防治實施區指導員汪仲毅嘉興實施區指導員徐方幹吳興 實施區指導員樓人傑鄞縣實施區指導員鄒均履紹興實施區指導員 趙啓和陸續出發至各規定所轄之縣指導第三期治蟲
- 十五日 徐國棟赴拱宸橋視察桑嶺爲害情形
- 十七日 海漸江省治繼人員養或所畢業學生章成憲陶家駒唐肇廉金孟肖顧 玄吳喜契分赴杭縣嘉與吳與鄞縣紹與五縣稻蟲防治實施區實習兩 星期本日由推廣部主任徐國楝召集談話準十八日分別出發赴各該 縣
- 十七日 派李鳳蓀赴南京衞生署討論蚊蠅研究工作

- 十八日 浙江省治蟲人員養成所派畢業生吳國華霍光字二人來本局蚊蠅研究室實習樓永厚王兆文二人至植物海理研究室實習何其名至樂劑室實習陸超章成憲至推廣部實習黃能陳槓胡就劉鶴昌蔡洪根等五人赴嘉與桑蟲研究所及稻蟲研究所實習
- 廿日 上午九時半至十時半派徐國棟赴省政府廣播無線電台講演「本年 第三期的治蟲」
- 計三日 由局長召集第一次出版委員會討論本局出版事宜計到王啓虞朱鳳 美(朱學曾代)陳家祥徐國棟等四人 徐杭縣政府派治蟲專員姚佐泉送來桑뺿艑繭大小共計九木箱重九 百十四斤除木第二○二斤外計得純艑繭七百廿二斤
- 廿五日 舉行浙江省治蟲人員養成所招生會議到張局長王**啓虞陳家祥陳方** 潔祝汝佐朱學曾徐國棟等六人
- 八月 一日 治巖人員養成所第二期招生開始報名至十七日截止**共計報名應考** 者八十二人
  - 三日 海宿縣政府送來純鱑蛾十五斤純桑鱑蛹廟七十四斤(已將木箱報 紙麻布袋計三十三斤半除去)
  - 十八日 治蟲人員養成所在本局大禮堂招考學生
  - 廿一日 治蟲人員養成所初試揭曉錄取四十二名
  - 廿二日 治蟲人員養成所舉行初試錄取生口試及檢查體格
  - 十三日 治龜人員養或所招生覆試揚聽計錄収正式生三十三名備取生四名 本局第三期治蟲出發指導員陸續回局
  - 十四日 海雷送第三代三化螟卵雨大木黧計三十九萬七千一**了五十九塊到** 局

派果贏研究所主任任明道赴台灣探輸澳洲瓢蟲于本日放洋

- 廿五日 據嘉與指導員徐方幹報告從本月十五日起至廿四日止計收到三化 與第三代卯塊共三百五十餘萬塊其中以極風新篁二處爲最多實施 區襲卵僅採到三千足見點燈之效
  - 植物病理研究室主任朱鳳美偕技術員朱學曾出發滬杭路沿線新段各站考察麥作病害狀況廿八日回杭
- 什七日 派徐國棟赴嘉與視察稻蟲防治實施區並出席舊嘉屬六縣聯合會秋 季會議因徐指導員方幹病足改派黃能赴德清周成章赴武康指導並 督促第三期治蟲
- 十九日 海電縣政送府來擴輸十三木箱計重三千五百三十一斤十四兩 派徐國棟赴紹與東關參與三十日焚燬蟲害典禮並視察實施區計焚 燬變色葉鞘莖及枯心苗一千七百餘斤螟蛾六百十五兩螟幼蟲一萬 二千條三化螟卵二萬塊則保留送局

- 三十日 海甯來螟卵十五萬三千〇七十五塊
- 九月 三日 派李鳳蓀赴海甯檢驗桑蟥蛹廟共計二千〇六十四斤十五兩
  - 三日 海甯縣政府送來桑鱑蛹酮十七篇因天雨腐臭乃悉數掩埋
  - 六日 呈建設廳請會同民政廳通令各縣區長及其他鄉鎮自治人員隨時隨 地協助治蟲

推廣部請治蟲人員養成所畢業生七人幇同該部人員抄摘浙江歷年植物病蟲害之發生材料

鄒指導員均履臥病臨海改派吳啓契赴天台仙居指導並督促第三期 治蟲

- 八日 嘉興縣政府送來三化經卵共計六百八十七萬○八百六十塊獎收日 期八月十七日至九月三日卵塊最多日期為八月廿一日至廿四日卯 塊最多之區為栖凰新篁兩區
- 十四日 杭縣臨平稻蟲防治實施區送來自穗一萬一千五百十七斤 崇德縣政府送來乾桑鱑蛹廟一千七百二十四斤枯心苗及變色葉鞘 莖十萬餘本螟蛾十四斤
- 十八日 桐鄉縣政府派祁秋繁送來烘乾之桑鱑蛹廟四袋計七百四十四市斤 國難紀念遵令雖值星期日仍照常辦公下半旗一日以誌哀悼並于上 午十一時停止工作五分鐘起立默念誓雪國恥並對東北及淞滬殉難 同胞致沉痛之哀悼

- 十九日 治蟲人員養成所第二班學生開課 張局長應中央大學農學院新院長鄒樹文電戀赴京接洽前辦江蘇省 昆蟲局未了事務請假四天局務派陳家祥代行
- 什一日 海甯縣政府治蟲委員會為獎收白德事舉行會議函請派員出席指導 派指導員張正伍前往
- 十月 二日 據嘉興來國獎較三化與卵達十四萬三千九百五十塊又據海鹽快郵 代電稱獎收三化與七十八萬一千四百個
  - 四日 徐國棟率吳啓契何其名赴海衞縣監督並指導拔去自穗工作並統計 自穗中之螟蟲及損失量
  - 五日 海鹽縣政府這來三化態卵七十八萬一千四百個又德清縣政府送來 害蟲一包自種六十斤
  - 八日 致極桑區各縣調查桑鱑被害情形以作本年衙卵之準備又涵裁晚稻 各縣通知拔取白穗 本局第一任局長費穀祥先生於本日上午七時三十分逝世

本日得義烏縣政府函該縣第一區愛溪鄉何宅莊于七月三十一日**發** 生稻苞蟲計收到幼蟲二十七萬〇七百頭共獎給洋一百九十三元九 角四分七厘

十一日 藥劑室主任陳方潔及助理員胡永錫出發杭嘉一帶調查土產穀蟲藥 劑及桑蟲之分佈及發生

> 據慈谿縣政府報告該縣小規模稻蟲防治實施區拔得枯心苗一千二 百餘斤同日送來該區誘得之螟蛾二斤十兩叉據鄞縣縣政府報告該 縣實施區共點燈四二一三盞共誘蛾四千八百六十四兩

- 十三日 海寧縣政府送來白穗莖三十斤稻根一千斤
- 十九日 據海寧縣政府建設科報告共收到白穗十萬斤左右
- 十二日 據湯溪縣政府報告該縣稻蟲防治實施區面積五百餘畝費用二三四元秧田共五十二畝四分自動改良者二十一畝一分經指導改良者三十一畝三分用鹽水選種者五十畝〇四分秧田採到二化螟卵二千五百塊本田期採得三化螟卵一千七百塊二化螟卵十二塊點汽油燈二 蓋美孚燈五十盏共計五十九日拔得白穗二十七斤結果實施區自穗 五百六十七株非實施區一千五百九十株
- 十四日 上廣送來大藝幼蟲及輔共計十三萬零三百十條崇德送來自穗三十二萬三千本(每六十本為一斤)共得五千〇三百八十三斤吳興送來自穗一千二百八十四斤(乾後重二百七十九斤)枯心苗三千二百四十分(乾後七百二十斤)變色叶鞘莖四千斤(乾後八百斤)襲蛾九包紹興送來自穗二十一百四十五斤(計三十二捆)三化蟆卵七瓶二三化蟆幼蟲十瓶稻苞蟲一瓶椿象一瓶金龜子一瓶螻蛄一瓶桐鄉送來自穗一萬四千一百本(每六十本為一斤)計得二百三十五斤乾桑蟥輔繭廿四斤蝮蛾四斤鰾縣送來乾桑蟥輔繭三百六十五斤(每四斤鮮繭烘一斤乾繭)計得鮮繭一千四百六十斤
- **廿五日** 下午二時在本局舉行第一次焚燬害蟲典禮參加者有省政府建設廳 杭州市政府省會公安局新大農學院省立圖書館西湖博物館市立中 學及海寧上虞鱇縣義島平湖嘉善崇德桐鄉浦江吳與杭縣德清紹興 各縣府代表焚燬地點在局後空围內輿體測在本局大體堂舉行
- 十一月 一日 下午二時在閱報室由局長召集按佐以上人員及治蟲人員養成所留 杭第一屆畢業生舉行談話會告以到各縣工作應行注意事項並答復 各畢業生之詢問五時後始散會並根據談話結果擬訂各縣治蟲專員 工作注意事項以資分發其他專員云
  - 十日 局長親赴黃岩視察果蟲研究所同行者有寄生蜂研究室主任祝汝佐 及樂劑室主任陳方潔專事採集及調查工作
  - 十二日 派徐國棟赴桐鄉縣參加該縣焚燬害蟲典禮計焚燬白穗十一萬本

十三日 派徐國棟赴嘉興參與舊嘉屬六縣治蟲委員會聯合會對于稻蟲桑蟲 棉蟲均有討論如何處理稻草厲行冬耕亦定有相當辦法

廿七日 張局長回局

十二月 一日 建設廳農產品展覽會開幕本局出品參加陳列者凡二百〇一件計陳 列二室並于上午九時局長親往參加開幕典禮並參觀各陳列室

四日 **下**午二時派徐國棟往農產派展覽會特約無線電台講演「增加農產品要努力防除病蟲害」

六日 據鄞縣縣政府報告該縣本年稻蟲防治實施區成績實施區內損失穀量 6.51%每畝計十九斤半區外損失穀量 10.83% 每畝計三十三斤 牛實施區內增收穀量三千五百四十四担

七日 召集本局技術人員十餘人討論旬刊出版事宜定名為昆蟲與植病擬 定廿二年一月一日刊行並指定推廣部編纂室負責編輯

十日 擴充本局陳列室十二日竣事

廿三日 旬刊奉令批准第一期文稿亦于本日付印

# 編輯者言

本刊自三月間奉命編纂,六月付印,一切均秉承局長之指導,並賴各方踴躍 投稿,內容異常充實,致推廣部之「二十一年桑鱑為害調查報告」不得不抽出,殊 為感激。原與鉛印部相約七月底出版,然竟不果,其誤期之原因有不得不聲明者 :(1)本刊材料過多;(2)編排新穎,致屢因往返校對,誤時不少;(3)英文字 及不常用字之缺乏,且鉛印部排英字工人亦少;(4)鉛印部制度之改變;(5)全 年浙江省蟲害較往年為劇,故公務殊多,編者未能以全付精神為之,深引為歉!

校對均由推廣部同仁任之,因時常出發,致無專人負責,且以手民之誤,雖 經數次之校對,猶有訛者,實以爲憾!

本刊封面題字,係請建設廳楊澤霖先生所書,特誌謝忱! 徐國棟、二十二年十月二十三日

#### ERRATA

1 line 9, for "recieved" read " received" "yun, Sanshi" read "yuan, Shansi" 10, ,, "uncommon" read "uncommonly" 18, "definitly" read "definitely" 28, 29, "found iu" read "found in" "puzzeled" read "puzzled" 15, "caurse" read "course" 23. "Chines" read "Chinese" 25, 27, "S. Miyebeana" read "S. Miyabeana" 3 32, "could" read "could" "immediatly" read "immediately" 4 1, 9, "adjecent" read "adjacent" "streached" read "stretched" "conidiophers" read "conidiophores" 10, "elavation" read "elevation" 13, "fungous th reads" read "fungous threads" 26, "frequantly" read "frequently" 31. "canidia" read "conidia" 9, "Morphogical" read "Morphological" 16, 22, "pediceles" read "pedicels" 25, "embeded" read "embedded" "begining" read "beginning" 28, "velvety" read "evenly" 34, "trasparent" read "transparent" 35, 6 "purctuated, varing" read "punctuated, varying" 3, "linear" read "to linear" "scleretia" read "sclerotia" 12, "gelationous" read "gelatinous" 14, "pseudoparenchamatous" read "pseudoparenchyma-19, tous" 30, "begining" read "beginning" 35, "ever" read "never" 36. "wart" read "tubercular" 7 index. "Sclarotinia" read "Sclerotinia"

"increaser" read "increases"

line 5, "

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7 lines 7, 15, & 25 for "cup" read "cap"
   line 14. for "structure" read "structure"
              "coluorless" read "colourless"
       26. ..
               "differenciatted" read "differentiated"
       30,
              "later" read "latter"
              "interwined" read "interwinded"
       31.
               "pl. lv." read "pl. IV"
       34.
              "haven" read "have"
       36,
              "hyalone" read "hyaline"
        3,
              "germ-tuibe and morther spore" read "germ-tube and
       16,
                mother spore"
              "sheddling" read "shedding"
       19,
              "aufficient" read "sufficient"
       21,
              "develope" read "develop"
              "ly fig. 2" read "IV fig. 2"
       22,
               "abundaut" read "abundant"
       32,
              "throughly dsstroyed" read "thoroughly destroyed"
       33.
              "bundule" read "bundle"
       35,
               "fid A" read "fig. A"
       36,
              "aterile" read "sterile"
        1,
              "paregraph" read "paragraph"
        2,
               "later" read "latter"
               "knoted" read "knotted"
        4.
              "tne host" read "the host"
       19,
              "consquence" read "consequence"
       24,
              "through out" read "throughout"
       27,
              "occationally" aead "occasionally"
       30,
              "themself" read "themselves"
              "or the betrytis" read "of the Botrytis"
        5.
10
              "wideth" read "width"
        6,
              "of cause" read "of course"
       16,
              "acurate" read "accurate"
       25.
              "Suemats" read "Suematu"
       27,
              "brocken" read "broken"
       29,
              "tecnique" read "technique"
        1.
11
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"percieved" read "perceived"

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Page 11 line 7, for "deppend-" read "depend-"
                    "mostely" read "mostly"
             10, ,,
                    "wideth" read "width"
             11.
                    "about" read "about"
             16,
                    "whih" read "which"
             25.
                    "brinchlet" read "branchlet"
             28.
             14, ,,
                    "ataining" read "attaining"
      12
                    "repeatation" read "repetition"
             19.
                    "less three" read "less than three"
             21,
                    "inflorescens" read "inflorescence"
             26.
                    "transvers" read "transverse"
      13
              1,
                    "smoth" read "smooth"
              7.
                    "wideth" read "width"
              9.
             24.
                    "a appressorium" read "an appressorium"
                    "later" read "latter"
      14
             20,
                    "test" read "smell"
             21,
                    "pseudoparenchamatous" read "pseudoparenchymato-
             23,
                      118"
                    "percieved" read "perceived"
             6, ,,
      15
                    "subterranien" read "subterranean"
             7.
                    "with in" read "within"
             11,
                    "tne host" read "the host"
             18.
                    "fore-" read "for-"
             21,
                    "stem-cannel" read "stem-canal"
      16
              1,
                    "flatened" read "flattened"
             3,
      lines 6 & 8 ,,
                    "wideth" read "width"
              8, ,,
                    "considerably" read "considerably"
        line
             16, ,,
                    "of cause" read "of course"
                    "conidition" read "condition"
             20,
                    "thriviness" read "thriveness"
             32,
                    "sclerotum" read "sclerotium"
     16 ,,
             33.
                    "though" read "if"
            8, ""eariest" read "earliest"
   lines ,, 13 & 31 for "deepth" read "depth"
            26, for "environmenal" read "environmental"
   line "
             27, "insuficient" read "insufficient"
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1

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Page 17 line 28, for "restricted" read "restricted"
                    "pseudoparenchamatous" read "pseudoparenchymato-
          ., 34, ,,
                      11S77
                    "meaure" read "measure"
             4,
     18
                    "paraphpses" read "paraphyses"
            10.
                    "are filla-" read "are fila-"
             12,
                    "wideth" read "width"
            25,
                    "ejucted" read "ejected"
                    "wholy" read "wholly"
                    "may be" read "the ascus may be"
                    "absorbes" resd "absorbs"
     19 ,,
             24
                    "iderably" read "iderably"
             25,
                    "florishes" read "flourishes"
                    "directions" read "directions"
                    "mycelium partly" read "mycelium is partly"
      20 ,,
            2,
                    "airial" read "aerial"
             11.
                    "streaches" read "stretches"
             14.
                    "appresso" read "appresso-"
             24,
                    "conodia" read "conidia"
             30.
                    "unigue" read "unique"
      21
             4.
                    "condtions" read "conditions"
             15,
                    "experiments made" read "experiments were made"
             24.
                    "week" read "weak"
             34,
                    "brocken" read "broken"
            6,
             19.
                    "physiologicale" read "physiological".
             24,
                    "exculding" read "excluding"
                    "accomplished" read "accomplished"
             26,
                    "quitely" read "quietly"
                    "chose the thinely" read "chosen the thinly"
             30,
     23
                    "transfered" read "transferred"
             1,
                    "trustworthy" read "trustworthy"
              2,
                    "unneccessarily" read "unnecessarily"
             4,
                    "these" read "those"
             6,
                    "atoplates" read "ato plates"
              8,
                    "remakable" read "remarkable"
              9,
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"chagne" read "change"

12, ,,

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Page 23 line 23, for "subs-" read "subse-"
                    "percieved" read "perceived"
             28,
             10,
                    "conidi-ophores" read "conidiophores"
      24
             13.
                    "aggreagated" read "aggregated"
                     "affer" read "after"
             16,
             22,
                    "imposible" read "impossible"
             23,
                     "surounding" read "surroumding"
                    "S. "Arachadidis" read "S. Archidis"
             34,
      25
             11,
                    "cottony-not" read "cottony-not"
             12.
                    "for ever-never" read "for ever-never"
             22,
                    "begining" read "beginning"
                    "acomplishment" rand "accomplishment"
             23,
      26
             18,
                    "between -1-17.5°C" read "between 1-17.5°C."
             22,
                    "between -5° to 19° C" read "between 5° to 19°C."
                    "gluffy" read "fluffy"
             31,
            34.
                    "transfering" read "transferring"
      27 table line 13, column 7, for "abundant" read "moderate"
                    1, ,, 3, ,, "-5-19°C"
                                               " "5·19°C."
      28 line 12.
                    "knoted" read "knotted"
                    "streching" read "stretching"
             25,
              6.
                    "fromation" read "formation"
      29
                    "later" read "latter"
             13,
                    "sereral" read "several"
             17,
             26,
                    "shots" read "shoots"
      30
                    "evidience" read "evidence"
              2,
              8
                    "niether" read "neither"
             17,
                    "environmental" read "environmental"
                    "considerably" read "considerably"
             26.
                    "Octeber" read "October"
      31
              6,
                    "forma" read "forma-"
             10,
             19,
                    "apohthecial" read "apothecial"
             22,
                    "Movreover" read "Moreover"
                    "oylinders" read "cylinders"
             29,
             35.
                    "disklke" read "disc-like"
                   "S. Libertiana" read "S. Libertiana"
      32
              8,
             10,
                    "S. Miyabeana" read "S. Miyabeana"
```

1

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"mycellium" read "mycelium"
Page 32 ,, 18, ,,
         ,, 23, ,,
                    "insencible" read "insensible"
        " 31, " "percieved" read "perceived"
     34 line 27, for "Suematsu" read "Suematu"
                    "percieved" read "perceived"
            32, ,,
                    "nutritive in" read "nutritive solution in"
     35
            23,
                    "takes with" read "takes place with"
     36
            17,
                    "Xalis" read "Oxalis"
     38
             9,
                   "be in Tokyo" read "ba in Tokyo"
     39
             4,
                   "attackted" read "attacked"
             5,
                    "percieved" read "perceived"
             8,
                   "cieve" read "ceive"
     40
             3,
                   "occationally" read "occasionally"
             7,
                22
                    "preceded" read "preceded"
     42
            15,
                   "110-160" read "100-160"
     43
             5,
     46 ,, 19, , "concieving" read "conceiving"
     49 lines 9,10 ,, "inf ected" read "infected"
        line 10, ,, "flutty" read "fluffy"
     50 .. 16, .. "patuation" read "petuation"
Pages $2, 54, 56 & 58, index, for "Chn, Vong-may" read "Chu, Vong-may"
      71 ,, 7, for "Ano" read "Ano-"
      72 ,,
              5, " "Pathlogical" read "Pathological"
              6, " "A, algeriensis 1903" read "A. algeriensis Theobald
                      1903".
                     "A. cruciaus" read "A. crucians"
             11,
             12,
                     "A. formosaensis II Tsuzuki 1902 (vasus)" read "A.
                      formosaensis (vagus) II Tsuzuki 1902"
                     "peryassu" read "Peryassu".
             29,
             30,
                     "Theobald 1902" read "Theobald 1901".
      74
                     "Donitz 1903" read "Donitz 1902".
              4,
                     "pseudomyzomyia Chirstophers" read "Pseudomyzo-
              29,
                       myia Christophers".
                     "Bdwards" read "Edwards"
       75 ,, 32, ,,
       76
          ,, 7, ,,
                     "vivix" read "vivax."
             17, "Pharoensis" read "pharoensis"
```

18, "Tood" read "Todd"

Page 78 line 3, for "A. annulipesis" read "A. annulipes". ,, 14, ,, "argyritars" read "argyritarsus". 10, after "1906" insert "Kinoshita". 79 31, for "1918" read "1928" .. 8. below "A. algeriensis" insert "A culicifacies". 80 16, for "peditoeniatus" read "peditaeniatus". 19. .. "Anazewa" read "Anazawa" "of of malaria" read "of malaria" 81 14, ,, "crusians" read "crucians". 13, "punctulaus" read "punctulatus" 83 1, "borbirostris" read "barbirostris" 20. .. "Santao" read "Swatow". 34, ,, "localeties" read localities". 84 30. "moluensis" read "molucensis" 85 24. 22 "Uruguauy" read "Uruguay". 85 28, 1, " "grabhami" read "grabhamii" 86 18 & 19, cancel "carrier". 19. for "obturbanswek" read "obturbans". "erythrocephaga" read "erythrocephala". 36. .. "anopheles" read "Anopheles". 87 4, ,, "1956" read "1856" 7, "進進" read "進步". 31. "72種" read "71種" 68 2, 15, "瘧疾" read "瘧蚊". 89 13. "據病典籍記載" read "據典籍記載". "Cobhold" read "Cobbold". 19. "Anpp-" read "Anop-", 23, "Formasa" read "Formosa". 24, "Chistophers" read "Christophers" 36, "Gent." read "Cent.". 38, "Mosquitlos" read "Mosquitoes". 90 5, "Commonwealth" read "Commonwealth". 6. "Mosquito" read "Mosquito" 9, 7, ,, "Transmitor" read "Transmitter" 91 "Instituts" read "Institute". 12, "Leb." read "Lab."

20, ,,

190

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Page 92 line 1, for "Paess" read "Press".
             5, " "Spenk" read "Spink".
             9, " "Stricklent" read "Strickland".
     93
           11, "Insectrnm" read "Insectorum".
     91 & 93, Head line, for "carying" read "carrying".
     95 line 6. for "carier" read "carrier".
     96 ,, 4-5, cancel "the Eastern Three provinces)
                 .. 6, for "Northern-east China" read "Northeastern
                            China (The Three Eastern Provinces)"
                   4, "Pathoni" read "Pattoni"
             97 ,,
     99 line 13, for "Hisperidae" read "Hesperiidae"
            21, " "Checks" read "checked"
        ,, 30, ,, "Pro." read "Proc."
    102
                   "Angnst" read "August"
    103
            30,
                   "Inst." read "Ins."
    105
            16. ..
    106
            35.
                  "Binghom" read "Bingham"
    109
            16, ,,
                   "Maley" read "Malay"
    111
            33, " "Irrva" read "larva"
                  "Citurs" read "Citrus"
    112
            1, ,,
             5, " "& "Japan" read "Japan &"
                  "Lannaeus" read "Linnaeus"
    113
            12, ,,
            27, ,,
                  "? Terias" read "1927 "Terias"
                  "ap.," read "Jap."
            29.
    115
                  "Sco," read "Soc."
             2,
                  "Jaur." read "Jour."
             5,
    116
            28,
                  "Gonehteryx" read "Gonepteryx"
    117
            7, ,,
                  "Bett," read "Butt,"
            24,
                  "Bnad" read "Band"
               99
    118
                  "Entud," read "Etud."
            6,
                  "Mtcralep." read "Macrolep."
    123
            3,
                  "Caraamine" read "Cardamine"
            5,
               22
                  "Soclymuc" read "Scolymus"
            9,
                  "一百 十九種" read "一百四十九種"
           22,
                  "Hisperidae" read "Hesperiidae"
           24,
                  "Lycaenidae 二十種" read "Lycaenidae 者二十種"
           25,
                  "標年本室" read "標本室"
   184
            9,
                  "from" read "form"
                  "Weevils" read "Curculionidae"
    186
           19,
```

"trus" read "trees"

Page 190 line 4 for "Coverred" read "covered"

" 11 " "twothirds" read "two-thirds"

" 191 " 18 " "scatterea" read "scattered"

" 25 " "componets" read "components"

,, 35 ,, " 」 read " 翅 "

" 250 footnote, for "Year Book No. 1" read "Year Book No. 2"

", 206 line 2-16", "205" read "206"; for "206" read "207"; for "207" read "208"; for "208" read "209"; for "209" read "210"; for "210" read "211"; for "211" read "212"; for "212" read "213"; for "215" read "216"; for "216" read "217"; for "217" read "218".

" 24 " "genitalia" read "genitalia"

" 207 head line for "Cosccinellids" read "Coccinellids"

line 2 for "be long" read "belong"

" 18 " "lifc" read "life"

" 209 " 4 " "Palace" read "Palae-"

" 7,8 " "spcies" read "species"

" 210 head line, for "Chi-ying" read "Chi-ying"

line 29 for "which" read "which"

" 211 " 8 " "explorsion" read "explosion"

" 9 " "regreted" read "regretted"

" 35 " "fron" read "from"

" 213 " 4 " "uaually" read "usually"

" 25 " "fossae" read "fossa"

" 214 " 23 " "abdminal" read "abdominal"

" 217 " 10 " "Muir Tanner" read "Muir, Tanner"

" 219 " 13 " "be below" read "below"

" 220 " 11 " "endonto" read "end onto"

" 17 " "Crevix" read "Cervix"

" 19 " "consealed" read "concealed"

, 28 , "protion" read "portion"

" 30 " "candal" read "caudal"

Page 221 line 2 for "Prothoax" read "Prothorax"

" 3 " "prothorox" read "prothorax"

" 12 " "sub-qunadrangualr" read "sub-quadrangular"

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Page 221 line 16 for "perhap" read "perhaps"
                   "crampton" read "Crampton"
            20
                   "propleuron" read "propleuron"
            22
                " "portious" read "portions"
            23
                   "in to" read "into"
            27
                   "brandhes" read "branches"
            29
                   "axtending" read "extending"
            3:
                   "or the the" read "or the"
            32
            35
                 ., "narow" read "narrow"
            head line for "Giaut Cocciuellids" read "Giant Coccinellids"
   222 line 6 for "borwnish" read "brownish"
                   "mesonatum" read "mesonotum"
                   "presoutum" read "prescutum"
                   "sungged" read "snugged"
            26
                   "membaanous" read "membraneous"
                   "appeare" read "appears"
            34
    223
                   "chitinzed" read "chitinized"
            20
                   "perephragma" read "prephragma"
    224
             3
                   "mela-" read "meta-"
                   "subdivilions" read "subdivisions"
             6
                   "kate pimeron" read "katepimeron"
                   "samll" read "small"
            11
                   "basistenum" read "basisternum"
            13
                   "condo-laterad" read "caudo-laterad"
            14
                   "saddleshaped" read "saddle-shaped"
            23
                   "covity" read "cavity"
                   "tne" read "the"
                   "meso coxa" read "mesocoxa"
                   "oplique" read "oblique"
    225
             2
            8
                   "femoara" read "femora"
            26
                   "knok-like" read "knob-like"
            28
                   "articulating" read "articulating"
                   "radins" read "radiuses"
            35
                   "adanal" read "anal"
                   "thier" read "their"
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" "Witnin" read "within".

10

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Page 227 line 31 for "sterites" read "sternites"
            11 ,, "The" read "The"
                   "valva" read "vulva"
             12
                   "suraty-" read "sursty-"
             15
                   "coxies" read "coxites"
             16
                   "bounderies" read "boundaries"
            22
                   "lics" read "lies"
            28
                   "memoranous" read "membraneous"
 ,, 229
                   "expended" read "expanded"
             4
                   "pert" read "part"
             6
                   "tegmeinal" read "tegminal"
         ., 8,11
                   "over lapping" read "overlapping"
            16
                   "heaviy" read "heavily"
            22
                   "dults" read "adults"
                   "amongest" read "amongst"
                   "oulva" read "vulva"
                   "viceversa" read "vice versa"
 .. 230
                   "occassions" read "occasions"
             1
                   "offen" read "often
                   "anifo rmly" read "uniformly"
            11
            17
                   "and laid" read "had laid"
                   "Islauds" read "Islands"
            26
                ,, "theyfeed" read "they feed"
            27
                   "aphds" read "aphids"
            28
                  "inhabitaing" read "inhabiting"
 .. 231
             2
                   "Standare" read "Standard"
                   "2896.96" read "2898.96"
                   "dialatata" read "dilatata"
             6
                (Table 2) for "Namber" read "Number"
             1
    232
             6 for "diometrists" read "biometrists"
                   "at a issue" read "at issue"
            20
                   "adulte" read "adults"
            27
            33
                   "notable" read "not able"
                " "attak" read "attack"
    233
            2.0
            21
                " "oder" read "odor"
                   "transperent" read "transparent"
    234
            10
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Page 235 line 1 for "waiter" read "writer"
         " 16 " "very" read "vary"
         " 1 " "Larav" read "Larva" (Table 6, column 6)
               " "tota" read "total" (Table 6, column 6)
  " 237 head line, for "Giaut Cocciuellids" read "Giant Coccinellids"
       line 1 (Table 7) for "LXW" read "width x length"
         ", 2 ( ,, ,, ) ".5 \times 1 mm." read "2.5 \times 1 mm."
        " 21 for "occassionally" read "occasionally"
  ,, 238
         " 25 " "chalcid-lies" read "chalcid-flies"
         " 29 " "pance" read "pansion"
               " "place a over" read "place over"
  " 239 " 10 " "damboo" read 'bamboo"
         " 11 " "regreted" read "regretted"
  " 240 (column 1, Table 10) for "Meximum" read "Maximum"
  " 243, 245, head line, for "Ciant" read "Giant"
  " 243 column 1 (Table 11) for "Mixnimum" read "Minimum"
          " 4 ( " ") " "56" read "6", for "43" read "3"
        line 5 for "developemt" read "development"
         ,, 9 ,, "borwn" read "brown"
         " 14 " "breediny" read "breeding"
               " "Coloptera" read "Coleoptera"
           24
               " "Resources" read "Resources"
           25
            26
               " "Geology" read "Pests"
               " "Dis" read "Die"
         ,, 27
 ,, 244
                  "comparative" read "comparative"
           4
               " "fron" read "from"
           12
               " "Coceinella" read "Coccinella"
           32
           7
                  "2923" read "1923"
  .. 245
  .. 246
           1
               "tne sepecies" read "the species"
            9
                  "aiew" read "view"
               " "Higd" read "Hind"
            29
               " "meinal" read "minal"
            34
           15 " "cpi" read "epi"
  ,, 247
           16 " "adnal" read "anal"
           17 , "epmeron" read "epimeron"
  "249 for "第二十圖版" read "第二十一圖板"
  "250 for "第二十一圖版" read "第二十二圖版"
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刊	誤	表

	1.0	100 20	
頁數	行 數	誤	正
59	9	Chinensis	chinensis
<b>5</b> 9	(表一)	直徑(耗	直徑(耗)
<b>6</b> 0	6 (表二橫格+-)	34	35
60	7(表二横格+-)	37	36
<b>6</b> 0	26	.3 卵快產生之地位	3. 卵块產生之地位
62	19	兩翅芽已展至腹部一三 節中間	兩翅芽已展至腹部第三節中間
62	34	Sulcul	Sulcus
63	2	各有褐色縱帶一條	各有褐黑色縱帶一條
63	19	diapauses	diapause
66	1	diameter 7-11 mm. walls hard,	diameter 7-11mm.; walls hard
66	2	Lid.	Lid,
66	3	3.6 mm. long lmm.	3.6 mm. long, 1 mm.
66	17	patches, however, failed.	patches. Attempts to dig out egg-pods from grass pat -ches, however,
a PT	11	Withererd	failed. Withered
67	2.4	成蟲期物	成蟲期
124	4	bivoltine, and	bivoltine and
125	47	樹害蟲。	樹害蟲,
125 125	32	白,蠶	, 白色
127	3(第一表)	6668	6665
131	6	由三節構成末端有銳	由三節構成,末端有銳
131	10	尾角基都	尾角基部
131	13	及第1一節	及第十一節
131	21	左右。	左右,
132	3	第六表白蠶	第六表:白蠶
132	4	第七表白蠶乾繭重量字	第七表:白蠶乾繭重量
132	7	放査(單位) 强變不及	之攷查(單位 mg.) 强度不及
133	12	第二时脈	第二肘脈
134	1	<b>卵時期</b>	卵期
135	10(第十一表,8格)	2.	2.5
135	18(第一二表,9格)	.10	1.0
136	15	至二十六孵化	至二十六日孵化

136	19	但是有	但時有
136	4(第一三表)	786.4°	78.64°
137	4	至至次年	至次年
140	1,3(第二○表)	'41	'31.
141	13	計算如第二〇表	計算如下:
141	2(第二一表)	151,4	1514
141	3(第二一表)	91,7	917
142	9	及277三號	及27三號
144	2(第二五表)	開孩鄉	開弦鄉
144	5	(1938-'29)	(1928-29)
145	2	越冬失蓋後	越冬卵失蓋後
146	5(第二八表)	5-9	6-9
146	6(第二八表)	8-12	9-12
147	5	室內飼之結果	室內飼育之結果
147	8(第二九表B)	♦193	♦19.3
150	8(第三一表B)	<u> </u>	<b>字30.8</b>
151	13	長平均達, 21.3mm.,	長,平均達 21.3mm.,
152	3(第三六表,16格)	1.00	10.0
152	4(第三六表,16格)	1.00	10.0
154	9(第三八表)	16.45	16.43
159	20	影嚮	影響
160	2	影嚮	影響
160	13	在 桑株上	在一桑株上
161	2(第四五表)	13 0	13.0
161	12	與環境	與環境
161	16	當年可卯蔣化	當年可靜化
166	24	vien	vein
267	2	vien	vein
167	左8(第五三表)	49.8	49.7
167	左12(第五三表)	12	122
167	右2(第五三表)	4.97	49.7
167	3(第五四表)	25.1	52.6
168	3(第五五表)	25	22
168	2	雌雄蜂較外	雌雄蜂數外
168	3	浙江省八縣白小蜂寄生率蠶之考查	浙江省八縣白蠶卵寄生 率之考查
169	3(第五六表)	107	6.7

170	2(第五八表,第6號下)	IV.11	₩.12
171	6	白蠶繭寄生率之考查	白蠶蛹寄生率之考查
172	5	似珠狀	似聯珠狀
172	4(第六一表)	VI.22VII—.10	У[22—У].10
173	12	可十日如	可十日,如
173	15	第六二表	第六三表
177	11	着珂卵	越冬卵
178	1	advences	advances
179	3	Plate	Plate XVI
179	4	生活史及防治法(一)	生活及防治方法(一)
180	4	生活及防治法(二)	生活及防治方法(二)
181	6	生活及防治法(三)	生活及防治方法(三)
182	3	Y. N.	Y. B.
182	6	桑横(桑白蠶)之生活及 防治法。四)	桑鱑(桑白蠶)之生活及 防治方法(四)
192	2	Physiolagical	Physiological
192	1(表內)	驗試次數	試驗次數
193	13	將	時
193	15	彭	膨
193	19	(1°c—14.5)	(1°—14.5°C∙)
194	5(表内)	Bordeauz	Bordeaux
194	14	Tillatin	Tillantin
195	2	05%	0.5%
196	4	土浪	土埌
199	3	Dietrict	District
199	20,21	Liun.	Linn.
199	31	木犀(或名桂花)	冬青
199	31	冬青	木犀(或名桂花)
200	1	南天星科	天南星科
200	26	裁培	栽培
202	3(表內)	王林	王林洋
202	7(表內第七橫格)	2600元	1600元
202	10(表內第七橫格)	2600元	2000元
203	8(表內第一橫格)	150畝	100南流
<b>2</b> 03	14(表內第一橫格)	1680前	1630畝
203	7(表內第八橫格)	18 00元	19200元

204	203	6(表內第九橫格)	27800元	27000元
251     1     至之月下旬     至七月下旬       254     3     经之高度高     股之高度       254     2(第二表)     Waff     Watt       256     5(第三表第十横格)     1446     1416       258     27     光度之綜合觀     光度之綜合觀       259     盾頭     誘蛾度     誘蛾燈高度       259     5     燈之强弱     high       260     3     heigh     higher       260     4     heigher     higher       260     4     270.±4.89     27.0±4.89       266     12     folution     solution       266     12     folution     rison       266     17     Ecocomically     Economically       266     23     1831     1931       266     24     Compapison     Ecomparison       267     6     Tsa-lien     Tso-lien       267     12     longitudiually     around       267     13     arond     fit they are too long       267     21     % on other % in     bindings       267     21     Parts of tree     % in other parts of       267     22     92.54     7.46     92.54       267     23     84.47     15.53     84.47 <tr< td=""><td>204</td><td>. 17</td><td>severe!y</td><td>severely</td></tr<>	204	. 17	severe!y	severely
254 2 2 第 2 2 3 2 3 2 2 3 3 2 3 3 2 3 3 3 3	251	3	BORERS	BORER
254       2(第二表)       Waff       Watt         256       5(第三表第+横格)       1446       1416         258       27       光度之綜合觀       光度之綜合觀         259       眉頭       誘蛾度       淡娥邊高度         259       5       燈之强弱       high         260       3       heigh       high         260       4       heigher       higher         260       4       heigher       higher         264       6(第二表)       270±4.89       27.0±4.89         266       12       folution       solution         266       16       ration       rison         266       23       1831       1931         266       24       Compapison       Comparison         267       12       longitudiually       around       longitudinally         267       13       arond       if they are too long       fut         267       21       % on other % in       win bindings         267       21       % on other % in       win other parts of         267       22       92.54       7.46       92.54         267       25       54.55       45.45	252	1 "	至之月下旬	至七月下旬
256   5   5   5   5   5   5   5   5   5	254	3	燈之高度高	燈之高度
258       27       光度之綜合觀       光度之綜合觀       光度之綜合觀       誘姚燈高度       誘姚燈高度       透光之强弱       上度之深弱       上度之深弱       上度之深弱       上度之强弱       上度之强弱       上度之强弱       上度之强弱       上度之强弱       上度之强弱       上度之公元生4、89       上度之后之程。       27.0±4、89       全6.0       27.0±4、89       全6.0       27.0±4、89       全6.0       27.0±4、89       会6.0       会6.0       27.0±4、89       会6.0       27.0±4、89       会6.0       27.0±4、89       会6.0       27.0±4、89       会6.0       会6.0       27.0±4、89       会6.0       会6.0       27.0±4、89       会6.0       会6.0       会6.0       27.0±4、89       会6.0	254	2(第二表)	Waff	Watt
259   月頭   誘戦度   影戦魔高度   一般之强弱   heigh   high   high   heigher   higher   27.0±4.89	256	5(第三表第十横格)	1446	1416
259       5       檢之强弱       檢光之强弱         260       3       heigh       high         260       4       heigher       high         260       4       heigher       high         260       4       270.±4.89       27.0±4.89         266       12       folution       solution         266       16       ration       rison       Economically         266       23       1831       1931       Comparison         266       24       Compapison       ©marison       Employ       Economically       1931       Comparison       Employ       Economically       1931       Comparison       Employ       Economically       1931       Comparison       Economically       1931       Leonomically       1931       Comparison       Economically       1931       Leonomically       1931       Leonomically       1931       Leonomically       1931       Comparison       267	258	27	光度之踪合觀	光度之綜合觀
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266	260	4	heigher	higher
Table   Tab	264	6(第二表)	270.±4.89	
Ecocomically   Economically   Economically   1931   1931   266   24   Compapison   Comparison   ※劑學   ※劑學   Tsa - lien   In the part of tree   12   Sanda	266	12	folution	solution
266	266	16	ration	rison
Comparison   Comparison   Employer   Empl	266	17	Ecocomically	Economically
266       27       藥劑用學       藥劑學         267       6       Tsa - lien       Tso - lien         267       12       longitudiually       longitudinally         267       13       arond       around         267       16       ,if they are too long       (if they are too long         1 (cut       % on other % in       % in bindings         267       21       Parts of tree       % in other parts of         267       22       92.54       7.46       92.54         267       23       84.47       15.53       84.47         267       25       54.55       45.45       54.55         267       25       45.55       45.45       54.55         269       15(第二表)       67—65       61—65       老熟幼蟲         270       8       老熟桑蟲       老熟幼蟲         271       1       範囲       機固         271       2(第四表)       幼蟲總數       健全幼蟲總數	266	<b>2</b> 3	1831	1931
267       6       Tsa - lien       Tso - lien         267       12       longitudiually       longitudinally         267       13       arond       around         267       16       , if they are too long       (if they are too long         , (cut       % in bindings         267       21       % on other % in bindings         267       21       Parts of tree       % in other parts of tree         267       22       92.54       7.46       92.54         267       23       84.47       15.53       84.47         267       25       45.55       45.45       54.55         267       25       45.55       45.45       54.55         269       15(第二表)       67—65       61—65       28.35       28.35       28.35         270       8       老熟桑蟲       老熟幼蟲       大熟幼蟲       大熟幼蟲       42.45         271       1       軟用       域路       健全幼蟲總數	266	24	Compapison	Comparison
12   longitudiually   longitudinally   around   around   (if they are too long   cut   % on other % in bindings   % in bindings   % in other parts of tree   % in other parts of tre	266	27	藥劑用學	藥劑學
267       13       arond       around       (if they are too long cut)         267       21       % on other % in bindings       % in bindings         267       21       Parts of tree       % in other parts of tree         267       22       92.54       7.46       92.54         267       23       84.47       15.53       84.47         267       25       54.55       45.45       54.55         267       25       45.55       45.45       54.55         269       15(第二表)       67—65       61—65       23.45       23.45       23.45       24.45	267	6	Tsa - lien	Tso-lien
267       16       ,if they are too long ,(cut       (if they are too long ,cut         267       21       % on other % in bindings       % in bindings         267       21       Parts of tree       % in other parts of tree         267       22       92.54       7.46       92.54         267       23       84.47       15.53       84.47         267       25       54.55       45.45       54.55         267       25       45.55       45.45       61-65         269       15(第二表)       67-65       61-65       老熟幼蟲         270       8       老熟桑蟲       老熟幼蟲         271       1       範用       範用       輔因         271       2(第四表)       幼蟲總數       健全幼蟲總數	267	12	longitudiually	longitudinally
267     21     % on other % in bindings       267     21     Parts of tree     % in other parts of tree       267     22     92.54     7.46     92.54       267     23     84.47     15.53     84.47       267     25     54.55     45.45     54.55       267     25     45.55     45.45       269     15(第二表)     67—65     61—65       270     8     老熟桑蟲     老熟幼蟲       271     1     範用	267	13	arond	around
bindings Parts of tree  267 22 92.54 7.46 92.54 267 23 84.47 15.53 84.47 267 25 54.55 45.45 269 15(第二表) 67—65 270 8 老熟桑蟲 老熟幼蟲 271 1  鄭用	267	16		
267     22     92.54     7.46     92.54       267     23     84.47     15.53     84.47       267     25     54.55     45.45     54.55       269     15(第二表)     67—65     61—65       270     8     老熟桑蟲     老熟幼蟲       271     1     範用     -       271     2(第四表)     幼蟲總數     健全幼蟲總數	267	21		% in bindings
267     23     84.47     15.53     84.47       267     25     54.55     45.45     54.55       267     25     45.55     45.45       269     15(第二表)     67—65     61—65       270     8     老熟桑蟲     老熟幼蟲       271     1     範用	267	21	Parts of tree	
267     25     54.55     45.45     54.55       267     25     45.55     45.45       269     15(第二表)     67—65     61—65       270     8     老熟桑蟲     老熟幼蟲       271     1     範用     輒因       271     2(第四表)     幼蟲總數     健全幼蟲總數	267	22	92.54 7.46	92,54
267     25     45.55     45.45       269     15(第二表)     67—65     61—65       270     8     老熟桑蟲     老熟幼蟲       271     1     範用     輒因       271     2(第四表)     幼蟲總數     健全幼蟲總數	267	23	84.47 15.53	84.47
269     15(第二表)     67—65     61—65       270     8     老熟桑蟲     老熟幼蟲       271     1     範用     輒因       271     2(第四表)     幼蟲總數     健全幼蟲總數	267	25	54.55 45.45	54.55
270     8     老熟桑蟲     老熟幼蟲       271     1     範用     輒因       271     2(第四表)     幼蟲總數     健全幼蟲總數	267	25	45.55	45.45
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	271	· · 20	係護器	保護器

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272	7	parasitie	parasite	1
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296	22	(圖16)	(圖13)	

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1	offcoron	Per Gillian III	1.070
296	2(表十二)	四月上旬	五月上旬
299	3	各時期之期氣溫	各時期之氣溫
299	6(表十五)	211—323日	211—223日
301	6	稻螟蛤卵幼蟲圖	稻螟蛤幼蟲圖
302	2	hife	Life
302	29	partcularly	particularly
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303	Bone	第二十二圖版	第二十三圖版
304	3	第二十三圖版	第二十四圖版
306	4	nour	hour
311	nill rouse fra.	外穀	外部
312	2	轉遇	轉過
312	4	及四圖	及第四圖
313	2	横桿架	槓桿架
313	11.	恢複	恢復
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